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A

COLLECTION

OF THE

STATE PAPERS

OF

JOHN THURLOE, Esq;

SECRETARY,

First, to the Council of State,

And afterwards to

The Two PROTECTORS,

Oliver and *Richard Cromwell.*

In SEVEN VOLUMES.

CONTAINING

Authentic MEMORIALS of the *English* Affairs from the Year 1638 to the RESTORATION of King *CHARLES* II.

Published from the ORIGINALS, formerly in the Library of JOHN Lord SOMERS, Lord High Chancellor of *England*; and since in that of Sir JOSEPH JEKYLL, Knt. late Master of the Rolls.

Including also a considerable Number of ORIGINAL LETTERS and PAPERS, communicated by his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* from the Library at *Lambeth*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Shelburn*, and other Hands.

The Whole digested into an Exact Order of Time.

To which is prefix'd,

The LIFE of Mr. *THURLOE.*

With a Complete INDEX to each VOLUME.

By THOMAS BIRCH, *M. A. F. R. S.*

VOL. IV.

Containing Papers from September MDCLV to May MDCLVI.

LONDON:

Printed for the EXECUTOR of the late Mr. FLETCHER GYLES;
THOMAS WOODWARD, at the Half-Moon, between the Temple-Gates, in Fleet-street;
And CHARLES DAVIS, in Pater-noster Row.

MDCCXLII.

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vol 4 of 7

A

COLLECTION

OF

STATE PAPERS

OF

John Thurloe, Esq; &c.

General Penn *to secretary* Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

I Connot send a packett, but I must give you some trouble with a few lines; which in considerations of the multiplycity of businesse, and my hopes of suddenly following these, I shall contract, and epitomize. We came from Jamaico with the fleet as per margent 25th June. The Parragon was sadly fired; and at length blown upp, a 100 men perrishing by her. 13 July neer Havana 3 of our fleet about the same time lost us in the night, & wee have not seen them since, but hope they will not be long absent. They are the Hearts-ease, Gilly-flower and Tulipp. Wednesday last we took a French ship of two hundred tunns, 10 guns, come from Greenland with traine oyle, and this 1 of September 4 afternoone the Swiftsure is ready to drop his anchor att the Spithead nere Portsmouth bay, where is at present,

A. D. 1655.

Vol. xxvii. p. 313.

Swiftsure, Paragon, Lyon, Bear, Mathias, Indian, Convertine, Halfmoon, Rosebush, Samson, Golden cock, Little charity, Westergate, Marygold, Hearts-ease, Gillyflower, Tulipp, Falcon flyboat, Golden falcon, Adam & Eve.

Sir

your affectionate friend and

most humble servant,

WILLIAM PENN.

De Lionne, *the French embassador at* Rome, *to* Bordeaux, *the French embassador in* England.

Rome, 11th September, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THIS court is very much troubled at the great progress, which the armies of the king of Sweden begin to make in Poland; there hath been a meeting about it of all the cardinals in the presence of the pope, but I fear they could not find means proportionable to prevent the mischief, which is intended to the catholic religion; and I believe, that the protection, which our ambassador with the king of Sweden shall give to the catholics, will be more efficacious than the result of all the congregations of Rome.

V. xxx. p. 29.

You will not be a little surprised, I am sure, at the news which I am to tell you, how that the vice-king of Naples hath failed of his word, which I may very well call both shameful and dishoneſt; since the ambassador of Venice, who had been the mediator of our treaty, doth qualify him no otherwise. For he had promised, that if we would set at liberty the prince of Castellaneta, the Spaniards would release the marquis of Gonzaga and monsieur de Glioddi; the said prince was both well used and released on our parts at the day appointed. The Spaniards do neither release nor well use our gentlemen, but have secured them more strictly than formerly. This doth make much for our honour in these

A. D. 1655. parts, and tends as much on the other hand to the confuſion of the Spaniards. The Spaniſh ambaſſador here doth diſown it, and hath profered to render himſelf priſoner to me; which is very pleaſant to think, that a Spaniſh ambaſſador ſhould be a priſoner to him of France.

Servien, *the* French *embaſſador in* Savoy, *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Turin, the 11th September, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

V. xxx. p. 13. HAving formerly writ you word, that the peace of the vallies of Piedmont was concluded to the content of the duke of Savoy and the proteſtants, you will ſee that that of theſe laſt is full by the letter here encloſed, which they writ to the lord protector, in purſuance of what I declared unto them ſince the beginning of the buſineſs, to the end, that his majeſty did employ himſelf particularly to obtain their re-eſtabliſhment out of conſideration to the lord protector; and becauſe he had deſired him.

I thought fit to ſend your lordſhip likewiſe a copy of the letters patents upon that ſubject, to the end that your zeal for the ſervice of the king, and your prudence, may make uſe of them, where you ſhall think fit. I have the honour to be, &c.

Viole, *preſident of* Bruſſels, *to* Barriere, *the prince of* Conde's *agent.*

At Bruſſells the 11th of September, 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 17. THE enemy is buſied in making fortifications about Conde and ſaint Ghillain. Their army is ſo much diminiſhed, that they will be forced to put themſelves into quarters of refreſhments upon the frontiers. They will hardly be able to preſerve the ſaid two places, though they do fortifie them, unleſs they are reſolved to paſs the winter with their whole army in thoſe parts. They are already in great want of proviſions.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 11th of September, 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 25. WE hear here of a great league to be made between England, Sweden, and the proteſtant princes of Germany, againſt the houſe of Auſtria. The king of France was invited into it by mr. Downing, who went hence this day ſennight towards Savoy, taking no notice of the agreement between the duke and his proteſtant ſubjects. I am told, that a perſon of quality is ſhortly deſigned to go from hence into England, to treat of this league. It ſeems, my lord protector hath no great confidence in monſieur Bordeaux.

The news is here, that the French have loſt a great many brave officers before Pavia, which place doth ſtill hold out; the taking whereof is rendered here ſomewhat doubtful. The whole court is returned again to this city.

A letter of intelligence to mr. Petit.

Paris, the $\frac{1}{11}$ September, 1655.

V. xxx. p. 9. YOU may ſee by our Gazette, what rejoicings were made here at the king's arrival, and how eloquently he was complimented by our provoſt of merchants, in the name of the whole city. His majeſty prepares himſelf to go next week to Fontainbleau, and cardinal Mazarin to go to la Fere, to give ſome orders about the conſervation of our conqueſts of Hainault, which thoſe of Brabant ſtrive to take from us, being the Spaniards are not in a condition to do it. The duke of Vendoſme is parted from Toulon with his fleet for the ſiege of Palamos in Catalonia.

We hope well of the ſiege of Pavia, ſince notice is come, that our men went down into the ditch to faſten unto the walls. In the interim there runneth in Italy a manifeſto directed unto the princes and ſtates, by which a reaſon is given of the aſſault of Milaneſe; and the letters from Rome bear, that they flattered the pope, that after the taking of that dukedom, which would oblige the Spaniards to make peace, they might ſet upon hereſy.

Some informations from Hamburg bear, that the queen of Poland was come to Dantzick.

This Court intends to ſend an ambaſſador towards the king of Sweden, to engage him in a ſtrong union with France againſt the emperor, who being ſtill jealous of the proſperities of the Swediſh arms in Poland, continues to make great levies for his defenſe. A. D. 1655.

Count Brienne *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *ambaſſador in* England.

Paris, 11 September, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

IN regard I have been theſe two days taking phyſic to prepare my body for the waters, I could not go to the Louvre to communicate your laſt letter; ſo that I cannot anſwer any thing, only that the Cardinal writing to you himſelf by this poſt, you are to follow for a rule of your conduct that, which he will ſignify unto you in conformity to the intentions of the King, whereof I have ſufficiently informed you by my foregoing; and wherein I think there cannot happen any alteration, unleſs there happen ſome new alterations, where you are, which may oblige his majeſty to take other reſolutions than thoſe that are already taken. V. xxx. p. 21.

Here is news come to the duke of Mantua by an expreſs, who hath communicated the ſame to the king, that our men before Pavia had made themſelves maſters of all the outworks, and that they were going to attack the body of the place, ſo that we may hope to be ſuddenly maſters of that place; but in regard this news is not ſent to any body elſe, we do not yet give full credit to it.

Mr. de Bordeaux, *the father of the* French *ambaſſador in* England, *to cardinal* Mazarin.

My lord,

IT is with a very great grief, that I underſtand the reſolution of the departure of your eminence without having the honour to render you my reſpects; and that my indiſpoſitions do hinder me from preſenting my duty unto you, in giving you to underſtand ſome opinions upon the occurrences of the affairs of England. However, I humbly beſeech your eminence to give me leave to deduce my thoughts in writing; not with an intention imprudently to give advice and counſel to one, whom all Europe is forced to confeſs to be the moſt perfect miniſter, which paſt ages have produced, but being mov'd hereunto through the conſideration of the acquired knowledge of the mind and manner of the proceedings of the lord Cromwell, who is ſaid to have cauſed to be propounded a treaty of peace in all the terms of a league offenſive and defenſive, and of a true and inſeparable confederacy with France likewiſe, by declaring unto you, that hitherto all the propoſitions have been no other than artifices, and oblique ways to eſtabliſh an incertainty and a mutual alarm of a rupture, without any relative amity or aſſurance. In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

Your eminence may be pleaſed to call to mind ſome letters ſent to this effect to the ambaſſador and to monſieur de Bas, who in effect did not omit to make to the protector the overtures of this ſincere confederacy; and that after he had received with indifferency the commiſſioners on his behalf, they declared, that it was not yet ſeaſonable to enter into that treaty; and that it was firſt expedient to regulate the articles propounded, and upon which the conferences were begun.

This ſubſtance of intrinſic union, not only between the two ſtates, but alſo between your eminence and my lord Cromwell, hath been renewed within theſe ſix months by your orders by the ambaſſador, who hath declared unto him the advantages for the eſtabliſhment of his affairs, which he might draw from your affection and power; and inſtead of receiving your offers with acknowledgment of ſo certain a good and ſo conſiderable in the occurrences of the commotions, which he might truly apprehend; the anſwer was to ſee the concluſion of the articles, before any confederacy of this nature could be made. From whence your eminence may obſerve the unjuſt proceedings, which he uſeth, by going about to inſinuate a failing on our part, and under this pretence to ſuggeſt artificially, and according to his uſual manner, ſome means of new propoſitions to elude the ſignature of the articles agreed upon; and which without paſſing for unjuſt or a declared enemy, he cannot refuſe. And although that in all his negotiations his chiefeſt object be not to do or conclude any buſineſs; yet he offers an apparent probity by uniting the demands in ſuch a manner, that one cannot ſeparate or finiſh any one of the agitated queſtions, but with the reſolution of them all, to practiſe the delays, and to reſerve by ſuch remiſes ſome favourable conjunctures of time. And it doth ſeem, that in this rencounter he doth not diſguiſe his humour, for by this his maxims may be known, being ſo evident and of ſuch dangerous conſequence to the ſtate.

Wherefore

A. D. 1655. Wherefore I do conjure your eminence to give me leave, that I give you the reaſon thereof; the more in regard he hath already drawn this advantage from France, that there hath been ſent from thence an extraordinary ambaſſador unto him upon aſſurances of a treaty, without effect; and that it hath only been a path to lead him up to a higher throne, and to diſpoſe him to ſuch heights of unſupportable fierceneſs, and diſgraceful to our crown, there would be more to be fear'd, that it would prejudice the reputation and glory of this wiſe conduct of your eminence, if you ſhould enter into a new deputation and augmentation of conſiderable perſons of the ſtate, to go or receive ſome new propoſitions. And the firſt opinions upon the reſolution of an embaſſy having been balanced by the miniſters of the council of the king, I humbly beſeech your eminence to conſider, how mean and unworthy of the king it would be look'd upon, if new perſons ſhould be commiſſioned for England. This is the only conſideration, which I have to ſpread the honour and dignity of the king in thoſe employments, wherewith you honour us in our family, and the advantages of your wiſe counſels, and to ſhun the appearances of weakneſs, which hitherto there hath been no cauſe given to be obſerved in all the negotiation. Certainly it will be more glorious to break at preſent, than to give at a time, and to a perſon, that ought to be brought under, all the marks of difference. And for this only reaſon (not making any great reflection upon the articles long ſince agreed on) it doth ſeem to be more expedient, not to agree to any ambaſſador or commiſſioner, and rather to deprive that perſon of the hope of his honoured and redoubled greatneſſes, than to draw from him by ſubmiſſions ſome ſatisfactions in themſelves uncertain, and in the event moſt ruinous.

Theſe are the opinions of him, who in the vacancy which you leave him, cannot ſuffer any alteration to be made of your greatneſs and of your reputation; and I humbly beſeech you to believe, that there is not a perſon in the world, who without any intereſt than that of your eminence, doth make greater profeſſion to honour you, and that doth it with more ſubmiſſion in the quality, &c.

From Genitoy, the 12 Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

Major Sedgewicke *to the protector.*

Marmaduke in Barbadoes road, this 1ſt September, 1655.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

V. xxx p. 43. IN obedience to your commands, I am bold to preſent theſe few lines to your highneſs. God was pleaſed to ſmile upon us in our voyage hither; we ſet ſail from Plymouth Wedneſday the 11th of July, arrived here on Monday the 27th of Auguſt. Our paſſage was followed with many favours, and made very comfortable. We loſt not one ſoul in all our ſhips, but much health amongſt us; a mercy ſo much the greater, in reſpect of the ſeaſon we came out in. Our ſhips all prove good; our proviſions hitherto very comfortable, all things in this place concurring to give hopes of a comfortable paſſage and proceeding in our deſign. At our landing here making enquiry after general Penn and the fleet, we meet with only this, that ſome ſmall time after their arrival at Hiſpaniola, general Venables lands his forces, and ſome ſmall time after met with a repulſe by a ſmall party of the enemy, loſeth four or five hundred of his men; and under ſome diſcouragment, reimbarks his men, and intends for Jamaica: and to that end we find here an order from general Penn to furniſh our ſelves with water at this iſland, and to ſail for Jamaica; but I know your highneſs hath more large intelligence about theſe matters than we have. We are generally here in ſome wonder, that we have not, in ſo long a time, heard from them nor of them, how or where they are. We are fitting our ſhips, and filling water, and providing ſuch neceſſaries as we want; and about four days hence intend to ſet ſail, and to attend thoſe orders, that general Penn hath ſent hither. We were in good hope to complete our regiment of foot here, but I think ſhall hardly do it at this iſland. Mens ſpirits aſhore are ſomething dull in their attending to this deſign, by reaſon of what they did hear, and in that they have not heard from them in ſo long a time. I find the governor and the gentlemen of this place ready to aſſiſt us in any thing we deſire. I find our own commanders, officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen yet very willing and active in any thing tending to the good of our deſign, and not diſcouraged nor daunted. Nevertheleſs I muſt confeſs, I cannot but bring my own ſpirit to ſtand and conſider, what I may underſtand of the mind and will of God, and what he ſpeaks in ſo loud a voice as this. I muſt conclude this, that God is righteous in his proceedings, to curb and bring low the pride of the ſons of men. It was no ſmall grief to my heart and ſoul, that before I came from England the ſpirit almoſt of every man was ſo highly confident, (and I fear in the arm of the fleſh) that the Indies was all ours. Our friends when they went from thence were full of vain confidence and preſidence, expreſſed by various empty expectations of great matters, as if none were able to ſtand before them; but God

God will have us know, that our ſtrength ſtandeth in the name of the Lord. I am willing to believe, that God is in this deſign, and will yet own it, and will bring our ſpirits low before him, that he may fit us the better for ſo honourable an employ as we are upon. I muſt profeſs, my heart is not diſcouraged, but I do apprehend much of the wiſdom and faithfulneſs of God in this his diſpenſation. It is true the people, that are employed in this deſign, are many of them a people not ſo deſirable, being profane and wicked; yet God may improve them to do his work; but it were more acceptable, if more honeſt men were amongſt us. I am reſolved to attend my buſineſs with as much wiſdom and vigour as God ſhall aſſiſt me with. I thank God, my heart in ſome meaſure beareth me witneſs, that it is the glory of God, that I intended in this employment, and I hope he will yet own us. Our condition, I am confident, is often remembred by you in your approaches to heaven, and I hope will yet be. Religion and God was pretended, and I queſtion not intended, and I know muſt now be attended, if we proſper. Let your highneſs be pleaſed to pardon my boldneſs and prolixity. I thank God, my prayers are for you, that the God of wiſdom and grace may yet own you in your ſo many weighty affairs, that you may be a bleſſing in your generation, and ſerviceable to Chriſt, and to his people. A. D. 1655.

Sir, I am willing to be, and wiſh I were,

Your lordſhip's humble ſervant,

ROBERT SEDGWICKE.

Mr. R. Moone *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

WAS it not for the periſhing of my wife in my diſtruction, I ſhould not trouble you with a line; but when the innoſent ſuffer through my folly, it breaks my heart. I can ſay nothing but this to provoke you to commiſſerate my condition, that I am at the [illegible]e of undoeing, if not quite undone; and knowing I have offended you, I humbly beg [illegible]one for it, aſſureing you, that if ever I am drawn in to the like condition, I ſhall expect [illegible]g but your ſeverity. That the Lord would put it into your heart to releive me upon [illegible]onſiderations of my aforeſaid true ſayings, or for what other arguments he may inſtill into your breſt, is the prayer of V. xxx. p. 141.

Your honour's humble ſervant,

Lambath priſon,
Sept. 1. 1655.

RICHARD MOONE.

Lævinus Warnerus *to the ſtates general.*

ILLUSTRISSIMI AC POTENTISSIMI DOMINI DOMINI ALTISSIMI CLEMENTISSIMI,

NULLUM ferè ſcribendi argumentum hoc tempore magis hic eſt obvium, quàm quod perpetuæ Vezirorum mutationes ſuggerunt. Undè novi ſemper tumultus & quietis publicæ mira perturbatio, quæ eo major nunc fuit, quod depoſitus Vezir conſilia agitarit de novo rege creando, cum non ignoraret adulto hoc imperatore haud impune ceſſurum, quod ſe authore pater ejus Ibrahim eſſet occiſus. Et jam ut facilius ad effectum perveniret, primatios aliquos, qui impedimento eſſe poſſent, ex urbe expulerat. Contra alios, qui idem vellent, ad partes ſuas pertraxerat; nec milites quoque erant alieni, tùm quòd addictiſſimi eſſent Veziro, tùm quòd invitarentur amplioribus ſtipendiis & donativis, quibus affici ſolent, quando novus rex conſtituitur: verùm ut conatus hi omnes ad nihilum recidirent, effecit religionis Muhamedanæ antiſtes mufti, qui legis authoritate ejuſmodi terrorem conſiliorum iſtorum ſociis incuſſit, ut ſtatim a propoſito deſiſterent; nec poſtea in quemquam fuit gravius animadverſum, ne factioſi, qui multi erant, magis irritarentur. Viciſſitudo hæc valdè ingrata eſt Venetis, quod enim diu antehac deſideratum fuerat, ut Adrianopoli, ubi jam aliquandiu legatus Venetus huc expulſus detinetur, huc revertendi fieret poteſtas a mutato nunc Veziro, demum fuit impetratum, ſed vix ſalutatus erat ab illo, qui vices legati obit, cum ſtatim de Vezitatu detruditur, undè denuò primo conſilia ſunt irrita facta. Tunenſes vim factam ab Anglis ægrè ferentes graviſſimas nuper querimonias huc detulerunt, ſed quibus locus datus non fuit; non quod factum illud Anglorum non magnoperè hic improbetur, ſed quod hoc tempore belli Veneti curam ejus negligi ſatius eſſe credatur. Quod reliquum eſt, &c. V. xxx. p. 313.

Illuſtriſſimæ ac celſiſ. potentiæ veſtræ

Datæ Conſtantinopoli anno
1655, 13 Sept. [N. S.]

humillimus cliens,

LEVINUS WARNERUS.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

A. D. 1655. V. xxx. p. 167. THIS laſt poſt brings me yours of the 24 Auguſt, with one incloſed for Mr. Rolt, which I have ſent forward in the Swedes reſident's pacquet, as he deſired all his letters ſhould come for the more certaine findinge of him in a moveinge court. His laſt letter to me is of the 24 of Auguſt from Stetin, beinge to depart the next day with a good convoy for Poſna in Poland. At his goeing hence, upon his deſire I furniſhed him a letter of credit upon a merchant of Stetin, from whom he tooke up five hundered rix dollers, deſireinge me to pay it here, which I have done; and to charge my bills on you for it, which this day I doe for one hundered and ſixteene pounds, thirteene ſhillings foure pence, payable at ſix daies ſight to John Doget merchant or order, prayinge you to give ſpeciall order both to accept and pay the bill at the tyme with the punctuality merchants expect, that the bill come not back upon me, as I hope you did for the money I furniſhed capt. Mynges for the uſe and ſaftey of the Elizabeth fregat. I had not any letter for you from mr. Rolt by this laſt poſt from Stetin, onely he writes me, that in his former letters, which I ſent you, he had deſired you to give him creadit with me for what he ſhould have occaſion of. As any letters come from you or him, I ſhall carefully remit them, and readily effect both your orders, as I ſhall receive them. The litle of newſe, which hath come to hand ſince my laſt, I preſent you with in the weekly paper, affectionately remaineinge

Your very humble ſervant,

Hamburgh, September 4th 1655.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Dollars, 500 at 4 s. and 8 d. per dollar, 116 l. 13 s. 4 d. I find no mention of the companies buſines in your laſt, and I am unwillinge to give you farther diverſion with it, perceiveinge what hath been ſaid will be conſidered of in tyme. I heare the company's doctor, mr. Elborrow, is become an indefatigable ſoliciter for his ſonn Townely and his party. In the meane tyme he laies the whole burden on mr. Gunter, but will be ſure to receive the ſtipend himſelfe.

General Penn *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

V. xxx. p. 163. THIS morning I received the commiſſioners letter touching the diſpoſall of theſe ſhipps, who wanting proviſions, I cauſe them each to compleat it's old remains upp to 14 dayes victualls to carry them aboute to Chattham, and the victuallar here promiſeth a very ſudden diſpatch. The wind is eaſterly, but a ſudden alteration expected. The firſt opportunity (though but ſcant) we ſhall lay hold off.

Sir, at my coming in, I writ to his highneſſe, humbly ſignifying, that I ſhould wayt his commands for my coming upp preſently to London, and rendering him as farre as I could an account of paſſed employments; but I have as yet received no anſwer; which poſſibly may bee cauſed by indiſpoſition of body; (I having with grife heard it, that hee is afflicted at preſent with a diſeaſe, whoſe cure I wiſh.)

Sir, it was not by the impulſe of my owne perticular, that I firſt moved him to admit my repaire to him; but the ſervice of his highneſſe ſelfe (as I conceived.) And ſeeing I have in that manner mentioned my coming, I am perplexed, as counting it ſomewhat abſurd to ſtirre from the fleet without leave or anſwer. I ſhall only deſire the laſt, to informe mee of his highneſs pleaſure; and bee pleaſed beſt with that way, wherin I may render him beſt ſervice; the knowledge of which if I can by your meanes obteine, (as I make it my deſire to you) it ſhall not want a due eſtimate, nor your ſelfe (for that favour) the thanks of,

Honoured ſir,

your very humble ſervant,

Swiftſure Spitthead 3d September, 1655.

WILLIAM PENN.

The governor of Barbadoes *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

V. xxx p. 159. THE 26th of this laſt month came to my hands your highnes miſſive bareing date the 31ſt of June. In it your highnes is pleaſed to take notice, that notorious delin-

quents and offenders ſent to the iſland by your highnes expreſſe command, heare to remaine dureing his highnes's pleaſure, have gone off this place, and returned backe into theire owne countrie without warrant from your highnes or councell. A. D. 1655.

Should I ſtand guilty of ſoe high a contempt to your highnes's authority, and willfully and negligently permit the goeing off ſuch perſons, as may be of ſoe great a diſſervice to the commonwealth, I ſhould juſtly merritt your highnes diſpleaſure, and a cenſuer ſuteable to ſoe greate a miſcarriage.

But haveing neaver receved any demands of your highnes and the right honorable councell, or any other order, that ever came to my hands, bin ſignified unto me prohibitting any ſuch perſon or perſons ſoe ſent hither to depart hence, untill your highneſs and councel's pleaſure were therein made knowne, I humbly beg I might ſtand cleare in your highnes's opinion towardes me as to any ſuch miſcariadge.

Upon your highnes gennerall order and commands now come to my hands, I have cauſed the encloſed writeing to have been publiſhed throughout this iſland. Such as hitherto have bin brought to this iſland from England, Scotland, and Ireland, have been landed on merchants accompts, who claimeing a propertie in the perſons they bring as ſervants, for theire paſſage and diſburſments on them, diſpoſe of them heare, either for a tearme of yeares to ſerve, or for a ſumme of money, by which they free themſelves from ſuch ſervitude, either of which being performed, they have freedome to ſtaye or departe hence, by the law and cuſtomes of this place. For the future, ſuch as your highnes ſhall pleaſe to command theire ſtay heare, I ſhall to the utmoſte poſſibillity of meanes to be uſed, labour to keepe them with us in purſuance of your highnes commands. The incloſed to your highneſs is from major Sedgewicke, who with the fleete under his command arived heare the 26th of Auguſt (ſome of theire foote companys have been refreſhed aſhoar) and doe intend as ſoone as they have trimed theire caſke, and taken in water, to ſaile for Jamaica, in purſuance of the laſt intelligence I received from your highnes commiſſioners before Hiſpaniola, they haveing then taken up reſolutions to quitt Hiſpaniola, and to attempt Jamaica. I have heare furniſhed them with two hundred hogſheads of beefe, and other neceſſaries for your highnes fleete and army from the prize office in this iſland.

I have lately received your highnes commands upon a complaint made to your highnes by one mr. Wade of the illegall putting to death a ſonne of his by the governour of Mountſerat, to examine and ſtate the matter of fact, and report the ſame to your highnes; in purſueance wherof I have ſent thither for the ſaid governour, and the evidences on boeth ſides, which I judge may be heare in ſome ſhorte time. In the interme I have impowered the councel of the ſaide iſland to have the charge and care of itts peace and ſafetye. I have nothing att preſent, but as in duty bounde humbly ſubſcribe my ſelfe,

Your highnes moſte

humble and moſt

faithfull ſervant,

DANIEL SEARLE.

Berbados, 3d September 1655.

Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England, *to his father.*

13 Sept. 1655. [N. S]

MY LORD,

THE letter, which you were pleaſed to write to me of the 7th, having declared unto me the diſcourſe of the envoy of the lord protector upon the conduct, which I have held ſince the overture of my negotiation, I did endeavour to know, whether he had ſpoken according to the mind of the miniſters here; and having a pretence to paſs a compliment upon one of my commiſſioners upon his return out of the country, he told me, that the ſaid envoy was a young man, little vers'd in affairs, and that he ſpoke according to his judgment; and that now there was no further obſtacle about the treaty. Yet I will not deny, but that the lord protector may have given order to his envoy, as he hath done, to caſt upon France all the paſt delays. If it were with this deſign, one may expect hereafter ſome alteration of conduct; and I would willingly undergo any reproach, if any can juſtly charge me for not preſſing the ſigning of the treaty, or that I have purſued it with lowneſs and ſubmiſſion, which might in any ſort blemiſh the greatneſs and honour of the king. V. xxx. p. 93.

Indeed I have been often reproach'd by the embaſſador of the ſtates general, that I would ſtill treat with too much loftineſs; but I have ſtill made it my care to avoid the one and the other. Yet if I had followed my inclination, I would have treated with more fierceneſs.

I am

A. D. 1655. I am ſure, that thoſe, that will conſider the ſtate, wherein France was, when I came for England, and the preſent manner of the proceedings of this government, and my orders, will not condemn my conduct, nor that, which the court hath held, taking patience ſo long together. And notwithſtanding that which his eminence ſaid in public, his letters do give no cauſe to believe, that he hath another opinion, and that he doth ſpeak like a good politician, diſcharging himſelf upon me the reproach, which might be made, that his majeſty doth ſuffer himſelf too long to be ſlighted by the government of England; and in the mean time doth draw great advantages for his glory and that of France againſt Spain, which is aſſaulted in the moſt ſenſible parts by the forces of England, we only loſing ſome few merchant ſhips, which will be one day brought to an accompt in lieu of thoſe, which we have taken from the Engliſh, and which will ſerve to diſcharge the more the coffers of the king. This is that, which ought to be anſwered to the cenſurers of my negotiation; and they can without doubt hardly diſavow, that if England had not ſtay'd the galleons from the Indies, and puzzled Spain in Europe, Spain would have been in a better condition to have put a ſtop to our conqueſts. They will likewiſe agree, that according to the moſt ſolid maxim of governments, advantage is to be the chiefeſt object of miniſters; and that our enemies have contemned this point of honour, which thoſe, who are not charged with events, do vex at, when they did believe to draw ſome advantage by their ſubmiſſions. If my misfortunes will have it ſo, that all theſe conſiderations have leſs of weight in them, than they ought; and that they impute ſuch faults to me, whereas I am not guilty, I ſhall at leaſt not be troubled, knowing myſelf not to have tranſgreſs'd againſt my orders, nor acted againſt the ſervice of my king, nor likewiſe againſt ſuch opinions and judgments, as they themſelves have often declared unto me. I do not write to-night to the court, to the end you may have the more ſubject to entertain his eminence.

The news of this place is the return of the fleet of Penn: he hath left ſome ſhips and the army in Jamaica without a general, he being dead with ſeveral other officers. Their vice-admiral was blown up in their voyage home through the careleſſneſs of ſome that took tobacco. It is ſuppoſed, there will be no more thoughts had of making new conqueſts in the Indies.

I pray, be very earneſt with his eminence that I may have preciſe orders to break or conclude the treaty; for my ſtock draws to a concluſion, and I ſhall not be able to hold out much longer without ſome ſupplies.

The deputy Van Ommeren *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS!

V. xxx. p 115. MY lords, ſince my laſt from Cologne of the laſt of Auguſt, my journey has been without any misfortunes, and pretty quick, having continually proceeded without ſtopping any where but at Franckfort, and this rather to eaſe the horſes than myſelf. So that I arrived laſt night ſafely at Baſil, where I have heard how the affairs of the Waldenſes ſtand, and of the treaty made between the duke of Savoy and them, by the mediation of the embaſſador of France the lord Servien, who has endeavoured by all means to prevent, and has actually prevented, that neither of the embaſſadors of Switzerland, nor of their republic, the leaſt mention is made in the ſaid treaty; and further, in what manner the deputies of the Waldenſes did inſiſt upon it, refuſing for ſome time to come to a concluſion, till the aforeſaid embaſſadors did exhort them to it, if they could get by any other means ſufficient ſecurity and ſatisfaction. The ſaid embaſſadors of Switzerland were order'd by their maſters, as they have done alſo, to endeavour by all poſſible means to hinder the concluſion of the ſaid treaty, or at leaſt the ratification thereof, till the deputies of the lord protector and of their high mightineſſes were arrived; but they have not been able to bring this about, the French embaſſador alledging, that ſince their high mightineſſes, as alſo the cantons of Switzerland, had deſired his majeſty of France, that by his interceſſion he would be pleaſed to procure by the duke of Savoy the re-eſtabliſhment of the Waldenſes; that he therefore ought to act alone, with the excluſion of all other mediators, there have been many other means uſed to accelerate matters and bring them to an entire concluſion. So that the ſaid treaty is not only ſigned and finiſh'd, but alſo ratifyed from both ſides, and enter'd in the chancery of Savoy, part thereof being already executed. The articles for the moſt part are as yet unknown, 'tis only reported by the by, that they are in ſome manner pretty reaſonable, all being done with communication and advice of the ſaid embaſſadors of Switzerland, whom the Waldenſes alſo have adhered to very cloſe, and without whom they would not have concluded any thing. For reparation of loſſes, five years were allowed them exempted from all taxes and impoſts, all their priviledges

viledges are confirmed them, and their former dwelling places reſtored and re-delivered, A. D. 1655.
only a very ſmall diſtrict of but a few families, which ſhall remove to other places and ſell their effects within a limited time; and in caſe the ſame could not be done conveniently, then the duke of Savoy ſhould be obliged to take the ſame according to their value, and pay ready money for it. So that nothing more remains, but the demolition of the fortreſs Latous, which is ſaid to be a ſecret article, the execution whereof is urged at the court.

I have been received here by deputies of the government, with a particular civility and uprightneſs, and very earneſtly deſired by repeated letters in the name of the city of Zurick, to ſet out with the firſt for Geneva, where the embaſſadors of Switzerland are hourly expected from Savoy, in order to hold a general conference together with them, and the three deputies of the lord protector, whereof one ordinary and one extraordinary are there already, expecting only Mr. Downing, and afterwards to go from thence to Bern, where the convocation of the proteſtant cantons is ſummoned and appointed, when I will not be wanting punctually and faithfully to diſcharge the truſt your high mightineſſes have charged me with, and expect in the mean while ſome further letters from you, conſidering the alteration that has happened in the affairs of the Waldenſes.

Wherewith, &c.

Baſil, Septemb. 14. 1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

B. V. OMMEREN.

De Vries, *the* Dutch *reſident in* Denmark, *to the ſtates general.*

MY LORDS,

UPon the laſt of Auguſt arrived here before this town a Swediſh galliot with letters from the army in Pomerania, to the Swediſh reſident here. The contents I cannot yet learn. Vol. xxix. p. 502.

The fortifications about the towns of Malmuyden, Lantſchouw and Elſenbergh are daily advanced.

We hear nothing further about the Swediſh fleet.

Elſeneur, the 14th of September 1655. [N. S.]

F. DE VRIES.

De Vries, *the* Dutch *reſident in* Denmark, *to the ſtates general.*

MY LORDS,

YEſterday arrived here captain William Gerbrants of Enckhuyſen, having made his paſſage in three days from Dantzick. He reports, that the Swediſh fleet, conſiſting in 30 to 32 ſail, arrived on the 7th inſtant in the ſo-called Pantſkerwyk, lying there againſt the high ſhore; that beſides this there lay two ſhips about a cannon-ſhot's length from Termunde, which made the coming in and going out of the harbour very troubleſom by ſtopping the ſhips, and demanding a toll from them, to witt, $4\frac{1}{4}$ rix dol. for a laſt of wheat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ rix dol. for a laſt of herrings, and for a laſt of rye $3\frac{1}{2}$ rix dol. They have taken from him the ſaid captain, after they had cauſed his ſhip to be meaſured, 201 rix dol. for 44 laſts of wheat, wherein are comprehended the charges for the writing of the paſs, and ſo forth; giving him a Swediſh paſs (a copy whereof goes incloſed) inſtead of his Dantzick paſs, which they took from him. One of the ſaid two ſhips is ſaid to be commanded by the ſon of Martin Tyſſen. This morning arrived two Netherland ſhips more, that ſail'd on the 9th inſtant from Dantzick, which have likewiſe been ſtopped and forced to pay to the ſaid Swediſh ſhips the new toll: the ſame bring advice, that the maſter of the galliot ſhip bought here, whereof I mentioned to your high mightineſſes in my laſt, was apprehended at Dantzick, whither, as it is ſaid, he was ſent as a ſpy. V. xxx. p. 109.

Wherewith, &c.

Elſenor, Sept. 14. 1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty, &c. ſign'd

F. DE VRIES.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, 14th of September, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1655. BY mine of the 7th inſtant to mr. Iſaac Talbot I gave an account of what I could ſay as to the liſt. I have ſince ſhewed it to the king and our grandees here, who are much troubled, and believe you will proceed thus againſt them, by appointing a committee to examine witneſſes upon oath againſt thoſe in priſon; to ſummon in the reſt, and of all to certify in a ſhort time; and ſo to proceed to outlaw and a confiſcation of all their eſtates. And this I concurred with them in; but Digby and Werden are eſteemed your friends, and that mr. Moore you name is that James Halſal, whom I called Kes Holſey formerly, now in England, and one of our chiefeſt agents. Sir Miles Hubbard is alſo truſted hence; and Armorer and Albert Morton are to go into Holland this week, and ſo get into England. They are very hot and confident of ſome ſpeedy attempt; and never people were more jocund than they ſeem to be here at this preſent upon it; but they are a little troubled to hear of the altering of the locks at Whitehall.

V. xxx. p. 101.

All agree, that by the long ſeas is the beſt getting into England. I cannot hear a word of captain Wilſon, which makes me much admire, and to beg the trouble of you to let me have an account, whether any letters of mine come to his hands or not. Neither have I heard of you or my friends the laſt poſt. The addreſſes by Cudner and Wicket to me are very good. Middelton and old Goring are returned hither from Holland in haſt. One colonel Borthwick is ſent hence into Scotland; and one mr. Mowbray come hither: all of that nation here are pieced together.

Middleton's going into Sweden is for the preſent ſuſpended, until Charles Stewart hath an anſwer of a letter from thence. The proceedings of the Swediſh embaſſador now in England, or his deſign not being yet known here, and the double dealing of that king, having ſent letters to Charles Stuart, juſt as I have given you notice, and now ſending his embaſſador in ſuch ſplendor to you, renders his abilities to do us good, ſuſpected. As ſoon as our ſecretary's ſon comes from Holland, if it be poſſible to be procured, you ſhall have copies of thoſe letters, and what can be gathered of Doleman's more, with whom Price now is. And if ſo be you know not Hyde's, Ormond's, or any of their writing, ſend me word, and you ſhall have ſome of their letters, if of any uſe to you. Inſtead of Charles Stuart (the princeſs royal not being well) Ormond went to Meurs, and there met him the lord Dillon and Mac Thomas of the Spaniſh Iriſh; where after two or three hours debate they parted. As much as I can learn, their buſineſs is to preſerve a body of Iriſh together in that quarter, as well as in France; for which ſoever you break with, we cloſe with; but it is moſt probable to us with Spain, whither Ormond under hand prepares himſelf to go on the firſt rupture. The meeting with the Iriſh was on the 6th inſtant, and not the 9th as I writ. One Henry Moore, a Newcaſtle-man, ſervant to Wentworth, a tall young fair man, is ſent hence into England with letters and commiſſions.

Richard Roſe, who hath a blemiſh on his right-eye, is daily looked for here; and mr. Elliot and James Elliot, a ſervant here to be found at Richmond. Mrs. Earle came over with your lord preſident's paſs. You cannot imagine the hurt theſe fidling people do.

A letter of intelligence.

Colen, 14th Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

V. xxx. p. 111. MANY you name in your laſt are with us, Maliverer, Darcy, Edgeworth; and much rejoicing there is for major Robert Walters eſcape; ſince which colonel Francis Lovelace is got into Holland; and I hear Stephens is got into Dunkirk, neither do you mention therein Thornhil, who was the chief agent in Kent; nor the Heaths. Little Tom Roſs was their envoy hither; and when we were in Zealand, letters were ſent to one Trowt at Feverſham for them. The Daviſons in Yorkſhire, Jack Seymore, and Trelawney for the weſt, Halſall, and Palmer, &c. came ſeveral ways, and returned with Wilmot; Armorer juſt on Charles Stuart's removal hence. Theſe are they, that can diſcover moſt perſons. Forget not Stanhope of Derbyſhire, of whom I have often writ; and ſure I am of all I have writ I have had good reaſon; but you know beſt, being upon the place now to judge. No news from Gerard or France this week, nor Maſſey, who is ſaid to be with his gang about Hamburgh, and Wagſtaffe about Dunkirk. All other things are as they were.

Mr.

Mr. Prideaux *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

WHAT is before written is a dupplicate of my laſt. Theſe are to give your honor advertiſement, that the 10th of laſt moneth (which was three dayes after my here arrivall) this governour and chancellor ſent mee the writer I have for preſtaue, to tell mee, that they had received letters from the emperor; and in them order to ſignifie unto mee, that I might imbarke, and departe at my pleaſure; by which I conſeave, that if I had atempted it without that permiſſion, I ſhould have bin ſtopt. This goeth by one of our Engliſhe ſhipps bound to London; and on another of them I intend (God pleaſing) to imbarke the 12th or 13th of this moneth. We have noe newſe at all, what th' emperour doth in his warrs agaynſt the Pole; nor have ought that merits your honor's knowledge; wherefore doe humbly take leave, and remayne, A. D. 1655. V. xxx. p. 3.

Right honorable,

Archangell, 5th Sept. 1655. your honnor's moſt humble ſervant,

W. PRIDEAUX.

A letter of intelligence.

Dantzick, 15th of September 1655. [N. S.]

IN my laſt I gave you notice of the Swediſh fleet coming into this road and bay; ſince have landed ſome of theſe men, but as yet effected nothing conſiderable. The day after the date of mine, being the third, the Swede began to take licence or cuſtom. The 10th this town ſhut the town-chamber, and ſuffered nothing to paſs out or in, to prevent, if it were poſſible, the Swedes exaction, which is upon rye 3½ rix dollars, wheat 4½, herrings 5, ſalt 3 and upwards, which coſt but 10 in France; and upon other commodities 10 per cent. according to their tax, which is not with the leaſt; from which tribute people here thought ſuch care had been taken for the intereſt of our nation, that we ſhould have been exempted; but we might pay the Swediſh tributary, which will help to undo our manufactures here, being made at Lyff and Francoſtat, and thereabout 220000 cloths per annum and above, and ſays in abundance in theſe parts, to the hindrance of our perpetuanies, whereby they will ſtill be enabled to make more, and we be beaten out of this town, labour all they can to maintain a free trade; and I believe would yield to any protection rather than to the Swede, being accounted the enemy of all merchants. But I ſee no body able to protect them both by ſea and land, for the Swede carries the country before him, without juſt fighting for it, having entred Warſaw this day ſe'night, and ſeated himſelf in the king's palace or caſtle, and ſummons the gentry to accompany him to Cracow, where general Whitenberg is marched with part of the army; ſo that I conceive the country in a manner loſt, and this town fatherleſs, whereof the Swede being our maſter, together with the other parts, I hold Lubeck and Denmark to be at his devotion, having ſent to the Dane to command the general out of the Sound and parts thereabouts with three men of war, and then he can command Hamburgh and Holland, alſo the Moſcovites. We judge by his firing of Kawne he intended not to hold the country of Lettau. By this day's poſt from Riga, the Swede having ordered an embaſſador to the Moſcovites, and from Koniſberg, they write that he hath burnt Grodnam, and all gentlemens houſes that he finds in his way, as he marcheth, which is a ſign that he will depart and leave an empty neſt behind him. I have had this day ſome conference with an eſpecial friend of mine concerning the eſtate and condition of this place, who acquainted me, after much deliberation, what to do. In this their exigency they are reſolved to remonſtrate their condition to the ſtates of Holland, and the conſequence that may follow, if he become the ſovereign lord of the Baltic ſeas, with deſire of your aſſiſtance; but I cannot ſee how the Hollanders are able to relieve them, who cannot ſubſiſt without traffic, which the Swede having all theſe countries can debar them of; and therefore had need of other help, for all will be in vain. Out of England has been written, that the Swede is ſeeking an offenſive and defenſive league: I pray God direct for the beſt for our poor country's good. V. xxx. p. 427.

Minard *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, 15 Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

SEEING that my lord your father through ſome kind of policy was reſolved not to return hither ſo ſoon, and that upon ſome reports, which fled abroad, that they were going V. xxx. p. 119.

A. D. 1655. going to ſend to you Monſieur d'Aligre and Monſieur Boucherat, for the finiſhing of your treaty; thereupon my lord your father writ from Genitoy to his eminence, and ordered a copy of the letter to be ſent unto you. I took an occaſion yeſterday to go and ſee him at Genitoy; and he being advertiſed, that the cardinal was come to the Bois de Vincennes with the king, he reſolved to ſee him there this morning at eight of the clock, which he did; and I was alſo with him. He was very well received by the cardinal; he preſently told him, that it was not true, that any commiſſioners ſhould be ſent to you, and that he had never heard any ſpeak of it, and that you ſhould not precipitate the ſigning of the treaty: after all this my lord your father returned to Genitoy. The king goes on ſunday next for Fontainbleau, and the cardinal on ſaturday for La Fere.

Major Sedgewicke *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

V. xxx. p. 177. WEE are this preſent day ſetting ſayle, intending to call at Chriſtopher's to heare, if poſſible, of and from our friends: if not, we intend to range alonge the ſhoare of Hiſpaniola, and if wee meet with noe intelligence, then to ſayle directly for Jamaica. The preſence of almighty God owne us.

Marmaduke in Barbadoes road, 6 Sept. 1655.

Sir, Your ſervant,

ROBERT SEDGWICKE.

A letter of intelligence.

From the camp near Tournay, the 17th of September, 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 191. I Have nothing to write to you but the infamous deſertion of La Marcouſe, who in the night of the 12th of this month, when he had the great guard of the camp, abandoned the guard, run away to the enemy with his regiment, which conſiſted of 60 horſe; which is one of the baſeſt and unworthieſt actions that was ever heard of, having played this treachery in the night, when the whole army relied upon him, wherein he did not only betray his highneſs, but his beſt friends. This baſe action hath produced no alteration in the reſt of the troops, but on the contrary they do all generally abhor it.

Monſr. de Bordeaux, *the father, to his ſon, the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Genitoy, the 17th Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MY SON,

V. xxx. p. 195. HAVING received your letter of the 10th of this month, with your letter to his eminence, and knowing that the king was come to lie on tueſday laſt at Bois de Vincennes, I got thither on the wedneſday morning betimes, where I had the happineſs to meet with his eminence, to whom I delivered your letter. After that he had received me with great demonſtrations of love, he begun the firſt to tell me, that he did very much admire, at what I had wrote to him, and proteſted unto me, that he had never had any thought of any ſuch reſolution; and thereupon I told him, that the buſineſs was ſo public, that the weekly pamphlets made mention of it, and read to him the verſes, wherein it ſtood, that meſſieurs Aligre and Boucherat, two great counſellors of ſtate, have received orders to go and ſign the agreement made between France and my lord Cromwell. He was ſo ſurprized, that he told me, that it was the deſign of ſome enemies: and having likewiſe told him, that ſuch a buſineſs would very much prejudice his reputation, if it ſhould be permitted; whereupon he replied, that it ſhould never be: preſently after fell to the reading of your letter, and having throughly examined the contents thereof, he told me, that now there needed no great care to be had for the affairs of England as formerly; that now one muſt expect to ſee what the protector would deſire more of France, ſince that the agreement of the Huguenots of Savoy was finiſhed to their full ſatisfaction, inſomuch that they made bonfires for joy, they were ſo well pleaſed at what was done: ſo that now there was no further pretence upon that ſubject; and that this ſtate here doth intend to ſee an end of all pretences. And reading over your letter the ſecond time, his eminence told me, how! is not the protector ſatisfied with the terms of the letters of the king? if he would declare himſelf king, we would write to him otherwiſe. Notwithſtanding all this diſcourſe, yet I held it a very difficult thing not to believe, that there is not ſomething of reality in what I told his eminence concerning the ſending new commiſſioners into England. For my

part I have many reaſons to induce me to believe it. One of them is the order, which is given you not to purſue the ſigning of the treaty of peace, till ſuch time that the protector hath finiſhed his demands and pretences. Now I leave all theſe reflections to your examination. My advice to you is, to do your buſineſs, if you can, and inſiſt ſtill upon the ſigning of the treaty, which I ſhould finiſh, if it were poſſible, without expecting any new orders; and it may be whilſt they are coming to you, a third perſon may ſtep in between you and home, and carry away all the honour. Many examples I could give you, how ſeveral embaſſadors have been ſerved after this manner, by mere delaying the beginning of their treaties, when they might have finiſhed them. I have often told you, that you ſhould declare unto the protector his advantages by advancing of the treaty; beſides France is full of money, and at peace amongſt themſelves. I ſhall not need to repeat now, what I have written formerly. By ſuch means I would either bring him to a concluſion of the treaty, or a rupture, in a ſhort time. A. D. 1655.

Mr. Chanut *to Mr.* Bordeaux.

Hague, the 17th Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

I Wiſh you all happineſs with your new lodgings, where I hope you will make an end of your negotiation to your content. This removing of yours doth make every body to believe, that you hold your treaty as good as concluded; and I will be of the ſame opinion. V. xxx. p. 203.

I hear, that the lord embaſſador Bonde doth give credit to all that is ſaid unto him. I know not whether monſieur Coyet, who hath fed longer upon the bread of London, doth rely ſo much upon their words.

Monſieur d'Avaugour is ſtill wind-bound in port near to Stockholm, where he hath lain theſe three weeks.

They write me from Poland, that the king of Sweden's forces were all joined; and that it was not yet reſolved, whether he would march up to the king of Poland, who hath now a conſiderable army on foot, or whether he would return for Pruſſia, to beſiege Thorn. It is thought, that Poland will not be able to help itſelf from being ſubdued, between the Swedes and the Muſcovites.

The treaty between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburgh is not yet concluded. That prince is ſtill fortifying his troop.

This ſtate is not yet reſolved to ſend any ſhips of war for the Baltic ſea this ſummer.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sunday, the 12th of September 1655. [N. S.]

THE ſtates of Holland, not being yet completely met together, thoſe of Amſterdam and others more near are returned to their principals, after that there had been reported unto them, according to the cuſtom, by the raedt penſionary, all that had paſt, which was moſt remarkable, and eſpecially the occurrences of Poland and Pruſſia; item the vocation of the charges left by the deceaſed earl of Brederode. As for Poland, there was propoſed unto them the relapſe of the time and of the ſeaſon of the ſummer, the coldneſs, fear, or irreſolution of the king of Denmark, and the uncertainty of the inclination of the protector; whether notwithſtanding all this they ſhall perſiſt to ſend a fleet for the Sound. I am aſſured, that thoſe of Amſterdam were come with a reſolution to continue the ſending of a fleet, not to yield in any thing to Sweden, yea to expect the extremities thereof, &c. And although the ſeaſon of acting in the eaſt ſea be paſt, to cauſe the fleet to winter at Copenhagen, to the end it may be ready at hand againſt may next, and that in the mean time, it would ſerve for a rod in readineſs, or a threatning comet to the Swedes, if they ſhould attempt any unlawful thing; but the other members of Holland, as alſo the moſt part of the provinces not being ſo reſolved, they have taken a ſhort receſs, to return hither again on tueſday next. In the mean time the inſtructions for the ſending into Denmark are ſuſpended; and the moſt inclination amongſt the ſtates general is, to ſend general embaſſies into Sweden, Poland, Muſcovy, Brandenburgh, as well as into Denmark. V. xxx. p. 59.

13th Sept.

This morning there came a letter from the lord protector for the re-eſtabliſhment of the court or company of the merchant-adventurers; which is taken *ad deliberandum*. V. xxx. p. 63.

A. D. 1655. There was alſo read the advices from the correſpondents of Stetin and Dantzic, which contained only matters in general, and nothing poſitive, only that the Swedes, the Muſcovites, and the Coſacs were agreed. Of the Swediſh ſhips before Dantzic there was no news.

Thoſe of Holland have made no mention nor memoration, neither of ſending nor of the inſtruction for Denmark, nor of ſending any fleet, no more than if there never had been ſpoken of any ſuch thing; but to-morrow thoſe of Amſterdam, as well as the reſt, return hither, as alſo thoſe of the admiralty, although upon another ſubject, namely, that concerning the reduction of intereſt: then it may be theſe will further ſpeak of the ſaid affairs. It is very certain, that prince Maurice hath alſo declared himſelf for the charge of marſhal, ſaying, that he had been a colonel, when prince William was under the rod; and that he is the eldeſt of the family. Thoſe of Holland have writ and admoniſhed thoſe of Zealand to proceed in a good correſpondence with Holland. Utrecht doth alſo comply with Holland, and Guelderland will be half for prince Maurice, and Overyſſell is not to be reputed for any, in regard it is divided, and by this means Holland will endeavour to maintain itſelf, but with much ado. Prince William will get hither at the latter end of this week.

14 September.

Prince Maurice doth endeavour very eagerly to obtain the charge of marſhal de camp againſt his brother prince William. And although it be the deſign of thoſe of Holland to aboliſh the ſaid charge, yet they do make uſe of the occaſion; and there is propounded, as an expedient, to give ſome declaration upon the charge of prince Maurice, (being general of the horſe) to make it above that of marſhal de camp, as was formerly ſaid and maintained during the life of the earl of Brederode; but the adherents of prince William do mightily endeavour the contrary, and do expect from Guelderland and Zealand (where the ſtates are met) ſome provincial reſolutions for prince William. Frizeland, Groningen, Overyſſell where he is ſtadholder, are openly for him; and thereby they will be ſoon reſolved for prince William.

There are alſo endeavours uſed to induce Holland for it by an offer of a kind of pardon or amneſty for thoſe, that had a hand in the ſecluſion, and for the lord Beverning the eſtabliſhment in the charge of the treaſurer-general; tacitly threatning, that one day the party of the prince of Orange becoming maſter, the ſaid ſecluſion will coſt ſome blood.

15 September.

This morning was again mentioned the inſtruction for ſending towards Denmark, by the lord of Renſwoude, preſident; but it was not ſeen, that Holland itſelf did preſs it very much, and much leſs the fleet. The provinces in general have declared, that to-morrow they will adviſe; and it is already known, that for the fleet, it is held out of ſeaſon.

There hath been alſo a petition of the lord Wynbergen, offering his ſervice for the government of Boiſleduc, which Holland hath taken to conſider of in their aſſembly; and a while hence it may be they will be preſt to declare themſelves upon it.

Thoſe of Holland perceiving, that the lord of Somerſdyck would afterwards obtain the government of Eſcluſe, do begin to quarrel with him upon what happened in the year 1650 at the ſiege of Amſterdam, and for which it is true he had an amneſty; but he hath not been yet re-eſtabliſhed *in integrum*.

Thoſe of Holland having heard, that the chief officers of the foreign nations had deſigned to make complaint in a body, as well to thoſe of Holland, as to the ſtates general, they ſent for meſſieurs Hauterive and Allardt to appear before the council of ſtate, to whom they declared with civility, that ſuch a complaint in a body would be ill taken; and that if any one hath any complaint to make, he might do it in his particular.

They did alſo aſk of them, whether they had a deſign to demand a marſhal de camp; but of that they juſtified themſelves.

16 September.

Yeſterday in the forenoon colonel Hauterive and colonel Allardt, in the afternoon ſeveral others, and eſpecially major Gentilot, were before the council of ſtate, having underſtood, that the ſaid major had drawn up the petition; which he did confeſs, for colonel Allardt had teſtified the ſame; but he declared to have burnt it, confeſſing that the petition contained theſe heads. The firſt complaint was, in regard the ſtates of Holland do not provide the vacant company with reformed captains. The ſecond complaint, that they had begun to confer ſome charges in the foreign troops on natives of this ſtate. Third, that generally they conferred the charges in the ſaid foreign companies without any communication of the colonels, head officers, and captains. Fourth, that they give paſſes and leave without communication of the ſaid colonels and chief officers. Fifth, that they had their allowances very ill paid them of colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors; (for their companies are very well paid) ſome being in arrear ſix years, others leſs, ſome little or nothing.

thing. It was alſo reported, that they would demand a head over the militia, (as if there were no king in Iſrael) at leaſt not a marſhal de camp, which charge Holland doth endeavour to aboliſh; but they laugh at this laſt point. The raedt penſionary in the name of the whole council did paſs a cenſure upon all theſe things, with much civility; that to make a complaint in this manner, and in a body, did ſavour of ſedition; that if they had any thing to complain of, they might do it each in particular. That the heads or ſaid points in themſelves were againſt the duty of the ſaid officers. Gentilot ſeems to have ſome more fear than the reſt, having deſired leave to reſign (that is, to ſell) his charge of major, upon which he had no anſwer made him. Holland ought to fear, that when theſe officers have an illuſtrious head, as they do pretend to at preſent, ſuch head will very much ſwell the hearts of ſuch high officers; for it hath been obſerved, that the princes of Orange formerly, and prince William and prince Maurice at preſent, have maintained and do maintain theſe foreign troops, as a great and chief ſupport of their authority above the ſtates; and therefore thoſe of Holland have great reaſon to look to them; but that is uſual for Holland to do their work by halves. A. D. 1655.

Prince Maurice (it is ſaid, that it is at the inſtigation of thoſe of Holland itſelf) hath ſaid, that he will not yield to prince William upon any terms. Holland doth very much delight to ſet thoſe two at odds; otherwiſe, if they ſeriouſly reſiſt, or are reſolved, they will maintain their caſe, as well as the city of Deventer doth theirs; for Deventer is but a ſixth part of a ſmall province, and Holland is worth as much as all the other provinces in a body together. And in caſe, that the lord of Somerſdyck by plurality of voices doth obtain the government of Eſcluſe, Holland will endeavour to do, as Deventer doth, as well againſt the droſſard Haerſolte, as againſt the ſtadholder prince William. All this doth depend but upon the will of Holland: *Tu modo fac cupias, ſponte diſertus eris.* But there is alſo a diverſity of humours yet in the ſaid complaintive or mutinous buſineſs of the head officers. All thoſe of the council of ſtate were very well united. We ſhall ſoon ſee what will come of it.

The four members of Overyſſell have put the company of the lord of Beverweert upon the repartition of Deventer, and the companies of colonel Haerſolte upon Swoll, inſtead that hitherto Beverweert hath been upon Swoll, and Haerſolte upon Deventer; but in regard that Deventer would not pay Haerſolte (for being brother to the droſſard Haerſolte) upon Swoll, and Beverweert upon Deventer, that is to ſay, upon a village, where there are no houſes, for Deventer will alſo pay as little to the one as the other; and the lord Beverweert ſeeth and knows that well enough, and hath ſaid, that he will make no complaint of it any where, but he will let the company periſh (being rich enough without that) in not furniſhing them any pay. Now this is the firſt company of all, having been formerly the company of the life-guard of William prince of Orange the firſt.

There is a company of a captain, called Haerſolte, major of Boiſleduc, paid upon Holland. There is likelihood, that Holland will put that company of Beverweert in the place of that of Haerſolte. As for the fleet for the Sound, I know from a very good hand, that Holland itſelf is reſolved to ſuppreſs it till the ſpring.

It is very pleaſant to ſee in the letter of the lord Nieuport, how he doth complain of the exceſſes, which the ſhips or Engliſh captains do commit at ſea. And when the ſame complaints have been made here, all nations will ſay, that they do but laugh at them.

Upon the inſtructions for the ſending into Denmark there hath not been any thing adviſed, and that is held for mortified, although the ſhip be almoſt ready.

They have reſolved and as good as concluded a deputation into Overyſſell, to accommodate the differences there. There hath been notification made from Overyſſell concerning the tranſpoſition of the company of the lord Beverweert, which Holland hath taken *ad deliberandum* into their aſſembly. In the mean time a letter is written to thoſe of Overyſſell, to re-eſtabliſh that tranſpoſition, as it was formerly.

A letter from the archduke concerning the command of Gemert hath been read. They were not very well contented with the title: he only gives the title of lords: that of high and mighty is deſired.

17th of Sept. 1655.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

IN anſwer to yours of the 31ſt of Auguſt I will tell you, that the encloſed cypher is an amplification. I have formerly ſent them; but you will have forgot to have added it to the foregoing cypher. V. xxx. p. 207.

With truth, you ſay, that here or on this ſide the water is now the theatre of affairs. Holland

105 having diſcovered a kind of petition of the head officers favouring very much of a mutiny,

A. D. 1655. mutiny, (according to the relation here encloſed,) have in ſome ſort opened their eyes; namely that in the militia, at leaſt in the foreign nations, there was no great truſt to be put; being ſo little ſatisfied. This and the like actions do ſeem to give to underſtand, Holland liberty
that 105 are reſolved to maintain 195, but in ſome other things (as I have often alliance court of Brandenburg
complained to you) they go a quite contrary way; as by the 155 with 170; and if the K. of Denmark protector an alliance Denmark
142 had no fear and apprehenſion of 130, they had already made 155 with 142; not Denmark Brandenburgh
conſidering the principles and inclinations of 142 and 170, for an imaginary hope of lucre, ally
and profit, they would 155 with I know not whom. I am and do ſtill remain of opinion, liberty commerce
that they ought to hold 195 *pro ſummo bono*. And as for 179, to live and ſuffer to live; otherwiſe, whoſoever doth embrace too much, ſeldom thrives. Now it is clear, Sweden
how ill they were grounded in their jealouſy againſt 141; for in the end all their equi- Sweden
page hath been but a bugbear, and a little earthquake, or rather money ill ſpent, for 141 Poland
doth not nor can effect ſuch great buſineſſes. And although he ſhould have all 175, England Holland Sweden Sweden
that is nothing, for 130 and 105 are more than able to ruin 141 by ſea; and 141 muſt England Holland
alſo follow the rule, live and ſuffer others to live; and if 130 with 105 would only Denmark
declare themſelves, then preſently 142 *ſe tertium adjungeret: Hæc ſunt palpabilia*; but Zeland
112 blinded through the paſſion of profit do not ſee that; and would rather put them- prince of Orange royalliſts
ſelves into the power of 145 and 146, than loſe one penny of profit. Now being well Pruſſia
aſſured, that 176, 177 will not be in danger this winter, I do perceive alſo that that doth leſs torment them. And it is to be hoped, that they will look to themſelves at home, count William
which will be ſoon ſeen, namely, whether they will agree with 149 or not. *Metuo ut ſubſtent*: but a few days will tell us. I am

Your moſt humble

17th Sept. 1655. [N. S.] ſervant.

The ſtates general to the grand prince of Moſcovy.

V. xxx. p. 179. MOST ſerene, moſt powerfull grand ſignor, czaar and great prince Alexei Mighailewitz, autocrator of the whole great and ſmall Ruſſia, of Moſcow, Kiow, Wolodimira, Novogorod, czaar of Caſan, czaar of Aſtracan, czaar of Siberia, lord of Pleſcouw, and grand prince of Smolenſko, Tweer, Ingoria, Permia, Veatka, Bolgaria, lord and grand prince of Novagrada, of the lower country at Sernigow, Reſan, Polotſko, Roſtof, Jaroſlaef, Belooſeria, Udoria, Obdoria, Condinia, Witepſki, Meſtiſlof, and ſovereign of the whole northern ſide, lord of the lands of Iverech, czaar of Cartalinſki and Gareſſinſki, of the lands Carbandinſki, prince of the Sarkaſſes and Gorſkes and of many other, caſterly, weſterly, and northerly lordſhips and provinces, hereditary lord and governor.

Your czariſh majeſty's meſſenger Ivan Amirof has delivered us on the 9th of this inſtant month of September your letter, written in your great empire in the year after the creation of the world 7163, on the 17th day of the month of June Ruſſian ſtyle, whereby your czariſh majeſty deſires, that we would ſend you 20000 muſquets, at the price as they ſhould coſt here in the country. Which being put under deliberation, and conſidering more and more, the ancient friendſhip and correſpondence, which has been conſtantly and is ſtill cultivated and ſubſiſting between your majeſty's high predeceſſors of immortal memory, and your czariſh majeſty yourſelf, on the one ſide, and the ſtate of theſe united provinces on the other ſide, we have found good, to write again hereby to your czariſh majeſty moſt friendly, that we have moſt heartily conſented to this ſaid requeſt, altho' with our inconveniency, and therefore given liberty to your czariſh majeſty's meſſenger, not only to buy up in this country the ſaid twenty thouſand muſkets, at ſuch a reaſonable price as he can beſt agree with the dealers in that commodity, but alſo to

export the ſame, to your czariſh majeſty's czariſh dominions, kingdoms, and provinces, A. D. 1655.
free from all dutys, be it convoy or licent money, or any other impoſts, which we have granted him only out of reſpect towards your czariſh majeſty, ſince the ſame has never been granted by us to any potentate in the world whatſoever, ſeeing that thereby our finances would be conſiderably leſſened and weakned. We do not queſtion but the ſame will be highly acceptable to your czariſh majeſty, and that you will conclude therefrom, that we wiſh nothing more heartily, than to contribute all that is poſſible and feaſable to us, for the ſatisfaction of your czariſh majeſty, and what may any ways tend to the continuation, cultivation, and augmentation of friendſhip and a faithful correſpondence between your czariſh majeſty and this ſtate. As to the meſſenger, which your czariſh majeſty has ſent to us, the ſame has been very welcome, as likewiſe all thoſe ſhall be, whom your czariſh majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to ſend us. Aſſuring your majeſty, that after a good reception, defraying, and treatment we have diſpatched him in the ſpeedieſt manner, according to your czariſh majeſty's requeſt, without his being any ways detained. Wherewith we conclude, and offering ourſelves friendly towards your czariſh majeſty, we pray the almighty God, moſt ſerene, moſt powerfull great lord, czar and prince, that he would be pleaſed to preſerve your czariſh majeſty in conſtant health, proſperous reign, and deſireable welfare. Done at the Hague in Holland the place of our reſidence on the 17th of September, in the year after the nativity of our redeemer and ſaviour Jeſus Chriſt, 1655.

From Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England.

My lord,

ON tueſday laſt in the afternoon, word was ſent me by the doorkeeper, that ſir Charles Wolſely with colonell Jones (the lord Strickland having ſet out the day before for Wales,) were ordered, to deliver to me the anſwer, to what I had propoſed laſt thurſday to their honours. The ſaid gentlemen coming to me about 4 o'clock aſſured me, that they had made their faithfull and circumſtantial report of all the reaſons and arguments alledged in behalf of the Netherland veſſels, ſeized at and about Barbadoes; that as to what I had told them, as if ſeveral of them were taken at ſea, and others after having got a licence of the governor, it conſiſted in facts, and therefore ought to be proved in a clearer light: That many other things were propoſed by me, whereof they were obliged to own that they had got no thorough information; and ſince admiral Penn himſelf was now arrived with part of the fleet, that the lord protector and the council had reſolved, that they would order the ſaid admiral to give them the reaſons and accounts of the ſeizures of the ſaid ſhips, as having happened by or under his command: That they could aſſure me, that the lord protector and the council had no intention, to wrong the inhabitants of the united provinces, but on contrary, that they were ready to ſhew them all friendſhip; however, that the ſaid admiral ought to be heard, before any nearer reſolution could be taken concerning the ſaid ſhips. Whereupon I deſired that the ſame might be done the ſooner the better, and aſſured their honors, that I had related nothing but what could ſufficiently be proved. They aſſured me further, that they had alſo made their report, touching ſome particular complaints, and more eſpecially about the ſhip called the Hare in the Field and the Frog, both from Middleburg, and of the Thirſty Hart of Amſterdam; that it was reſolved that the judges of the admiralty ſhould with all ſpeed make a report, what cauſes were brought before them; proteſting to me, that, as it was their duty, ſo likewiſe they would procure, that forthwith according to reaſon and equity the ſaid matters ſhould be decided. Thereupon I repreſented circumſtantially, the great loſſes and detriment, which the owners ſufferd by ſo long detention of their ſhips and goods, and exaggerated particularly the injuſtice of ſome perſons among the commiſſioners of captures, and of the committees of the admiralty and fleets, who, in ſpite of all, will needs have the ſhip the Hare in the Field to be brought from Portſmouth into the river of London, and that I certainly did believe, that the ſaid ſhip and the Frog, belonging with her cargoe to the inhabitants and citizens of the city of Middleburg, and bound from St. Malo for the ſaid place, was taken by a private letter of marck ſhip, and was detained above 4 months already by ſiniſter practices, ſo that I deſired, that the ſame might not only be releaſed, but alſo, being wrongfully taken, that the charges and loſſes might be made good; whereupon the ſaid gentlemen told me, that as ſoon as they have ſeen the ſaid report, they would give immediately their orders, as alſo touching ſundry other particular complaints contained in my memorial. And as to the general affair of the marine, their honors aſſured me, that the lord protector and the council were very well inclined for it, and had duly examined the articles delivered in the name of their high mightineſſes; but that the ſituation of their affairs had not permitted hitherto, to make any certain reſolutions upon it. Mr. Jones being one of the committee of the admiralty and the fleet, begun to ſpeak with great warmth concerning the wrongs and loſſes, which the inhabitants of this ſtate had ſuſtained by the French, and which, as he ſaid, were yet daily V. xxx. p. 185.

A. D. 1655. done them, and therefore that it would be unreaſonable, that we with our ſhips ſhould protect their trade ſo far, that they on their ſide could not revenge themſelves upon the ſame. I replyed, that their honours knew without doubt, that the treaty with the lord embaſſador of that crown was advanced ſo far, that it was their own fault, that the ſaid inconveniencies did not ceaſe: that heretofore there was ſome colour of reaſon for it, to grant to ſome private perſons letters of repriſal, but that it was unheard of and very ſtrange, to permitt ſhips being in the publick ſervice of the ſtate to act after that manner. That it was agreed by a ſpecial article, that the ſatisfaction on account of former loſſes and pretenſions being now ſettled, and the treaty concluded, no new wrongs ſhould be committed. The ſaid gentleman anſwer'd, that the lord protector and the council had been inclined to finiſh the ſaid treaty, but that the inhuman murther of the Vaudois happened in the mean while, and prevented the ſame. Hereupon I mentioned, that the ſaid affair being now accommodated between the duke of Savoy and the ſaid Vaudois, no new objections ought to be ſtarted, which their honours declared ſhould not be done on their part. At the ſame time they told me, that after the concluſion of the ſaid treaty there would be leſs difficulty in relation to the ſettling the affair of the marine. I repreſented to their honours, that even by this ſtate here, in ſeveral treaties it was aimed at, and actually ſtipulated in ſome already, that a free ſhip ſhould make free goods; that this was one of the beſt rules, not to demand from others more than what one was willing to be done to one's ſelf; and that beſides this it would be very unjuſt, that they would have it thus practiſed by others towards them, and they on the other hand would act otherwiſe againſt their nigheſt neighbours and friends. The ſaid gentlemen promiſed, that what I had repreſented to them, ſhould be faithfully reported, and they did again aſſure me, that the lord protector and the council were intirely inclined, not only to live in peace, but alſo in confident friendſhip with the united provinces, and that they would do their utmoſt, to ſhew the ſame by deeds.

Yeſterday in the afternoon I inquired of the lord ſecretary of ſtate, whether the health of the lord protector would permitt, that I, purſuant to their high mightineſſes commands, whereof I had ſpoke to his excellency before, might be informed of his intention and approbation, with the ſame ſincerity, as their high mightineſſes had communicated to him their ſecret reſolution concerning the deſigns of the King of Sweden. Whereupon his honour anſwered, that the lord protector found himſelf a little better than before, but that he daily ſtill continued to take phyſick, and that the phyſicians had deſired him, to abſtain as yet as much as poſſible from conſultations of ſtate; that accordingly neither the council nor he had dared to trouble him in the leaſt, but that he hoped and firmly believed, that in a very few days I ſhould ſpeak with him my ſelf. I beg'd very earneſtly, that it might be done, the ſooner the better; that the ſeaſon of the year was already gone ſo far, that their high mightineſſes ought to take one reſolution or other. He reply'd, that I might be aſſured, that no good inclination was wanting. Some gentlemen here have aſſured me, in confidence, that hitherto no negociation has been held with the Swediſh miniſters; that they complained very much that they would not conſent here to their deſired levies; and that the lord Fleetwood inſiſted with great earneſtneſs, that he at leaſt might be permitted, upon the king's commiſſion, to raiſe a regiment for himſelf of one thouſand Engliſh foot ſoldiers; that his honour and reputation did very much depend from it; that he, having the honour of being the brother of the lord deputy of Ireland, ought not to be ſo unfortunate, to be refuſed what heretofore was granted to ſo many perſons: however that nothing poſitive was reſolved upon it. The ſaid lord aſſured me likewiſe, that he was ſure of the inclination of the lord protector ſo far, that he neither with Sweden, nor with any body elſe, would treat any thing to the prejudice of the united Netherlands: he promiſed me likewiſe to do his utmoſt, that all the private affairs, which I had complained of, may be forthwith favorably diſpatched.

Some miniſters of ſtate here have told me, that the lord mayor had inform'd the council, that many perſons, out of the places in the Netherlands, which were infected with a contagious diſtemper, were fled hither; and that he was afraid, that thereby the ſame diſtemper may very eaſily communicate itſelf in this publick city. That the council was very loth to give any directions, which might tend to the prejudice of the inhabitants of their high mightineſſes dominions; however that it was neceſſary, that care ſhould be taken. The ſaid gentlemen were of opinion, that their high mightineſſes ſhould give orders, that thoſe who intend to come hither, ſhould be obliged to take a certificate of health from the place where they came from, or in any other method, which their high mightineſſes ſhould think proper.

Wherewith, &c.

Weſtminſter, September 17. 1655. [N. S.] My lord, &c. Signed W. Nieupoort.

Nieupoort

Nieupoort *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, laſt monday news arrived here, that general Penn, with about 20 ſhips, was arrived at Portſmouth from the Weſt Indies, having ſet ſail from Jamaica on the 25th of June O. S. where he has left a good ſquadron of the beſt conditioned ſhips under the command of vice admiral Goodſon, an old and experienced ſeaman: they ſay alſo, that there are left ſtill in the iſland 8000 ſoldiers. The chief command after the death of general Venables was conferred on collonel Forteſcue: the ſaid general Venables (with other officers) died by ſickneſs, having before his death, cauſed to be drawn up in writing an exact and perfect account of the ſituation and conveniency of that iſland. They pretend here, to maintain the ſaid iſland by all means. In their return ſeveral ſhips have been before the Havana and other places on the coaſt of Cuba, where one of the largeſt ſhips mounted with above 60 guns, and manned in proportion, called the Paragon, was burnt, which was cauſed, as it is believed, by a lighted tobacco pipe, left in the butler's cabin. Several of the other ſhips are pretty much damaged at ſea by hard weather in their maſts and topmaſts. As ſoon as the news was brought of the arrival of the fleet, 50000 pounds ſterling were immediately ſent to Portſmouth, for the pay of the ſailors. There are likewiſe remitted conſiderable ſums to Scotland for the payment of the army there, thoſe that are diſbanded being payd before. In Ireland the ſame is moſtly done out of the confiſcated eſtates; and this affair being finiſhed, the lord deputy is ready to come over to England. There is no news here of general Blake, but only that he ſtill continues cruiſing in the mouth of the ſtraits of Gibraltar. It is ſaid that the lord protector and the council have ſent letters and inſtructions, to the high officers in the reſpective provinces, duly to execute the laws and ordonances againſt the Jeſuits, and other roman catholick prieſts, and eccleſiaſtical perſons, as alſo againſt the roman catholicks in general, and that they ſhould eſpecially obſerve the proclamation now lately iſſued out.

A. D. 1655. V.xxx. p.187.

The lord embaſſador de Bordeaux gave yeſterday a very grand and magnificent entertainment in his new houſe to the lord embaſſador of Sweden and to me, as alſo to the reſident of Denmark: at table no other diſcourſes were held but of civility and mirth.

The lord protector finds himſelf pretty well, but has as yet taken almoſt every day ſome phyſick or other, to ſtrengthen his conſtitution (having been very much out of order with a violent and dangerous colick) and to remove the cauſe of his ſaid diſtemper. There is news here among the merchants, that the Spaniſh fleet, between 20 and 30 ſhips ſtrong, is ſail'd, with this order and ſpecial charge, not to engage with the fleet under admiral Blake, unleſs they are attacked by them, or cannot conveniently avoid it.

Wherewith, &c.

Weſtminſter, September 17th. 1655. [N. S.] high and mighty lords, &c. Signed W. NIEUPOORT.

Extract of ſeveral letters from Spain.

St. Sebaſtians, the 18th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

BY an advizo arrived at Madrid the ſecond inſtant from Hiſpaniola, in which came the governor's ſon of that place, his majeſty is given to underſtand, that the Engliſh army, that landed there, is totally defeated, and that they carried no more men away than they had in their ſhips; and that the Engliſh navy is returned home with diſhonour. Whereupon his majeſty hath conferred the title of marquis upon the ſaid governor, and allowed him a penſion of 5000 ducats *per annum*, and upon his ſon, that brought the news, 1500 ducats *per annum*. Moreover the ſame letter adviſes, that there is another advizo arrived from the admiral of the plate-fleet in the Weſt Indies, informing there his fleet to be at Carthagena in the ſaid Indies in ſafety, and there ſhall abide till his majeſty ſends another fleet to conduct them home.

V.xxx.p.215

Bilbao, the 16th of September, ſame ſtyle.

THE imbargo on our ſhips and eſtates continues here, and is executed with rigor; and the perſons of divers of our nation continue in priſon. There was a ſmall London veſſel came in over the barre, and underſtanding how it was with us, by the help of a good angel, got out again the ſame tide. God preſerve our Newfoundland ſhips (from falling into the clutches) which are daily expected here, as likewiſe the London veſſels.

St. Sebaſtians, 18th. ditto.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. I Writ you formerly, that by the king's command there was an imbargo here, which continues and is general all the kingdom over upon all Engliſhmens eſtates and ſhips. Here are 5 veſſels in this harbour ſeized, two whereof were loaden and ready to come away; a merchant of this town, that had bought a good parcel of wool of a Spaniard, and ſhipped aboard one of them, having not only the wool ſeized, but his money, wherewith he ſhould have paid for them. His creditors, that ſold them to him, coming for his money find it ſeized by the juſtice, yet ſo unreaſonable are they, that they put him in priſon for not paying for the ſaid wools.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Sabbathi, Septemb. 18. 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 227. APpeared in the aſſembly Mr. Backer and Mr. P. Van Dam advocate of the Eaſt-India company of theſe united provinces, and preſented to their high mightineſſes - - - - - - - - - - - - - who lately arrived here from the Eaſt-Indies, as commander of the nine homeward bound ſhips. And the ſaid commander did relate by word of mouth, and in general, the ſituation of the affairs there, as he had left the ſame on his departure. Whereupon the lord preſident gave his thanks to the ſaid director and advocate, as alſo to the ſaid commander, for the trouble they had taken, commanding the ſaid commodore to draw up his ſaid report, and deliver the ſame to their high mightineſſes in writing, that it may ſerve and avail as time and opportunity ſhall require. Further, the ſaid advocate did deliver to their high mightineſſes the report, which formerly was made by word of mouth, by Huybrecht de Lareſſe late commander of the four homeward bound ſhips, which arrived in June laſt from the Indies; as likewiſe the ſaid advocate deliver'd his report made formerly by him by word of mouth to their high mightineſſes, concerning his advocate buſineſs in England touching his commiſſion, which he was charged with from the ſaid Eaſt-India company: which being come under deliberation, it has been agreed and reſolved, that both the ſaid pieces ſhall be read on monday next.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 18th of September 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 217. HERE is a report, that the Spaniſh fleet of war, which ſet ſail not long ſince from Cadiz, hath met with the ſilver fleet, and conducted them all ſafe home, notwithſtanding general Blake's fleet, which was in ſight of them, and durſt not fight them. Their majeſties depart hence on monday next for Fontainbleau, where the king will take the mineral waters for the preſervation of his health. It was ſaid, that the cardinal would return for la Fere, to give order about the ſending a great convoy for Condé and St. Gillain, to provide thoſe places with proviſions, ammunition, and other neceſſaries; but it is aſſured, that their majeſties wanting the preſence of his eminence, monſieur le Tellier hath received order to take care of that buſineſs.

Pavia is not yet taken, but defends itſelf very ſtoutly.

From Viole *preſident of* Bruſſels.

Bruſſels, 18 Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 221. I Believe his highneſs hath ſent you word of the treachery of Marcouſe, which is very troubleſom, in regard it doth make people to ſpeak againſt us without a cauſe. The enemies are ſtill in their old quarters, fortifying and victualling the ſame. It is a thing incredible how they have been able to ſubſiſt all this while in a ruined country. As ſoon as they are withdrawn, our army is reſolved to undertake ſomething; and it is an abſolute neceſſity, otherwiſe the country is undone.

The queen of Sweden was to depart to-day, but ſhe doth not go now till tueſday next. It is ſaid here (but privately) that the queen is a catholic.

The

The examination of Joſeph Longbothom *of* Mountpellon *near* Hallifax *in the county of* York, *taken the* 8*th day of* September 1655.

THIS examinant ſaith, that about one month before the rendevouz on Marchden-moor 1654, one mr. Toby Baraclough of Hallifax in the county aforeſaid came to this examinant ſeveral times, and aſked this examinant, whether he would ride on a horſe in the new army, that was raiſing for the king; and did very much inveigh againſt the preſent power and government, and ſaid, he would have as many of his tenants, as he had horſes to ride in the ſame army for the king; and that they did not doubt, but to deſtroy all thoſe round-head rogues. And further ſaith, that the ſaid Toby Baraclough came to this examinant four or five ſeveral times about the ſame thing; but one of the times this examinant denying him ſo to do, and ſaid he had loſt two brothers in the parliament's ſervice, and had been himſelf too, he would never be falſe to them now. Thereupon the ſaid Baraclough did draw his ſword, and cut this examinant in the hand; and ſaith, that at that time he had (as he verily believes) near twenty very able and luſty horſes. And further ſaith, that he this examinant holds a piece of land of the ſaid Baraclough, and that at the time aforeſaid he this examinant owed him one year's rent with nineteen nobles; and that at the ſaid time the ſaid Baraclough offered this examinant, that if he would ride one of his horſes, he would give him that year's rent, that was behind, and a leaſe of that land for his own and his wife's life. And further ſaith, that about the time aforeſaid the ſaid Baraclough rid conſtantly with ſword and piſtols; and further ſaith, that one mr. Edward Hanſon, formerly a captain for the king, is his only companion, and, as this examinant verily believes, was guilty of the ſame deſign; but of him this examinant can ſay nothing poſitively; and ſaith, that there are divers others, that he hath ſome cauſe to ſuſpect thereabouts; and this he is willing to atteſt. A. D. 1655. V. xxx. p 229.

JOSEPH LONGBOTHOM.

A letter of intelligence from Spain.

San Lucar the 19th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MR. EDWARD WATTS,

SIR,

ON the 11th current here was a general imbargo made in theſe parts upon what effects were found of the Engliſh, which is what we have long feared, and therefore but little found, &c. The governor of this town, in regard he cannot find effects in the Engliſh power, hath imbargoed ſeveral parcels in the hands of Spaniards and Flemings, which are really ſold, and the money paid for long ſince. The Conde was pleaſed to honour me with his firſt viſit, being about five a-clock in the morning, and wondred to find ſo great a houſe, and ſo little goods in it; but I told him, we feared this long ſince, and that the birds were flown. V. xxx. p. 239.

San Lucar, the 26th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

THE above lines are a copy of my laſt over land; ſince which hath not offered any thing worth your notice. Not yet any order from Madrid for the ſale of what little effects hath been imbargoed of the Engliſh, nor hope there will not come any, for if it once come to that, it will be a public war.

The Spaniſh fleet is ſtill abroad; but it's thought now will ſpeedily retire into port, by reaſon the winter begins to come on.

General Venables *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

I Doubt not but generall Pen hath informed your highneſſe of the weake condition hee left mee in, out of which all that ſawe me judged it was impoſſible for mee to recover. Even the phiſitians diſpaired, except change of ayre did helpe mee, though it was alſoe doubted I could not live to bee put on board; yet death being certaine, if I ſtayed, it was reſolved to adventure mee, in regard I could but dye. The extreame wants of your highneſſe forces in the Indies was alſoe recommended to me by your officers there, to repreſent to your highneſſe; but being my weakneſſe diſables mee to travell by land, I am at preſent incapacitated to diſcharge that truſt, untill the Lord ſhall give more ſtrength, or bring mee about by ſea. In the interim, that your highneſſe may bee bleſſed with proſperous V. xxx. p. 231.

A. D. 1655. ſucceſſe in all your pious and honourable deſignes, and bee temporally and eternally happy, is and ſhall bee the conſtant prayer of,

My lord,

Aboard the Marſtonmoore in Portſmouth roade, Sept. the 9th 1655.

Your highneſſe moſte humble and faitfull ſervant

R. Venables.

General Venables *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Honored sir,

V. xxx. p 235. I Doe perſwade myſelfe, that you have had a report by gennerall Pen's fleet of my death, which was moſte probable, my recovery beeing diſpaired of by all even the phyſitians, and change of ayre as the laſt of remedyes, (all other faylinge) though it was thought by moſt, I ſhould never ſee the ſea; yet being I could not but dye, it was reſolved to adventure me, though I was a meer ſkelliton, and had by tymes been in a raveing condition about 3 weeks, and continued ſoe above a weeke after I came on ſhip-board, and yet continue but ſkin and bones, and ſoe weake, that I cannot ride or ſcarſe ſitt, except very eaſy; and therefore not able to travell by land to London, but muſt come about by Thames, though my heart long to informe his highneſs of the ſtate of his affaires in the weſt; and indeed haſt is extreemly neceſſary. If the Lord bring me alive to London, I ſhall fully inform you of all, which I dare not committ to paper, being conſtreyned to make uſe of another hand, for which your pardon is earneſtly deſired by,

Aboard the Marſtonmoore near St. Ellins point, this 9th of Sept. 1655.

Honored ſir,

Your very humble ſervant,

R. Venables.

If the Lord grant me the mercy to ſee your face, I ſhall acquaint you with all the extreem wants and difficultyes I have ſtrugled with, as alſoe ſuch mutinous and diſcontented ſpiritts as have acted to the great prejdice of his highneſs, and, if not redreſſed, will (hazard at leaſt) ruine the whole army and deſigne.

Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England, *to his father.*

My lord,

Vol. xxix. p. 620. THE letter, which Minard ſent me by the poſt, arrived here to-day. It doth give me cauſe to give you moſt humble thanks for the pains you have taken upon the reports, which were ſpread of the ſending of monſieur Aligre and mr. Boucherat. This news was brought into England a fortnight ago; but it ſeemed to me to be ſo ill-grounded, that I made no reflection upon it. I perceive by the anſwer, which his eminence made you, and by that which monſieur Sanguien received from the earl of Brienne, that the alarm was given without any foundation. And I confeſs it muſt needs be, that the court doth ſtand in very great need of the peace of England, if it be reduced to have any thought of making now ſuch a low condeſcenſion, which beſides hath no likelihood of ſucceſs; and where there is no neceſſity after that a treaty is concluded, and that there remains only the ſigning of it. If the protector be reſolved to agree, I will not write any thing concerning it with certainty; and you know without doubt, what the preſent diſpoſition is of our court, to whom I do not write to-night, having nothing conſiderable to write unto them. And ſince that you have taken yourſelf to a country life, although it may be, that an active one would be more proper to your genius, and likewiſe more beneficial unto you; but I ſhall leave all to your own diſcretion. In the mean time I muſt ſtill importune you to ſupply me with your credit for the payment of my bills, and to ſupply me with ſome aſſiſtance, elſe I muſt ſuddenly fall into an utter confuſion, and an impoſſibility of ſubſiſting any longer.

I might have taken an occaſion a while ſince to have prevented this, by having withdrawn myſelf upon the orders, which were ſent me for that purpoſe; but you were of another opinion with monſieur Servien, which I followed; but now I am not in a condition to diſengage myſelf: wherefore I humbly crave your aſſiſtance for ſome time. I hope you will not deny this favour to one, who hath the honour to be, &c.

P. S.

P. S. Juſt now is come new adviſe, that general Venables, who was ſaid to be dead in America, is ſafe arrived at Plymouth, giving that deſign over for loſt. A. D. 1655.

[London, $\frac{10}{20}$ Sept. 1655.]

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I Have not received any from you this weeke, nor any for you from mr. Rolt, from whom I have not heard ſince he left Stetin the 28th of laſt month with a good guard for Poſna, as I writ you in my laſt. The moſt certaine newes we have here from Poland, &c. I preſent you within the incloſed paper, to which I have nothinge conſiderable to ad. A ſhip lately come from Liſbon reported here, that generall Blake had fought the Spaniſh fleete, and was worſted by them; which newes beinge well entertained here, I queſtioned the ſhipper aboute it, whoe then denied to have reported any ſuch thinge, only that he heard the king of Spaine had ſent 30 men of warre to obſerve generall Blake's motions, and to fight him, if he attempted the plate fleete, which allſoe the letters from ſouth Spaine mention; which yet I thinke is as true as the other report, it beinge noe eaſie matter for the Spaniard, as the caſe ſtands with him, to equip and man ſoe many ſhipps. If there be any thinge of it, I ſuppoſe you have notice ere this. The king of Sweden's ſhips of warr lye before Dantzick, and have certainly laid a very great tole upon all ſhips tradeinge thither; whereupon the lords of Dantzik have ſhut up the pound-chamber, prohibitinge trade, and forbidinge any to pay tole to the Swede upon paine never to trade more with this cittie; ſoe reſolved they are to oppoſe the Swede: if others concerned in the trade of the Baltique doe the like, it may keepe the trade free; otherwiſe the kinge of Sweden will carry on his deſigne to be abſolute there. I remaine V. xxx. p. 245.

Hamburg, 11 Sept. 1655. Your moſt humble ſervant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

You will pleaſe to give mr. Needham a ſight of the Latin paper, which I have not time to tranſcribe.

SIR,

My coreſpondent in London writes me, that now the ſervants in the poſt-office require poſtage for my pacquets, which have for ſome tyme paſt been free from Antwerpe, though I have allwaies paid theither. You will pleaſe to order whether I muſt pay or paſſe as formerly, and to let me knowe it in the next, and order the ſervants in the poſthouſe accordingly.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Received yours of the 4th inſtant, and give you many thankes for your relation of Jamica; and though wee have mett with ſome more then ordinary croſſe providences in this undertakinge, yet I doubt not but the lord will ſmille uppon it in the iſſue. V. xxx. p. 241.

I have endeavoured to make what improvement I could in the ſhort time allotted me toucheinge the furniſheinge you with a recruite of men, and a ſupply of younge Iriſh girles. In order to it, I have adviſed with the chif officers neer me, not haveinge oppurtunitie to make it more publique; neither doe I thinke it convenient, untill I knowe your reſolutiones more particularly, but ſhall nevertheleſs make the uſe of it (in the meane time you deſire) viz. to feel their diſpoſitiones to that worke.

It's the opinion of thoſe, to whome I have given ſome hint of this buſſineſs, that if proviſion bee made for their pay and accommodation, which we are not any waies able to doe, haveinge much exhauſted our treaſure by our late diſbandeinge and the keepinge the ſouldiers uppon our pay for ſome time longer, that their will be noe dificulty to engage 1000 or 1500 men, or perhapes more, if neceſſity requires. It will bee requiſite, that wee heare ſpeedily and more particularly from you, what number of men will be expected, and howe they are to be formed, and what encouragements may be held forthe to them; and the rather becauſe of the advantage we have to anſweer your deſires by the preſent continueinge together the ſoulders of the late diſbanded; which if let ſlippe, and they diſperſed, the buſſineſs will be much more dificult and hazardous to be effected. Concerninge the younge women, although we muſt uſe force in takeinge them up, yet it beinge ſo much for their owne goode, and likely to be of ſoe great advantage to the publique, it is not in the leaſt doubted, that you may have ſuch number of them as you ſhall thinke fitt to make uſe uppon this account. It will be neceſſarye, that care be taken

A. D. 1655. taken for the clotheinge of them, which, if you allow money for, may be beſt and cheapeſt done heer; all which is ſubmitted to conſideration.

I deſire to expreſs as much zeal in this deſigne, as you would wiſh, and ſhall be as deligent in the proſequution of any directiones, which I ſhall receive, tendeinge towards it, judgeinge it to be a buſſineſs of as publique concernment as any you have nowe uppon your handes; and the ſendinge away theſe men and women will much anſweer your affaires heer and their.

Care muſt be taken for ſhipps and proviſions for their tranſportation. It's thought at preſent, that Gallway or Kinſale are the fitteſt places to ſend your ſhipps to receive them, butt we ſhall informe our ſelves more fully, and give you a particular account by the next. My brother Fleetwood left us one thurſday laſte, and I may ſay it, noe mane was more troubled to parte with him then my ſelfe; though bleſſed be God, I doe not finde many diſcouragements in my worke, and hope ſhall not doe it ſoe longe as the lord is pleaſed to keep my harte upright before hime. Wee feared we might have had ſome trouble with the diſbanded party; they weer a little diſorderly at firſt, but now are quiett, and I may give the ſame account of the reſt, for all is quiett, and like to be ſoe. I ame nowe goeinge to Kilkenny, wheer I intend to be to ſettle the buſſineſs of the army and the diſbanded party. I ame prevented in time, and therfore cannot be ſoe large as otherwaies I would, but ſhall acquaint you more fully of ſome thinges by the next poſte. I ame

Your truly affectionate

Sept. 11th. 1655. freind and humble ſervant,

H. Cromwell.

Sir,

YOU may pleaſe to remember, that by our inſtructions, in the abſence of the deputye, the power devolves uppon the councell or any five. Wee are nowe butt that number, ſoe that we cane doe noethinge, unleſs the whole number be preſent; therefore unleſs you reduce it to a leſs quantum, or elſe ſend us ſpeedily our additionall ſupply, wee ſhall be putt to very great dificultyes and ſtreights. Your ſpeedy care herein will be very requiſite

You are pleaſed to putt great weight uppon getting a fitt perſon to comande in the Weſt-Indies. I am of your oppinion, it is a matter of great importance. What doe you think of ſir John Reynoldes? I doe not knowe, but that he might accept of it, if handſomely treated. He and I have had ſome droleinge diſcourſes aboute it. Whatever is done in it, muſt be carryed with privacy and prudence. If coll. Stubbers could be perſwaded to goe in a leſs capacitie, he would be uſefull, haveinge bin much in thoſe partes formerly; he is nowe reduced. I hint my thoughts to you, butt ſubmitt them. I ame

Yours,

H. Cr.

A letter to the Engliſh *merchants, traders for* Malaga *or other parts of* Spain, *in* London.

Malaga, the 21ſt September, 1655. [N. S.]

Honoured sirs,

V. xxx. p 409. ALthough we almoſt deſpair, that this letter ſhould come to your hands, by reaſon of this great ſearch uſed for ſurprizal of all letters, that are directed either to, or from any of our nation; yet we cannot but adventure theſe lines, to repreſent unto you our diſtreſſed condition in this city, where all our eſtates are ſequeſtred, our books and papers extorted from us, our perſons impriſoned in the common goal, where we ſuffer not only the calamities of priſoners, but alſo are maliciouſly accuſed of concealing yours and our own eſtates; and under that pretence all variety of rigors are exerciſed; and the extremities, which the height of malice can invent, are for future expected, whereof we have already very infallible ſymptoms, for that they will oblige us (if find us debtors to any man in England) to pay it here to the confiſcators: and as our own neceſſities here do impoſſibilitate the performance hereof, we muſt ſubmit ourſelves to a prolonged impriſonment, and what other ſeverities may be imagined moſt conduceable to our judges their purpoſes. Their rigid proceedings we have repreſented to the king's majeſty and his council of ſtate, manifeſting how contrary they are to the articles of peace, and his majeſty's royal word, having aſſured us by the twenty-third article (in caſe of a breach betwixt the nations) the ſpace of ſix months for the retirement of our perſons and eſtates, without any arreſt or moleſtation in either; and beſides, we have alledged what more might promote our redreſs, and we ſhall earneſtly entreat you would pleaſe to contribute your aſſiſtance,

tance, uſing what means there may be moſt advantageous for the ſpeedy conſecution of our liberty and eſtates, wherein we from hence cannot propoſe a courſe to you, but muſt refer it to your more mature judgments. Only we ſhall again moſt earneſtly requeſt you, that you would ſympathize and compaſſionate our ſufferings, and manifeſt your tender ſenſe thereof by a ſolicitous proſecution of all means, which you ſhall conceive moſt requiſite for effecting our ſpeedy redreſs; wherein we humbly implore the divine providence to conduct you, and proſper us all, who are, A. D. 1655.

Sirs,

Your moſt humble ſervants,

Henry Beare,	Edmond Marlow,
Eldrerd Browne,	John Ryves,
Theophilus Floyde,	Edmund Davis,
John Wode,	Henry Hornbey,
John Fyson,	Thomas Goddard,
Thomas Gregorie,	William Jackson,
Bevell. Raudon,	Thomas Puckering,
Richard Pendarves,	Thomas Heathcott.
Hum. Dunstar,	

To the worſhipful the Engliſh merchants, traders for Malaga, or other parts of Spain, theſe, in London.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeilles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

MY laſt unto you was of the 14th currant, giving you notice, that the foure private ſhips of warr, that are arming att Thollon to goe a theving, might part in 18 dayes, and that doubtleſſe they would take many of our Engliſh ſhips, that are at preſent trading in thoſe ſeas, as alſo that 10 of general Blake's ſhips was att Argier, furniſhing themſelves with proviſions; which confirme. I have now received advice from Barcelona, of the 16th currant, giving notice, that the admirall Vandoiſme, with his fleete, was battering againſt a ſmall place called Palamos (ſea-port, neare Barcelona) which is alſoe beſieged by land by the prince of Conti, who hath aboute 15000 horſe and foote, and in all probabillity the place wil bee taken either by compoſition, or by force, in 10 dayes, notwithſtanding a Spaniſh galey in the night crept under the ſhore, and relieved it with proviſions and aboute 200 ſoldiers; and afterwards forced through the French fleete. The Spaniſh armey in Cattalonia is quite deſtroyed, neither have they any ſea-port conſiderable after Palamos be taken but Barcelona itſelfe. The Naples fleete is dayly expected from Porte-Spetia to ſuccor ſaid place, which if arrive in time, will in all appearance bee too ſtrong for the duke Vandoiſme. The vice-king of Cattalonia for want of mony is hardly able to keepe any ſoulders aboute him, and that which diſhartens them the more, is the feare they have, that general Blake hath taken there plate-fleete. This being the needfull for preſent, ſo humbly take leave, and remayne, V. xxx. p. 255.

In Marſeillia, the 21ſt Sept. 1655. [N. S] Your honor's ſervant,

Jo. Aldworth.

Extract out of the regiſter of the lords ſtates general.

Veneris, 21 Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

THERE being once more produced in the aſſembly the letter of the lord Nieuport, their high and mighty lords embaſſador extraordinary in England, written at Weſtminſter the 14th inſtant, wherein he deſireth leave to return home; after deliberation had, it is thought fit and underſtood, that an anſwer ſhall be writ to the ſaid lord Nieuport, that he may make a journey over, and continue here for the ſpace of two months, or thereabouts, to diſcharge himſelf by report with the lords Beverning and Jongeſtall his collegues of their extraordinary embaſſy; but before his departure from thence, that he do uſe all efficacious endeavours, to the end the marine treaty may be finiſhed and perfected. The lords commiſſioners of Zealand do inſiſt for the turning of the ſaid extraordinary embaſſy into an ordinary one. V. xlii. p. 313.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOUR'D SIR,

A. D. 1655. V. xxx. p. 279. I Have received your letter by this poſte, beinge ſory for your indiſpoſition of health, which I doubt the over-preſſinge of affaires occaſioneth. I ſhall obſerve your order touchinge mr. Rolt, from whom I have not heard, ſince he left Stetin. Not knowinge in what condition theiſe may finde you, I ſhall not be further trubleſome at preſent, referinge you to the incloſed paper, and remayneinge,

Sir,

Hamb. 12th Sept. 1655. Your moſte humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Major-general Maſſie is here ſtill.

Sir, here's a report ſpread this day by letters from Amſterdam, as if his highneſs ſhould have beene lately in danger of his lyfe, but in what manner I cannot yet learne; but many ſuch reports have come from thence, of late hither, and finde good entertainment amonge the Dutch, eſpecially the Netherlanders.

To Monſieur Petkum.

From Paris, the 22d Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 283. THE French forces are ſtill fortifying of St. Gillain and Condé. There hath paſt nothing conſiderable ſince the taking thereof. The enemies troops are ſtill in their old quarters. The earl of Fuenſaldagna is at Hall, the prince of Condé near Tourney, and the Lorrainers at Aeſt. The progreſs of the Swedes doth cauſe many high Dutchmen to go away without leave, to make a more advantageous war. Here is a report, that the king of Portugal and the king of Spain do treat together underhand about an accommodation, the latter offering to acknowledge the firſt for king during the truce, which they ſhall make together. The ſiege of Pavia doth ſtill continue; and notwithſtanding the furious aſſaults thoſe within make continually upon our men, yet we hope to be maſters thereof at the end of this month.

On ſaturday in the evening the embaſſador of Holland had audience of the king, wherein he did nothing but felicitate his majeſty upon his victories; but he of Portugal, who had alſo audience the ſame day, after he had made the ſame felicitations, took his leave of his majeſty to go to Rome. Theſe two embaſſadors had demanded audience of the cardinal, but his eminence had no time to give them any, by reaſon he was preparing for his journey to La Fere; and indeed he departed the next day after, being ſunday, with monſieur Tellier. His majeſty and the duke of Anjou went for Fontainbleau half an hour before, where he arrived that night.

There hath been ſent from hence great ſtore of clothes, hats, and ſhoes to thoſe of the garriſons of St. Gillain and Condé.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 22d September 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 287. WE have little news here. The French army in Catalonia is grown weak, and that in Italy weaker. The ſiege of Pavia by the French doth not proſper. The town hath 4000 good men, and well provided. They make bold ſallies and ſucceſsful. An acquaintance of mine, a colonel on the French ſide, hath loſt two captains there, and half his regiment of common ſoldiers. In Flanders (we ſay) they are levying a very great army at their own (the people's) charge; which they have now at length obtained leave for from the king of Spain, which heretofore they would never permit. They mean to try if they can regain what they loſt this ſummer, or elſe to ſtrengthen the French quarters, who thought to keep 15000 ſoldiers in the king of Spain's country all this winter. We had much talk of great differences at Cologne, but they are all now at great peace and friendſhip. Some of the ſtirring party are gone away, and ſome quieted. I can tell you Peter ſhews himſelf a notable fellow; he is not to be made a fool of.

To mr. Petit.

Paris, the 22d Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

WE have nothing conſiderable by this ordinary. Their majeſties parted for Fontainbleau on ſunday, and at the ſame time cardinal Mazarin went for La Fere, to give orders, and to cauſe the convoy to part. It doth much import the enemies to do their utmoſt endeavours to hinder it, which (as it's thought) they cannot do. The voyage of the queen of Sweden to Rome has been put off, as it is written from Bruſſels, where ſome ſmall ſum of money has been remitted from Spain, but in ſo ſmall quantity, that that ſuccour will not bring them any eaſe. The duke of Mantua parted yeſterday to go and meet the king at Fontainbleau, from whence he is to return for Italy: one cannot diſcover, what he is come to do in France. We ſtill wait for the event of the ſiege of Pavia, which keeps every body in ſurprize. A. D. 1655. V.xxx.p.251.

Count Brienne *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, 22d September, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

THIS is only to let you know before my departure for Fontainbleau, that I have received your letter of the xvi of this month, and that I will write to his eminence concerning what you mentioned in your letter. V.xxx.p.291.

Here was a letter read of the 13th of this month, which did ſpeak doubtfully of the recovery of the protector, in regard of the diſeaſe wherewith he was aſſaulted; but there being no mention made thereof in your laſt letter, it is likely he is well again in health.

Juſt now I receive advice, that by the command of the king of Spain the effects belonging to the Engliſh, which have been found in his kingdoms, are ſeized upon. This is a declaration of a war between his crown and the commonwealth of England. I muſt likewiſe not forget to tell you, that a French veſſel being taken by an Engliſh man of war, the company of the ſaid veſſel made themſelves maſters afterwards of the ſaid man of war, and brought her to Rochel. I have written thither to proceed againſt her, and to keep the men in cuſtody. I have alſo writ to Boulogne, that they ſhould keep in ſafe cuſtody thoſe of an Engliſh ſhip, who having aſſaulted a frigate of the marſhal d'Aumont's, were beaten and taken: the mariners and officers being aſked, by what right they aſſaulted the Engliſh, they made anſwer, that they knew nobody at ſea, and that they had right to lord it there. This I adviſe you of, to the end you may not fall ſhort in your reply, if your commiſſioners or the ſecretary of ſtate do ſpeak to you in their behalf.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Mercurii, Sept. 22. 1655. [N. S.]

THE lord prince Maurice of Naſſau, lieutenant general of horſe of theſe united Netherlands and governor of the city of Weſel, ſtanding within the bar, has deſired their high mightineſſes, with ſuch reaſons as ſerved for the purpoſe, that they would be pleaſed to honour him with the place of field marſhall of the ſaid united Netherlands, being become vacant, by the death of the late lord van Brederode, delivering for that purpoſe alſo to their high mightineſſes a certain memorial in writing, whereby it might appear that the ſaid prince had ſerved this ſtate from the year 1618, from a common ſoldier, up to the higheſt charge, during a time now of above thirty five years. Which being deliberated upon, they left of, a[illegible] the provinces having deſired a copy of the ſaid memorial, the ſame is granted them hereby. V.xxx.p.295.

General Venables *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Received your kind lines with much ſatisfaction, and did beleeve my comeing would bee as unexpected, as my recovery was ſtrange to all, none imagining it was probable. If I had beene able to have rid in a coach, I ſhould not deſire to goe by ſea (though the begining of my recovery was thence) but his highneſſe pleaſure and comands ſhal bee obſerved by mee ſoe farre as ability and life will permitt; but I cannot aſſure my ſelfe of V.xxx.p.267.

A. D. 1655. health to travell, in regard yeſterday (to my former weakeneſſe) a violent diſtemper was added, which hath extreamly diſabled mee; but this morning (I bleſſe the lord) I am ſom what better: however the firſt opportunity (God willing) ſhall either bringe to London or leave by the way, Sir,

Your moſt obliged ſervant,

Portſmouth bay, near Spithead,
Sept. the 12th 1655.

R. VENABLES.

General Penn's *account to the councill of his voyage to the Weſt Indies. Given this* 12 Sept. 1655.

V. xxx. p. 275. In the hand-writing of ſecretary Thurloe.

SAiled from Portſmouth, 26 December. By the way met with a ſmall veſſel: that all he ſaw.

Six days after, general Ven. mr. Winſlow, and I gave orders to the victuallers to make what haſt after one gone before that ſailed better.

29 Jan. arrived at the Barbados. There were ſecured 14 or 15 ſayle of Dutch ſhips.

The fleet diſpatched the 20th of December from Portſmouth under rear admiral arrived but the day before: the other victuallers the 30th of January.

We tooke up one into New England, who for that time gave an account the 17th of March by capt. Collins.

The Marſton-man and Selby were ſent to the Leward iſlands, to ſeize all ſhips, and to raiſe ſome men, 4 March ſent away.

Shipped the army the 30th of March at Barbados and ſailed the next day.

Some ſhips being leakie they went to the iſland at Luzea; ſtayed a day and night.

The 6th of March arrived at St. Chriſtophers in the French road, and were ſaluted by them both from ſea and forts.

The 7th diſpatched a frigott to Porte Rio to ſee their ſtrength: returned the 11th, and told us but 2 inconſiderable ſhips.

The 12th they ſaw the iſland of Hiſpaniola: the day before reſolved where to land.

The 13th came before St. Domingo: they agreed that Buller and Holdip ſhould ſtay with Pen before St. Domingo and to land thoſe men to the windward of the towne, but they could not, and ſo ſent them to the river Hinde: the other part went with the vice admiral and rere admiral.

Vice admiral landed the ſea regiment.

At parting reſolved his fleet to look into H. bay, and land there, if they could; if not to go to the leeward.

The wind blew on the ſhore, that they could not land, and ſo went to the leeward.

The 14th Buller being ſent, &c. ſayd noe landing at H. bay, but after they did land. Buller and Holdip's Regiment being landed marched over the river, and had order to goe to a paſſe above near the towne. 16th they landed.

18th Ships plyed before St. Domingo and God very merciful, that the ſhip not loſt, the weather being bad.——The towne ſhott through ſome of our ſhips, and we ſhott in the town.

The 19th general Venables came on board, and ſayd the army was weary and wanted water, and were retreated.

The 25th army marcht up towards the town: the ſhips were ready to aſſiſt them, and ſome ſhips to run in upon the town, and alſo ſome to run into the harbour.

This 25th the enemy fell on them, the M. G. was ſlain, and they retreated.

The 29th general Venables retreated, and we went to him to Hinde bay, where diſcourſed with commiſſioners and officers, where they reſolved not to attempt further, and deſired to be tranſported to ſome other place. Reaſons gave becauſe ſoldiers betrayed them.

After reſolved for Hiſpaniola, ſent out Martin galley to get intelligence for the mayne, but he gott little.

The 3d of May army ſhipped.

The 4th of May the fleet met.

The 7th mr. Winſlow died.

The 9th ſaw Jamaica.

The 10th came on ſhore.

Being there we fell to clean our ſhips.

The 15th day the army was in treaty with ſome of the people, and articles were made, but the people would not make good the articles.

ARTICLES.

That 8 ſhips tranſport them to ſome part of America, they bringing their own victuals with one ſuit of clothes; but they refuſed, being 500 men in arms. I ſent 3 ſhips

for proviſions to Caimanas: I heard alſoe that there were ſome French men there fiſhinge for turtles, which would have been a great refreſhment. A. D. 1655

Then we fitted a ſhip with the Cardiffe to ſee Carthagena for intelligence; ſhe brought word back that 5 ſhips there, one very great ſhip of 1000 tun's flagg in the main top, the reſt leſſer ſhip.

May 19 arrived 2 of the ſhips of proviſion for England, William and Recovery.

Collonel Buller 22 went aboard to follow the enemy, and we met him at ſea with ſome boats, but miſt the enemy, and brought home ſome cattle.

Then a view of our proviſions, appeared to be three months proviſion the 20th of May.

24 May called our commanders together, having before ſpoken with G. V. and other officers, to know what was further to be done. They ſaid the army was fitt to attempt nothing.

And finding that they were in no condition to proceed, the men being ſickly and the proviſion but little, we agreed that the ſtation ſhips goe home, and the frigotts ſtay, whereby the frigotts would be enabled with proviſion to ſtay, otherwiſe all muſt go home together.

Beſides it would be a great charge, and they were uſeleſſe too in thoſe ſeas, becauſe the ſtream and wind being one way, &c.

The 25 the ſhips being in careen, the Diſcovery blown up by the negligence of a man who was drawing brandy; there was on board her the lower tire of the Swiſſars and ſome other perſons.

The guns wee got all again,

The commiſſioners agreed to ſend 3 ſhips to N. England for proviſions, giving them creditt of 10000 *l.* ordering them to return with all ſpeed.

They ſet ſail with us out of that port.

Theſe ſhips were fitting about the 20th, from that time to our coming, altering the proviſions out of one ſhip into another.

The 18th of June the Auguſtin ſhip came in, a proviſion ſhip, and with her a loaden ſhip that had other proviſions.

The 21th I gave vice admiral Goodſon inſtructions to comand one ſhip, and, for his aſſiſtants capt. Blake and capt. Blagg, ſince come home with G. Venables.

The 25th came out of Jamaica.

The 29th met with the 3 ſhips ſent for turtles. They had ſome with them, but the French men were gone.

The 6th of July, to the weſtward of St. Antonio, in Cuba: they made a fire, ſuppoſing it had been their fleet from Cartagena.

The 13th Paragon blown up, the fire took in the ſteward room; examined how it began; but could not. Then we were in 11 or 12 leagues of the Havana; 100 men periſhed in her.

The 13th we fetch in with the Havana at 6 a clock: here three of our ſhips parted from us.

I ſtayed not here for want of proviſions.

The 16th, being at the bay of Malanſer, met with a Dutch man, a ſmall pickaroone, having a copy only of comiſſion from French governor of St. Chriſtophers.

He had a 11 of his men on the iſland getting proviſion.

He had been before the Havanna 12 dayes: in that time 12 ſhips came in, 5 of them came in the 13th, 2 were flaggs ad. and vice admiral, and ſaid they were the New Spain fleet.

Sayd came by St. Antin. I ſaid I did; he aſked me if they made a fire: I ſaid they did; on which he ſaid, it was a ſign the plate fleet was not come by, that was their ſigne, and they ſtayed there to bring the letters from the admirall, and would then depart.

Noe ſhips of any flagg came in before thoſe aforeſaid.

Severall of theſe ſhips Dutch built that came into the Havana.

The ſhips bound for New England went from us here.

This intelligence I diſpatched away by a brigantine to vice admiral Goodſon.

13 Aug. met with a ſhip bound for Barbadoes, who told us that the Great Charity was arived there.

29 Aug. met with a French prize . . . . taken.

31 Aug. arrived at Portſmouth.

Gen. Pen was aſked what number of ſhips are left behind: he anſwered 12 ſhips of warr, beſides the Auguſtin that came with proviſions. We took out their ſick men, and filled them with landmen, and victualled for 5 months all but bread, and for that 10 weekes, which was ſupplyed afterwards. 3 for New England only victuallers.

Beſides we left the Dutch prizes, ſome of which were ſold.

He was aſked what inſtructions were left with Goodſon.

A. D. 1655. He delivered them in writing to my lord preſident with his commiſſion, beſides what are in . . . . It was reſolved between them, that he was reſolved to go before Cartagena, and to do what he could upon that fleet.

He was aſked, what he could ſay as to the countrey Jamaica, and what deſign they are upon there.

As to the iſland, we never ſaw a 4th part of it: I was informed that it is very good, as good as any land in America, and the inhabitants there ſay much better. Referrs himſelf to the deſcription ſent by G. Venables.

As for deſign, they none but to plant. There was an inſtrument ſent to me, whereby land is allotted to the ſeverall regiments to plant, which I ſigned.

Other deſign they have none, ſave the building of a fort for ſerveing the harbour, as alſo that they will endeavour to clear the country of the enemy.

There were not above 12 or 14 hundred men, women, and children upon the iſland: about 500 were men in armes.

The iſland is for ſcituation to annoy the Spaniard as low as the Honduras the beſt in America:

Stands for the deſtroying of Cartagena: it was much provided with proviſions from hence; kill 80000 hogs every year for their greaſe, called hogs butter vended at Cartagena: Ships can ſaile both from and to Cartagena to and from this iſland in 5 dayes. There is an excellent river runs by the town, freſh water. The harbour he ſaith is good as ever he rid in.

Mr. R. Wild's *propoſal to ſecretary* Thurloe.

V. xxx. p. 311. THAT beſides the ſhare of the pearle fiſhing formerly promiſed to mr. ſecretarie Thurloe, Richard Wylde will be contented to allowe and pay him 500 l. after the firſt yeare of his arrivall in Suratt in the Eaſt-Indies, and be poſſeſt of the conſullſhip of that portt of Surratt and factorie, ſubordinat therunto; and ſoe every yeare after 500 l. for ſoe long time, as the ſaid Richard Wylde ſhall ſoe continue conſull in thoſe parts.

Provided he doe ſoe prevaile with his highnes the lord protector, to confer and ſettle the ſaid conſullſhip upon him for three yeares or more, as he ſhall pleaſe, with allowance of two per cent. as uſually allowed unto other conſuils in Turkey, &c. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in regard of the long and tedious voyage thither, and the cuſtom of thoſe cuntries, to give great preſents to the governers and chief men every yeare, beſides all other occaſions, which happen extrodinary; all which muſte be defreyed out of the conſull's allowance.

That his highnes be pleaſed to grant him a full and ample commiſſion, with power not only to order and governe all the nation, there reſiding, in point of trade, &c. as that ther be noe undervalluing of our Europe commodities carried thither, nor noe over-valuinge of the Indian commodities to be brought home, or for other parts, but allſo to collect and leavy the ſaid conſulledge upon all goods and treaſure, whatſoever ſhall be laden or unladen upon any ſhips, barkes, or other veſſells belonging to the commonwealth, or be laden or unladen by any Engliſh or other ſubjects of this commonwealth, upon any other ſhips, pincks, or other veſſalls, of the natives or other ſtrangers, whomeſoever, with ſuch penaltys to be impoſed upon ſuch as ſhall refuſe to pay the ſaid conſulledg, or privatly convay them away, to prevent the payment therof.

That beſides what before mentioned, the ſaid Richard Wylde will preſent unto mr. ſecatarie's ladie on fair jewell, ſett with eighteen faſſett dimonds, and three pendant diamonds, at ſuch time, as he ſhall be embarked on his ſaid voyage to the Eaſt-Indies, with the ſaid commiſſion, or he be aſſured, that he ſhall enjoye itt in a full and ample manner, without any moleſtation or hindrance whatſoever, or whereſoever. This in caſe the ſaid trade be continued open and free, as now itt is; and will require a regulation therin by conſulls, as in other parts neerer home. That in caſe his highnes ſhall renew the Eaſte-India companie's patent, and ſettle itt againe, by way of joint-ſtockes, that then he will ſoe prevaile with his highnes, as to recommende the ſaid Richard Wylde unto the ſaid company for their preſident in Suratt, with ſuch allowance as formerly given to other preſidents, uſually 500 l. a yeare; and provide him one ſhipe and pinace for the proſecution of the ſaid pearle fiſhing. In this caſe the afforeſaid 500 l. a yeare to be allowed out of the ſaid cunſulledg, to be laid aſide and void. The jewell only ſhal be preſented as before, with ſuch other rarities out of India, as ſhall manifeſt the ſaid Richard Wylde's thankfullnes for mr. ſecretarie's favor and aſſiſtance herin.

September the 13th 1655. RICHARD WYLDE.

Inſtructions

Inſtructions unto *appointed to convoy the victualling ſhips hereafter named unto general* Blake.

YOU are to take into your charge the , and with the aſſiſtance of the frigott, whereof is captaine, you are with the firſt opportunitie of wynde and weather to uſe your beſt endeavours, by the bleſſinge of God, to convoy the aforeſayd victuallinge ſhips into Cadiz-bay, and to plye up and downe in thoſe ſeas, and aboute the mouth of the Streights, untill you ſhall arrive with the fleet, under the command of genneral Blake; and upon your arrivall with him, you ſhall acquaint the gennerall, or the commander in chife, with theſe orders, and receive his direction concerninge the ſhips under your charge. A. D. 1655. V.xxx. p.303. In the hand writing of ſecretary Thurloe.

2. You ſhall in your way endeavour to get inteligence of the fleete under command of the generall, to the ende you may ſaile in the ſtreight courſe unto hym.

3. Haveinge performed theſe orders, you ſhall follow ſuch orders and directions, as you ſhall receive from the generall, or the commander in cheife with the fleete.

4. You ſhall upon your firſt arrivall with the generall, carefully deliver unto hym this pacquett herewith delivered to you, and take care, that by noe meanes it come into any other hand but your owne, untill you deliver it as aforeſaid.

Sept. 13. 1655.

Reſolutions of the ſtates general.

Jovis, Septemb. 23. 1655. [N. S.]

THE lords the deputies of the province of Holland and Weſtfrieſland have acquainted the aſſembly, that their noble and great mightineſſes the ſtates, their maſters, now aſſembled as ſtates, had conſented on the 18th inſtant, to the ratification of the treaty made lately with his electoral highneſs of Brandenburg. Whereupon the ſaid lords the deputies of Holland and Weſtfrieſland were thank'd, and the other provinces deſired, to declare themſelves likewiſe ſpeedily on that head. V.xxx. p.297.

Veneris, Sept 24. 1655. [N. S.]

UPON the repreſentation made to the aſſembly, after deliberation it has been reſolved and agreed upon, to deſire hereby the provinces of Gelderland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overyſſell, and the city of Ommelands, that they would declare themſelves ſpeedily upon the ratification of the treaty of a defenſive alliance made and concluded between their high mightineſſes and the prince elector of Brandenburgh. V.xxx. p.331.

Mr. G. Downing *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

TUiſday laſt I received yours of the 30th inſtant at Geneva; wherupon the next day I beganne my journey back, and came that day to this place, and to-morrow morning I intend to ſett forward from hence towards Paris, where I hope to be upon wedneſday next, and from thence for England as faſt as I can. I have left with mr. Morland ſuch papers, as I thought might be uſefull for him; and for the character, I have left it here with a freind, who will carefully ſend it to him. For mr. Pell from Geneva wee wrote you our opinion, and I ſee little cauſſe to be of another mind. Before I came from Geneva, we had news, that the Switzer ambaſſadors were gone from Turin, and upon their way for Switzerland not taking Geneva in their way; notwithſtanding what we ſent you the laſt week, and that we had written ourſelves to them to ſtay at Turin. The letters from Turin to Geneva do all ſay, that the ſiedge before Pavy is rayſed; a copy of one letter there is heerein incloſed. The comeing of the Neopolitan and ſome German ſuccours have cauſſed it; beſides the French foot were extreamly diminiſhed: all the way from Geneva I overtook of them going from the ſiedge towards their homes. The night before I cam from Geneva the Dutch embaſſador came thither, having accidentally mett with mr. Pell in Switzerland, who gave him an account of my being at Geneva, or otherwiſe he intended not to have been there ſo ſoon. He is to ſeek what to doe; therefore intends no further till he receive new inſtructions from his maſters. I aſſure you I will make what haſt I V.xlii. p.621.

A. D. 1655. can home; withall I believe you will conſider that I have a wearyſome journey. I am,

Sir,

Lyons, Friday Sept. $\frac{14}{24}$. 1655. Your moſt faithfull,
humble, obliged ſervant,
G. Downing.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the ſtates general.*

High and mighty lords,

V. xxx. p. 333. BY my laſt your high mightineſſes have obſerved, that with general Pen news was brought, that general Venables departed this world the day before his departure; but ſome days ago ſeverall letters are arrived here from Portſmouth, mentioning, that the general having heard, that the phyſicians were of opinion, that he could not recover, unleſs he could breath again the air of his native country, embarked himſelf on board of one of the beſt frigots called Marſtonmoor, along with colonell Buller and ſome other officers, and that he was arrived at the ſaid harbour very weak and much ſpent, having left the command of the army to major-general Forteſcue. It is ſaid, that they have gott already above 200 horſes, which ran wild in that country, which in a ſhort time would be fitt for the ſadle: they intend to raiſe thereby a regiment of horſe. It is believed here alſo, that major Sedgewick and colonell Humphreys are arrived there with the great reinforcement of 18 ſhips, and that therewith they will have power enough to maintain themſelves there. The embaſſador extraordinary of Venice is arrived with a frigot, which was ſent to Dieppe to fetch him hither; he continues ſtill *incog.* in this city till he has provided himſelf with a houſe, and his retinue be form'd.

The lord protector was yeſterday, and the day before yeſterday, in the park in his coach. However the phyſicians have earneſtly deſired, that as yet for a little while, he might not be diſturbed by any deliberations on affairs of conſequence. The lord Fleetwood, lord-deputy of Ireland, is arrived at Weſt Cheſter, and comes by the way of Oxfordſhire, where he is gallantly entertained; ſome of his domeſticks arrived here ſome time before. They have news here, that mr. Rolt is very well received at Stettin by the Swediſh regency there, and that he is ſett out from thence under an eſcorte of ſixty horſe for the camp of the king. I am inform'd, that by an expreſs from admiral Blake news is arrived, that he on the coaſt of Portugal did clean and refreſh the ſhips of his fleet, and that the Spaniſh fleet paſſed hard by his, without ſhewing any hoſtilities. They think that the generals Pen and Venables will charge one another with the diſorders happened in the execution of the deſign on St. Domingo. And it is believed that they are both returned without order. It will ſoon be ſeen how they will diſculpate themſelves, and whether they will continue here the deſigns to thoſe parts with greater forces.

Wherewith, &c.

Weſtminſter, September 24. 1655. [N. S.] High and mighty, &c. Signed W. Nieupoort.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Le 18 Septembre 1655.

V. xxx p. 341. NY de l'inſtruction vers Dennemarck, ny de la flotte, ny d'autre affaire de la mer Baltique, n'a pas eſte parlé; ſi non de la depeſche de l'envoyé de Moſcovie, qui conſiſtera en une reſponſe complimenteuſe; & qu'il luy ſera libre d'acheter, (pour ſon argent) les mouſquets & la poudre deſirée. Il y en avoit bien, qui eſtoient d'avis, que cela ſerviroit contre la Poloigne & le electeur de Brandeborch; conſequement contre l'intereſt de l'eſtat. Mais les autres conſiderent, ſi on le refuſe, que les marchands par voye indirecte (l'envoyant vers Hamborch, ou Lubeck) les luy ſeroient tenir auſſy bien: & que tel refus ne ſert que pour divertir le commerce, en offenſant le Moſcovite: dont on veut conſerver l'amitié. Auſſy pour l'envoyer vers Archangel il eſt trop tard. Si qu'on a eſcrit a meſſieurs d'Amſterdam, d'aviſer s'il n'y auroit pas moyen de faire aller ceſt envoyé par Riga. Mais quant aux mouſquets & poudre, il pourra les faire aller l'eſté qui vient ſur Archangel, ou autrement ſell'on ſa fantaſie.

Quant aux hauts officiers militaires eſtrangers, ils n'auront nul mal, que la cenſure. Et on verra bien toſt (quand il y aura un mareſchal) que ces officiers eſtrangers auront plus a dire

a dire que jamais. Car ces troupes eſtrangeres ſont le principal appuy de la maiſon de Naſſauw & de Orange, la quelle maiſon autrefois tournoit au roy de Spaigne a grand crime d'avoir introduit des troupes eſtrangeres, quoy ſujets du roy, au Pais Bas. Et les troupes eſtrangeres icy ſont ſujets de la France, de l'Angleterre & de l'Eſcoſſe, & la plus part royaliſtes, nullement republicains, oſants calanger leurs maiſtres, qu'ils avancent par forces un indigené, la ou les feu princes ſouvant on donné des compaignies indigenées a des François. A: D. 1655.

18 Septembre.

Aujourd'huy a eſté dans l'aſſemblée le commendeur, qui eſt venu aveq les navires preſentement arrivées des Indes Orientales ; faiſant rapport ſommier, entre autres que la compaignie a beſoing de hommes : qu'elle fait la guerre au roy de Mataſtor, ennemy du roy de Taxanate vieil allie de la compaignie.

Que la compaignie & les Portuguais ſont bien encore ennemis. Mais tous deux las comme deux coqs, qui ne peuvent plus. Les Matelots & ſoldats, qui en ſont revenus, ſont en general malcontents, car on les tient fort court es Indes.

L'avocat de la compaignie des Indies, (Van Dam.) a propoſé divers points touchant les controverſes qu'on a aveq les Anglois, pour en faire une fin par compoſition.

Au Moſcovite ſera parmis d'acheter les mouſquets & poudre demande libres de licentes.

Le ſieur Wyman revenu de Berlyn a fait dire par le ſieur preſident ; qu'il apporté la ratification du traité fait aveq Brandeborch, ſur quoy eſt reſolu de faire auſſy depeſcher celle de ceſt eſtat, & la changer contre celle de l'electeur.

19 Septembre.

Ceſt apres diner il y a eu aſſemblée ſur letres de Danſigk, contenants que 20 a 30 navires de guerre eſtoient venu ſur la rade, ayant mis a terre bon nombre de gens pour emporter une place qui s'appelle Pautſke.

Et cependant le roy de Poloigne, ſur l'approche de l'armée Swedoiſes, aura eſcrit au roy de Sweede en termes pitoyables, demandant la paix ou ſuſpenſion d'armes, & une place pour traiter. Sur quoy le roy de Sweede aura reſpondu, qu'il eſperoit de voir le roy ſon couſin a Warſchaw.

Hier environ huit a neuf heures le ſieur de Beverning, le preſident Dedel, le conſeiller de Graef, & le raet penſionaire, chez le dit raet penſionaire firent arreſter le premier commis du dit raet penſionaire : & apres un court examen, (ſuſpect d'avoir divulgué des ſecrettes reſolutions) l'ont fait mettre ſur la porte. Incontinent en apres ont fait venir le capitaine Pau aveq 12 ſoldats & ayant mis des ſentinelles a l'entour de la maiſon d'un nommé Van Reuwen, un huiſſier de la court frappa a la porte, & eſtant ouvert y entra aveq le procureur general & ſes ſergents, ſaiſſant le dit Rewven aveq ſa femme, & les papirs : mais devant qu'eſtre prins, la femme euſt la habilité de jetter divers papirs dans le privè, dont on les a reprins, & du depuis on a encore prins un cabinet plein de papirs.

L'on tient qu'on trouvera parmy ces papirs beaucoup des lettres, non ſeulements des divers notables perſonnages de touts les provinces, mais auſſy du prince Guiliaume. Car il eſtoit fort confident du dit prince, & eſtoit l'agent ſecret de toute le menée touchant l'intereſt de la maiſon du prince d'Orange, de la maiſon de Naſſauw, & ce qui en depend ; & a preſent touchant la charge de mareſchal de camp. Et ceſt animoſité de ceux de Hollande ſemble augurer, que la Hollande ne ſoubmettra pas ſoy ou ſa milice ſi facilement au dit primé, comme l'on a creu. Principalement s'ils trouvent le moindre choſe comminatoire la dedans, & le dit Van Rewven auſſy a eſté grand confident du ſieur de Somerſdyck : ſi la Hollande trouve la moindre choſe parmy ces papirs au prejudice du ſieur de Somerſdyck, cela cauſera, qu'on s'oppoſera au dit Somerſdyck, (qui pretend le gouvernement de l'Eſcluſe, quand Wynbergen aura celuy de Boileduc) autant comme Deventer s'eſt oppoſée a Haerſolte, & ſi Deventer oſe eſt s'oppoſer au ſtadthouderſchap, la Hollande s'oſera oppoſer a la charge de mareſchal.

Meſſieurs de Hollande ont promis hier, que demain ils donneront leur advis provincial ſur l'envoy de la flotte vers le Sont, & ſur tout ce qui en depend.

21 Septembre.

Hier a eſté derechef propoſe par le ſieur preſident le preſent, ou penſion viagere de mille francs par an pour le jeune prince de Tarante. En quoy toutes les provinces ont conſenties, horſmis l'Overyſſel, qui ſera induite a ſe conformer.

Le reſident de Poloigne a urgé pour avoir reſolution ſur ſa propoſition : mais le mal eſt, que ſa lettre de creance parle de copiis auxiliaribus, & ſa propoſition par le d'argent. Je remarque que pour encore il ſera autant de l'un que de l'autre, h. e. rien. Car quel apparence ?

Du priſonier Van Rewven, ſes amis diſent, qu'il eſt ſecretaire de l'ambaſſadeur de France: autres qu'il eſt en ſervice ou agent des provinces de Friſe & de Groningue. Le clerc du raet penſionaire aura confeſſé d'avoir divulgué les ſecrets a luy confidés ; & qu'il l'a fait pour

A. D. 1655. pour le ſervice du prince d'Orange, & qu'il mourra comme martyre pour la cauſe du prince. Ceux de Hollande trouvent eſtrange comment & pourquoy l'ambaſſadeur de France pourroit ou voudroit ainſy reclamer un criminel ſon ſecretaire, qui auparavant n'a jamais eſté connu pour cela. Mais on voit par la, comment la France & autres ſont partiſans pour le prince, contre la Hollande.

L'admirauté d'Amſterdam, ayant ſaiſy certain capitaine Williams a l'inſtance de le ambaſſadeur de Spaigne, & examiné ſa commiſſion, eſtant du roy de France, l'aviſent eſtre bonne, & que ce capitaine devroit eſtre relaxé. L'ambaſſadeur de France auſſy a fait devoir par ſon ſecretaire. Si que par deputés l'ambaſſadeur de Spaigne ſera informé de cecy.

Aujourd'huy commencent a beſoigner les deputes des admirautes icy convoqués.

22 Septembre.

Hier le envoyé de Moſcovié a eu ſes lettres ou depeſche, aveq une chaine d'or de 400 francs, & une medaille pour ſon interprete. L'agent des eſtats generaux le conduira aujourd'huy (apres avoir prius ſon congé dans les eſtats generaux) vers Amſterdam. De la ceux d'Amſterdam le feront entrer en un navire vers Riga. Son expedition eſt comme j'ay desja dit cy devant. Mais on dit qu'il n'a point de lettres de change, pour acheter ces 20000 muſquets & poudre. Je donne a connoiſtre que ſon Cſar penſoit que ceſt eſtat les luy auroit preſté hors des magaſins de l'eſtat, ce qui n'eſt pas conſeillable.

Ceux de Hollande conſultent encore ſur leur advis provincial a donner touchant la propoſition & deſir de Poloigne. Item ſur l'equipage & l'envoy d'une flotte & deputé vers le Sont.

Quant aux deux priſoniers, il eſt notable, qu'un corporal & 12 ſoldats de gardes veillent devant & a l'entour du priſon.

Les miniſtres de l'electeur de Brandeborch courrent & travaillent fort a engager l'eſtat encore a envoyer non ſeulement une flotte, mais tout autre force pour contrecarrer la Sweede : mais le temps de la ratification court encore.

23 Septembre.

Le prince Maurice a eu audience hier dans les eſtats generaux, & quoy que requis de s'aſſeoir, neantmoins demeuroit debout & la teſte nue, diſant qu'ayant ſervy tant d'années, & la charge de mareſchal de camp eſtant vacant, il ſe ſentoit obligé de preſenter ſa perſonne, & ſon ſervice. Il dit, ne vouloir pas preferer ſa capacité & merite a celles d'autruy (deſignant le prince Guiliaume) neantmoins qu'eſtant monté par tous les degrés d'avancement, & ayant ſervy (ce me ſemble) 34 ans, il croioit que cela meritoit conſideration : marquant le temps, quand il eſtoit fait enſeigne, quand capitaine, &c. Joint a cela, qu'il eſtoit l'ainé de ſa maiſon, l'ainé en age, & l'ainé en ſervice de tous ceux de ſa famille.

Les amis du prince Guiliaume ont opinion, que le dit prince ſoit animé & incité par ceux de Hollande a faire la competiteur, & cependant toutefois ils oſent pas precipiter la collation de la charge, quoy qu'a preſent preſide la Friſe. De meme auſſy la Friſe n'oſe ou ne veut pas propoſer la collation du gouvernement de Boileduc, quoy que le prince Guiliaume ayt desja diſpoſé la province de Friſe pour le ſieur de Wynbergen. Et desja la Geldre & la Zeelande ont aviſé provincialement de donner ce gouvernment au dit Wynbergen, & celuy de l'Eſcluſe au ſieur de Somerſdyck. A ce dernier la Hollande s'oppoſera aveq vehemence. Et s'en fera un hiſtoire, comme de Haerſolt en Overyſſell.

A ce matin ceux de Hollande ont auſſy importé leur advis provincial pour la ratification du traité d'alliance aveq l'electeur de Brandeborch : la Friſe a auſſy ratifié : les autres ſans doubte s'accommoderent auſſy.

De la deputation ou de l'envoy d'une flotte vers le Sont, ny des charges du conte de Brederode n'a eſte rien produit : mais on dit que de Zelande viendra le raet penſionaire, qui ſur tout cela communiquera icy aveq ceux de Hollande.

24 Septembre.

Il y a eu une lettre du ſieur d'Ommeren de Baſle du 17 Septembre : ces gens ſavoient bien qu'il y avoit un accord fait pour les Vaudois ; mais pas en quels termes & conditions. A Geneve il y auroit un aſſemblée des miniſtres d'Angliterre, Swiſſes, & Ommeren.

A l'inſtance du reſident de Poloigne on a derechef admoneſté les provinces a ſe declarer ſur la petition du roy de Poloigne. Mais la Hollande attend ce que la Zeelande viendra icy produire la deſſus.

Les hauts charges du conte de Brederode demeurant encore comme endormies.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Monsieur,

V. xxx. p. 337. La charge de Mareſchal de camp grace Guillaume
A brigue pour 184 continue aveq vehemence. 149 trouve trois choſes a luy contraires:
Amſterdam ſecluſion
1, la vieille affaire contre 112 : 2, par ce qu'il a eſté ſi impetueux contre 180 : & 3. l'on impute

impute a luy la caballe, que ce Van Rewven, intitulé ſon rentmeyſter, a eu aveq le clerq A. D. 1655.
raet penſionaire prince Maurice eſtats d'Hollande
de 181. 185 s'inſinue aveq grande ſubmiſſion & civilité. Et aura dit, les 105 haiſ-
grave Guillaume
ſent le 149 comme le diable.
les eſtats d'Hollande
Certes il ne tient qu'a 105 meme, de ſe rendre conſiderable: mais juſques a preſent, ils
ont eſté ſi irreſolu, ſi variable, ſi tepide & timide, qu'il a eſté impoſſible de decouvrir,
amis du prince d'Orange liberté
s'ils eſtoient 145 ou pour 195. Par ceſte ſaiſie & impriſonnement de ce grand favo-
grave Guillaume eſtats de Holland
rit de 149, ſe trouveront beaucoup de lettres & de ſecrets, qui animeront les 105 tant plus
liberté
a ſe donner garde, & d'avoir ſoing de 195, qui autrement leur a ſemblé fort indifferente.
les eſtats d'Holland le prince d'Orange
Car en la plus part de 105 on commençoit a ouir les diſcours des merites de 148, des obli-
le prince d'Orange l'armée capitaine general mareſchal de camp
gations qu'avoit a 148, &c. Item que 131 avoit beſoing d'un 147, ou d'un 184. Item
les eſtats d'Hollande le prince d'Orange
qu'il n'y avoit que 2 ou 3 dans 105, qui eſtoient contre 148; qu'il failloit rompre le col
amis de prince d'Orange royaliſts
a tel & tel. Comme auſſy a preſent les 145 & 146 ont grand eſperance ſur la
Cromwell
maladie de 130.
eſtats d'Hollande le party d'Orange amis d'Orange
Les 105 doivent conſiderer, que, s'ils ne ſe prevalent de 145, les 145 ſe prevaudront
d'eux. Selon ce vers, ſi nolis ſanus, curres hydropicus.
bons Hollandois
Auſſy tous ceux, qui au coeur ſont 173, n'oſent pas ſe comporter comme tels: ains
les eſtats d'Hollande, amis du prince d'Orange
craignent tousjours & opinent, que tous 105 ſont 145, a cauſe de leur grand
timidité.
amis de prince d'Orange
Au contraire les 145 ſont hardys, diſent & font ce qu'ils veulent, & neceſſairement donq
bons Hollandois
doivent avoir aſſeclas. Mais les 173 en ont peu ou point, a cauſe de leur tepidité, &
amis du prince d'Orange
timidité; et les 145 au contraire ſont chauds & vehement. Je ſuis,

Ce 24 Septemb. 1655. Votre tres humble ſerviteur.

Chanut, *the French embaſſador in* Holland, *to* Bordeaux, *the French embaſſador in* England.

Hague, the 24th Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

MOnſieur Argenſon hath writ me word, that the ſiege before Pavia is like to have no good ſucceſs; yet that our men were reſolved to die in their trenches, or to be maſters of it. That nothing enters into the city, and the Marquis of Caracena is weak. V. xxx. p. 327.

Theſe provinces are very ſorry to hear, that monſieur Wrangel is before Dantzick with 34 ſhips, exacting an exceſſive rate upon all merchandiſes, ſo long till that city do ſubmit itſelf to the Swedes, as it is to the crown of Poland; but this miſchief is without remedy in this ſeaſon; and it may be it will be very difficult in another. Poland is not able to reſiſt any longer; the nobility is divided; the king is marched towards Cracow; and the king of Sweden is marching without reſiſtance to Warſaw. The king of Poland ſent him word, that he would accept of a peace upon ſuch terms, as he thought fit. He ſent him word back again, that he would not refuſe the ſame; but that he was coming to treat about the ſame in perſon.

Here the province of Holland, or the chiefeſt, that do govern it, finding themſelves very much troubled to exclude out of thoſe charges, which are become vacant by the death of the earl of Brederode, thoſe, that do not pleaſe them, they have impriſoned and examined a clerk of the raet penſionary of Holland, and an inhabitant of this place, who is receiver of prince William of Naſſau, to endeavour to find out, whether that prince hath not carried on ſome deſign in this ſtate, that ſo they may have ſome tolerable

cauſe

A. D. 1655. cauſe to exclude him out of the charge marſhal de camp; but without doubt it will be carried by the greater number of the provinces. His perſon is not pleaſing to the ruling party in the province of Holland.

Sir Henry Vane *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

V. xxx. p. 315. I Receaved yours of the 4th inſtant att this place, whether I haſtned, in hopes to have come time enough to bring up my wife to lay downe her great belly att London; but the weather and wayes prove allready ſoe bad, that I feare ſhe wil bee diſcouraged to undertake the journey, which makes mee wiſh, I had ſtayed ſoe long att leaſt att Raby, as yours might have found mee there; whereby I might have ſeene that affaire diſpatched before my commeng away. But I immedeatly ſent away the coppy of the counſell's order by a ſervant expreſſe unto the adminiſtrator and ſervants of mine att Raby, to the end noe time might bee loſt in the execution thereof. And ſince you are pleaſed ſo kindly and freely to draw yet more trouble upon yourſelf (wherof I am moſt truly ſenſible) give leave only to deſire you, that upon the certificate of the contract and price of the armes, which I aſſure my ſelf wil be found reaſonable, a warraunt may be granted for the moneys out of the exchecquer, and an order ſent downe thereupon for the deleivery of them, and ſpeedy removall into Tinmouth caſtle, as is intimated by the order allready made; when I ſuppoſe alſo it will not be unſeaſonable to remande the ſouldiers that as yet are at Raby, my deſire being to fitt that place with as much expedition as I can for the reſidence of my ſelf and family; and by degrees to remove as much as may be all face of ſtrength from it, if I finde noe diſcouragement therein from yourſelf, who can beſt tell whether any ſuch thing wil bee unſeaſonable or noe. I ſhal be in London, if God pleaſe, about the beginning of next month, and ſhall ever acknowledge your kindenes and civiletys to him, who is

Your very affectionat freind and

Belleau, the 14th of Sept. 1655.

humble ſervant,

H. VANE.

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

V. xxx p. 429. SINCE my laſt of the 11th inſtant, the Swediſh admiral Wrangell, with his fleet, has not been able, notwithſtanding all poſſible endeavours, to take Pautſky, the city being defended with a good many troops. Here in the road are ſtill four Swediſh ſhips, to demand a toll from all ſhips going out and coming in, amounting to near 18 and 20 *per cent*; but whereas this city has ſhut up their cuſtom houſe, they have but little to do.

By the Koningſberg poſt of this day we hear that the Memel and Pillawiſh harbours are not yet inveſted by the Swedes. The prince elector is expected within a few days at Koningſberg: there are above 12000 men of regular troops, without the nobility of that country, which are ſummoned; there are beſides this 8 or 10000 men in full march out of the mark Brandenburg towards that country. They hope with thoſe forces to avert all the invaſions either of the Swedes or Ruſſians from their territories.

By the news from ſeveral places it is confirmed, that his majeſty of Sweden is arrived with 2 or 3000 men perſonally at Warſaw, and has taken up his reſidence at Jaſdowa, a quarter of an hour diſtant from thence. Count Leczinſky is ſet out for that place, to ſee if any treaty for a peace may be brought about. General Wittenberg is commanded with 8 or 10000 men to Cracow. Whither the king of Poland is retired, or where he is, is ſo variouſly talk'd of, that nothing certain can be adviſed.

Touching the further invaſion of the Muſcovites, all is ſtill and quiet, except only that they continue to ſpoil the churches and houſes at Wilda of every thing, eſpecially of their bells and copper.

Wherewith, &c.

Dantzick, Sept. 25. 1655. [N. S.]

ſigned

P. PELS.

Viole,

Viole, *preſident of* Bruſſels, *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, the 25th September, 1655. [N. S.]

AFFAIRS here are ſtill in the ſame condition. The enemy continue their fortifications about Conde and St. Ghiſlain, and it ſeems they make them ſo large, as to quarter a good army; and it is ſaid, that they will leave there monſieur Caſtelneau, with a body of 6000 men. His highneſs's forces are ſtill at Tournay; he himſelf is come to Oudenarde to confer with the earl of Fuenſaldagna. The Lorrainers are at Hall, and the Spaniards with the earl of Fuenſaldagna at Elſine. The enemy hath burnt Arſe, the fineſt houſe in the world; it belonged to the earl of Egmont. The chevalier de Fois, des Mezieree, and the baron of Tenance have fought with piſtols againſt the baron of Sois, the baron of Limbec, and the earl of Boſar. The chevalier was diſarmed, Meziere killed, and the baron of Tenance mortally wounded. A. D. 1655. V.xxx.p.319.

Copy of the anſwer made to mr. Petit *concerning the* Engliſh *ſhips detained in* France.

Paris, the $\frac{2}{12}$ of September, 1655.

I Received your letter of the 16th inſtant, which my lord cardinal having ſeen and read, hath ordered me to return you this anſwer, upon the complaint you make, that the orders diſpatching for the reſtoring of the Engliſh ſhips arreſted in the ports have not been executed in Provence: That for certain thoſe, that are intereſted in the ſaid reſtoring, ſhall receive ſatisfaction in execution of the orders, which have been ſent; and that the duke of Vendoſme will ſatisfy the ſame, ſo he be a little followed; the deſign here being to grant nothing, but what they would have executed. That thoſe, who deſire not the peace between the two ſtates, would perhaps be glad of this new pretence to hinder the ſigning thereof. It's very evident, that the ſaid ſigning is deſired here, being they have ſtrived to ſatisfy his highneſs in the poſſible ſatisfaction of thoſe, who had been ill uſed in Piedmont. So that we may ſay, that the interruption of the affairs and of the negotiation doth only come from your ſide, from whence can only ariſe ſufferings and inconveniences on both ſides. V.xxx.p.411.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, the 25th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

THEY write from Bayone, that the Spaniards have ſeized in all their ports all the merchandiſes, which they have found there to belong to the Engliſh. On wedneſday laſt arrived here an expreſs from Piedmont, who brought news to the king, that the ſickneſs of prince Thomas having diminiſhed the courage of the ſoldiers of his army before Pavia, and having had advice, that the Spaniards did advance to force the lines, they had thought fit to raiſe the ſiege till another time, without ſaying any other particulars. V.xxx.p.423.

On wedneſday laſt the cardinal arrived at la Fere, and was to ſend away on the 28th of this month the great convoy for our army. The cardinal had a million of livres with him to pay the ſoldiers.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Edenburgh, the 15th Sept. 1655.

HONORED SIR,

IT is but even now, that I knew this was our poſte night, ſoe that I have had hardly time enough to preſent my humble duty to his highneſs, and therfore I muſt beg your pardon, if I preſume to ſend my letter to him open unto you for your peruſall; to which I ſhall only add, that I have even now received an information from a good hand, that thos miniſters, which they call the remonſtrators, are compoſinge a kinde of a covenant to recommend and offer to the people, wherin they ſay they doe not meddle with any thinge a civill concernment, but only to ſtrengthen themſelves in matters of faith and doctrine, in thes times of defection and backſlidinge. The information is not yet verry V.xxx.p.349.

A. D. 1655. cleere, but ſuch as it is, the looks of it are not good. I am promiſed more if not all ſom day next weeke, of which you ſhall, God willinge, receive a true account; and if we finde it any thinge of an ill tendency, we ſhall, I truſt, ſoone put an ende unto it one way or another. Pardon, I beg you, this abrupt letter, and be pleaſed to beleeve your many favours have intirely tyed me to be, as indeed I am, honored ſir,

Your truly affectionate and obliged humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

You will ſee one way propoſed for riddinge you of the Highlanders, and the generall aſſures me, it is the only one. I have appoynted next weeke capt. Bracy and one or two more the next weeke to meete me about the———.

General Venables *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

V. xxx. p. 357. UPON receipt of your firſt I did wholly wave all other thoughts, ſave thoſe of obſervinge his highneſſe commands, and therefore have diſpoſed of myſelfe and ſome neceſſaryes for a land-jorney, and am now ready to take coach, and, if the Lord give health and ſtrength, hope ſhortly to waite upon you; though I have ſtayed longer then I did intend or expect, by reaſon of a relapſe or two into my laſt diſtemper. I underſtand by yours, that the Marſtonmoore is to goe to ſea againe very ſpeedely. The captaine and our mr. Wentworth, who come in her (as pilot) from Chriſtophers, are two eſpeciall witneſſes for mee. I deſire your favour, that I may not bee deprived of two ſoe important evidences (for my frends ſend mee word, that I am aſperſed) that I cannott want them. Pray ſir, ſtop their voyage, and conceale this clauſe of my letter, and you will for ever engage,

Right honourable,

Portſmouth, Sept. the 17th, 1655, 9 in the morninge.

your moſte affectionate obliged ſervant,

R. VENABLES.

The governor, &c. of the Turky *company, to mr.* Richard Lawrance *at* Conſtantinople.

Mr. LAWRANCE,

V. xxx. p. 379. ALthough we have not given anſwer to ſeveral letters received from you of the 8th of December, 24th of February, 13th of May, and 2d of June; yet you may eaſily believe, that we have not been ſo far unmindful of you, or wanting to ourſelves, as to omit any opportunity or means for ſettling that buſineſs at Conſtantinople, whereby to eaſe ourſelves of charge, and content you. But all our indeavours have not ſucceeded ſo as that we are yet able to acquaint you, that any thing is determined, either for the ſending of another embaſſador, or for the ſtates re-calling of you, which we conceive is a ſcruple you needed not to have inſiſted upon, ſince your letters credential have not been delivered, and ſince the occaſion of your going is known to be intirely upon the account of our affairs, without any relation to the ſtate: and therefore if your own occaſions detain you not, you may yet think meet to return, although you have not any call by the ſtate, which yet we ſhall labour to procure, if we can, for your ſatisfaction, though we hold it not ſo needful, as it ſeems you do.

From Smyrna and otherwiſe we underſtand, that twelve hundred dollars, which ought to be paid you, is there detain'd for the value thereof received in goods and money from Jonathan Dawes towards a preſent; whereof ſince there ſeems not now to be any occaſion, it were good you return the ſame back unto mr. Dawes, who pretends much prejudice through want thereof, and receive your twelve hundred dollars ſtopt upon that account. And ſo committing you to God, we reſt

London, the 17th of Sept. 1655. Your very loving friends,

And. Ricards, Governor,	William Williams,
William Cockaine, Deputy,	John Duckworth,
Henry Hunter,	Philip Farewell,
Henry Hunte,	Henry Davy,
George Smyth,	Hugh Wood,
Thomas Peele,	John Robinſon.

Commiſſary

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SInce my laſt of the 25th of September, we have received confirmation of my former, viz. that the king of Sweden is at Warſaw, and that count Wittenbergh having taken his rout to Cracow, as it is reported, met the Poliſh army, and has put the ſame to flight, yet with ſome loſs alſo on his ſide. A. D. 1655. V.xxx. p.225.

The prince elector of Brandenburg is perſonally expected here this day or to-morrow, and his troops will march by in a few days. There is a certain report as if the alliance between Sweden and Brandenburgh is entirely come to nothing.

The Swediſh fleet has as yet gained nothing upon Pautſky: the bloody flux rages violently among the ſailors. The Swediſh ſhips, to levy the toll on this road, are ſtill here; but as the cuſtom-houſe here is lock'd up, they have but little buſineſs.

Dantzick, Sept. 28. 1655. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

P. PELS.

The governor of Barbadoes *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

BY my laſt bearing date the 3d of this month, I gave your highneſs ſome account of the receipt of your miſſive unto me, bearing date the 13th of June. In it your highneſs was pleaſed to take notice, that notorious delinquents and offenders ſent to this iſland by your highneſs's expreſs commands, here to remain during your highneſs pleaſure, have gone off this place, and returned back into their country, without warrant from your highneſs and council. Should I ſtand guilty of ſo high a contempt to your highneſs's authority, I ſhould juſtly merit your highneſs's diſpleaſure, and a cenſure ſuitable to ſo great a miſcarriage; but having never received any commands from your highneſs, and from the lords of your highneſs's council, or any other order, that ever came to my hands, or have been ſignified unto me, declaring ſuch perſons to have been ſo ſent, and prohibiting ſuch being here not to depart from their place, until your highneſs and council's pleaſure were therein made known, I humbly deſire I may ſtand clear in your highneſs's opinion as to any ſuch miſcarriage. Upon receipt of your highneſs's general order and commands therein, I cauſed the incloſed writing to be publiſhed throughout this iſland. Such perſons, as hitherto we have had brought to this place from England, Scotland, and Ireland, priſoners of war, and others as ſervants have been brought and landed on merchants particular accounts, who for their paſſage, tranſporting them hither, and their diſburſements on them, claim a propriety in ſuch as they bring, with a liberty to diſpoſe of them by aſſignments to the inhabitants of this place for a term of 4, 5, 6, and 7 years, to ſerve for the conſideration of a ſum of money and goods to them paid; which term of years they are aſſigned for, being expired, and the party aſſigned purchaſing with money, goods, or credit, the term of years he is to ſerve by the law and cuſtom of that place, is free to ſtay or depart hence. Having now received your highneſs's commands, ſuch as your highneſs ſhall pleaſe to require to ſtay here, I ſhall, to the utmoſt poſſibility of means to be uſed, labour to keep them with us. V.xxx. p.363.

Here lately arrived colonel Gardiner, major Thomas, and ſome others, whom from private hands I have received intelligence were priſoners in your highneſs's tower of London, and by order of your highneſs and council tranſported hither, to remain on this iſland, until your highneſs's pleaſure be further made known. I judge it my duty to let your highneſs know, that no ſuch order or command hath as yet come to my hands, the ſame perſons having applied unto me, to know upon what account they are here, and by what authority here detained; myſelf and council having judged it neceſſary to confine them to a particular plantation within this iſland, from thence not to depart, until your highneſs's pleaſure, as to the ſaid priſoners, be made known to us.

Upon occaſion of an enquiry I cauſed lately to be made of our preſent condition ſince the laſt fleet's departure, and the going off with them ſo conſiderable a number of our freemen; and finding the number of Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh ſervants remaining with us to be conſiderable, and the major part of them ſuch, as have engaged in actual ſervice againſt your highneſs and the commonwealth; myſelf, and council, and commiſſion of our militia, hold it our duty humbly to preſent it to your highneſs's conſideration the danger this colony might fall into, by receiving in amongſt us ſuch perſons of eminency, (as we are informed are to be ſent to this place from England) that are not only of dangerous principles,

A. D. 1655. principles, and ready diſpoſition to act bold attempts, to the diſquiet and trouble of the nation, but qualified with parts and abilities to ſeduce, corrupt, and head our ſervants, and ſuch others, as have no freeholds amongſt us, to raiſe and join to our deſtruction; and do humbly conceive, if ſome of thoſe already here were removed, being too many of malignant principles, that are too ready to kindle into a flame of diſturbance by ſuch fiery ſpirits, and ſuch others prohibited to come here, it may much tend to the preſervation and continuancy of this iſland's peace, as yet do judge ourſelves in a condition good enough to prevent any miſchief from within, if thoſe here, that are moſt likely to ſtir, have not ſuch as is before expreſſed to come amongſt them to head them; and ſo long as providence ſhall preſerve the peace of our nation at home, we ſhall not much doubt any thing of this nature here. And as for any danger to us from without, we are aſſured of your highneſs's vigilance and watchfulneſs to protect us.

Major Sedgewicke with the fleet under his command arrived in this iſland the 26th of the laſt month, to whom I communicated what orders I received from general Penn, as commiſſioner for ſuch ſtore ſhips, as ſhould arrive here to ſail for Jamaica. The ſaid fleet having trimmed their caſks and taken in water with other refreſhments, ſailed hence the 7th of this month to find them out. During their ſtay here, ſome proviſions, as beef, cheeſe, bread, with other neceſſaries here bought up and diſcharged by the prize-office of that iſland, we cauſed to be loaded on board of them, for the uſe of your highneſs's fleet and army in America. I have not received any intelligence from them, but what I formerly communicated to your highneſs, which bear date the laſt of April before Hiſpaniola, at which time your highneſs's commiſſioners there had taken up a reſolution on ſome repulſe there received to quit Hiſpaniola, and to attempt Jamaica. What ſucceſs God hath ſince been pleaſed to have given them we are wholly ignorant of. I have not elſe at preſent, but as in duty bound, remain

Your highneſs's moſt humble
and moſt faithful ſervant,

Barbados, the 18th of Sept. 1655.

DANIEL SEARLE.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

V.xxx.p.385. I Have little to adde to what I writte in my laſte, therein giveinge you a full account of what we weer capable to doe, in anſweer to your propoſeall about ſendeinge a ſupply of men out of our diſbanded ſouldjers to Jamaica. I doe not doubt, but to make good what I then offered in relation to that buſineſs, if you performe what will be expected and neſceſſary for you to doe one your parte; viz. to holde forthe a good incouragement. Your ſpeedy reſolutione in this buſineſs will be of verry great advantage to facilitate that worke for the reaſons I then gave you. We delay the diſperſeinge of our late declared diſbanded foote in order to it. I ſhall not need to repeate any thinge aboute the girles, not doubtinge but to anſwerr your expectationes to the full in that; and I think it might bee of like advantage to your affaires their, and ours heer, if you ſhould thinke fitt to ſende 1500 or 2000 younge boys of 12 or 14 yeares of age to the place aforementioned. We could well ſpare them, and they would be of uſe to you; and who knows, but that it may be a meanes to make them Engliſh-men, I meane rather, Chriſtianes. I ame ſtill at Killkeny, wheer I finde buſineſs enough. I was in hopes, that you would have ſent a ſupply for the better carryinge on of the worke before this. You cannot but thinke, that nowe in the abſence of my brother Fleetwood, we muſt needs wante helpe. Thinges heer are verry quiett and peaceable, much beyond what was. It is much wondred, that the patent ſhould be deteyned frome mr. juſtice Donelaw: he is a mane without exception, and I may ſay is not inferior to any you have imployed. I feare, ſir John Temple was not ſoe ingenious as he ſhould have bin in that buſineſs. My brother Fleetwood will give you a full account as expected. I have a verry faire correſpondency betwixt my ſelfe and olde freindes. They are pritty plyable. Their ſhall be noe occation of offence offerred one my parte; yet I muſt doe my duty, and I truſt, through grace, noethinge ſhall * * me in the doeinge of it. I ame,

Your truly affectionate freind and ſervant,

Killkeny, Sept. 18th. 55. H. CROMWELL.

Lord

Lord Broghill *to secretary* Thurloe.

Ed. the 18 7ber, 55.

HONORED SIR,

THE greate favor of your letter of the 11th inſtant I received the 16th; for which I give you my humble thanks. And obſervinge how intent you are in ſendinge Scotch men and women for Jamaica (reſolvinge by the mercy of God to carry on thos advantages, which providence has put into your hands, by poſſeſſinge our forces of that place) I have not only with the generall, but with all ſuch others, as I could thinke fit, adviſed, which way that deſigne might be carryed on moſt effectually and expeditiouſly; and upon the whole I finde it wil be in vayne, (if not defeate your intenſions,) if you breake your minde therin, till the conditions be fully agreed upon and made knowne with the offer. If I doe not miſtake, ther are three ſortes of perſons to be exported, viz. ſuch men, as are to be recrutes; ſuch as are to be planters; and ſuch women, as will goe over with their huſbands, or wil adventure to ſeeke huſbands ther. I did the 15th inſtant in my letter to his highneſs, which I was neceſſitated to ſend you open, beinge ſurprized in a point of time, which denied all poſſibility of giving in a particular account, (for which then and now again I beg your pardon) acquaint him, that the generall and all other knowinge people are clearly of opinion, if you offer to preſs men for that ſervice, it will put the cuntry in a flame; the people generally, if not univerſally, beinge diſaffected, and the miniſters too, who have a papall power over them; and therfore for levyes none better (nor indeed noe other) way could be gon, then to let ſom emminent perſon (of whoſe fitneſs I deſyr the generall may be judg) empoured to leavy 2000 or 3000 men, part whereof (as 1000) to be a regiment for himſelfe, the reſt to be recrutes to the army, and none of thoſe recrutes to be officers above a lieutenant. This way for recrutes and ſoldiers if his highneſs ſhall approove, orders muſt be ſent downe, firſt how many muſt be raysd in every reſpective company, before the company be taken upon the ſtate's or the cuntry's entertaynment. Secondly, a copy of that eſtabliſhment of pay they ſhal be under. Thirdly, intimation muſt be given to ſom heere, what time the ſhippinge wil be at Leith (that beinge judged the moſt convenient port,) how many men to the tun of ſhippinge, and proviſions bought heere, wher 'tis beleeved they wil be cheapeſt. Likewiſe money or victuals muſt be provided from the time that they are rayſed, till they are ſhipped, and ſom as commiſſarys to muſter them weekly at leſt, that the ſtate may not be defrauded. And laſtly what numbers at preſent you deſyer. For ſuch as you deſyer to have as planters, nothinge wil be likelyer to engage ſuch, then to let them have as good conditions, as any have had, which are alreddy planted in any of the Weſt-India plantations, with thos perticular advantages ſet downe, and on aſſurance that the ſoldiery ther ſhall protect and gard them; to which if you add free tranſportation thither (as to paſſage only) many beleeve you may get ſom conſiderable numbers from hence; tho' before I beleeve it, I muſt ſee it. A. D. 1655. V. xxx. p. 381.

For women and maids, you muſt declare what you will give them on ſhip-bord, and what ther conditions ſhal be, when ther. For my part, I beleeve you may get many more out of Ireland then heer, which I thought not impertinent to minde you of. We ſhall likewiſe heere, and in other tounes, deſyer and authoriſe the magiſtrats, to ſecure all ſuch looſe vagabons (of which ſorte of people the ſtreets ſwarme) as have noe way of lyvelihood, but by begginge; and ſend them to Leith, whene the ſhippinge are reddy. And this, if they deale honeſtly, will poſſibly doe more then may be immagined, and be a charrity to the people themſelves, as well as a ſervice to the ſtate, and a diſburtheninge of the cuntry. Cha. Howard tels me, if he be impoured, he will ſend a company to Jamaica of the moſs troopers out of Cumberland. Ther is one thinge, which poſſibly may contribute to this worke, and that is the great ſcarſity thes unuſuall raines are like to occaſion, ſoe that feare of famine may ingage many. I am aſſured that a Scotch lord or gentelman, who is ſon in law to generall Leſly, has a reall grant from his highneſs, or aſſures the cuntry he has a lycence to raiſe men for Swedland. If this be not immediatly ſuppreſt, ther wil be no poſſibility of rayſing any men for America; for that will appeere ſoe much to be elected before this, that none will be engaged in it. As ſoone as I know your reſolution in all thes perticulers, I ſhall, God willinge, doe my utmoſt to ſerve you; and in the meane time purſue what I can, till I have your anſwer. We ſit at our buſineſs morninges and afternoons, till we put things in ſom good poſture, beinge ſadly now unſettled.

I mooved the councill this afternoone to nominate ſom merchants, of which capt. Bracy is cheif, to be a committee for conſideringe how the trade, fiſheryes, and manufactures of this nation may be beſt carryed on, who are to ſit twice a weeke, in order to the worke. I hope in a few days I ſhall give you an accounte, that our affaires doe begin

A. D. 1655. to take ſom life. I humbly thanke you for your newſe, and beg you to beleeve, I am perfectly, ſir,

Your moſt affectionat and moſt
obliged humble ſervant,
BROGHILL.

Extract out of the reſolutions of the lords ſtates of Holland.

Wedneſday 29th of September 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 459. THere being referred to the aſſembly, what had paſſed to-day in the generality concerning the differences in the provinces of Overyſſell; whereupon it is reſolved, that the commiſſioners of their noble great lordſhips in the generality ſhall perſiſt by the reſolution taken concerning the ſaid ſubject upon the 23d of July laſt here in this aſſembly; and therfore ſhall not conſent to any ſuch abuſive deputation.

Extract out of the reſolutions of the lords ſtates general.

Wedneſday the 29th of September 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx p. 463. AFTER deliberation had it is reſolved, that in order to the unity, and compoſure of the differences in the provinces of Overyſſel, ſome ſhall be ſent commiſſioners thither, in the behalf of their h. and m. l. upon ſuch inſtructions, as ſhall be agreed upon to induce the ſaid members and cities to quietneſs, peace, mutual love, and unity. And the lords Verbolth, Vrybergen, Reynſwonde, Knyff, and Yſbrandt are hereby deſired to draw up ſuch inſtructions, as may in any wiſe tend for the accommodation of the ſaid differences.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Sept. 29th 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 467. THE French army in Italy hath been notably repulſed, and forced to raiſe the ſiege of Pavia. It is reported, they have loſt their cannon there; the duke of Modena wounded with a ſhot in his ſhoulder.

The Portugal embaſſador had letters two days ago of a notable defeat, which the Spaniſh fleet hath given Blake towards the mouth of the ſtraights. You would wonder to ſee, how jolly our fond cavaliers are of this news. It is alſo moſt confidently reported, that the king of Spain hath given orders to ſeize all Engliſh goods within his dominions; and that it is executed in ſundry places. This I wonder at, ſeeing don Alonzo is ſtill in England.

News come from the French court, that war was proclaimed between Spain and England, and that Blake was returning for England.

To Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, the 29th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

V. xxx. p. 471. I Can aſſure you, I have loſt no time to torment monſieur Servien to help you to ſome money; but he nor his companion dares not exceed the ſum of 300 l. without a note or a word from the cardinal, who is *dominus fac totum* in all things. For my part, I do not much intereſs myſelf in him, and therefore you cannot expect I ſhould prevail with him; but it were better, my lord, your father would apply himſelf to him about your buſineſs, than ſpend his time at Genitoy, from whence he doth not ſtir, having gotten a new lady to paſs his time with, as I am told. I have not ſeen him a great while. The cardinal is endeavouring to paſs his great convoy to Condé, and fortifying thoſe places we took this campaign in Flanders. Pray God, he may have better ſucceſs than prince Thomas hath had before Pavia. It is ſaid here, that the king of Spain hath declared war againſt the protector.

The

The firſt biſhop of Roan doth cauſe himſelf to be ſpoken of about a diſpute, which he hath had with mr. de Contane concerning the deputation of the aſſembly of the clergy. The cardinal will not like of his proceeding. A. D. 1655.

Mr. Longe *to col.* Bamfylde.

SIR,

I Hope this ſhall find you ſafely arrived at London, being the firſt and only letter I have written to you, ſince your departure from hence. I ſhall forbeare to ſay any thing of buſines, till I heare you have receyved this, and then I ſhall write at large of all particulars. Many of the cheife of the religion heere are much unſatisfyed with the articles of peace made betweene the duke of Savoy and the proteſtants of the valleyes, ſome ſaying they were threatened, and others betrayed unto ſuch unequall and unreaſonable conditions. They accuſe the French ambaſſador of the menacing part, and ſome other interpoſers of the trechery; and many of them doe not believe that England ſhewed warmth enough in this occaſion. I pray let me know, if the mony, that was collected, or part of it, was ſent to them, and how much, and what more is intended to be ſent, if you have meanes to know it; for if the money leavyed for their reliefe, be not given entirely to them, as perchance not haveing ſoe much neede of it, now a peace is made, as they would have had, if the warre had continued; it will be neceſſary to imploy it ſome way for the advantage of religion, at leaſt in ſome degree to the contentment of thoſe of the religion; otherwiſe they will be apt to make ſome ſiniſter conſtructions, as I judge by ſome of their diſcourſes. It is reported heere, that the French forces are riſen from the ſeige of Pavia in Italy; and that army, they ſay, is extremely broken. I have not heard from Paris, ſince you went this way. I pray, lett me heare from you, for I am, ſir, your V. xxx. p. 397.

Sept. the 29th, 1655. [N. S.] faithfull and

humble ſervant

R. B.

Count Brienne *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

MY LORD,

MY letter of the 23d of this month did not want much of arriving here as ſoon as mr. Downing; and it did clearly demonſtrate unto me, that your commiſſioners had ſpoken to you ſincerely about the order, which he had ſent him for his return. He confeſs'd to me two things; the one was, that the protector had written to him to make haſte to return to him, in regard he could not reſolve to take his laſt reſolutions till ſuch time as he had ſpoken with him. The other was, that the treaty of Savoy could in no wiſe ſatisfy the protector; but that he had no cauſe to find fault, in regard the intereſſed were well ſatisfied with it. I told him, that that treaty having relation to the foregoing, and confirming them in the liberty, which they are to have of their religion, it was as much as was deſired by them. V. xxx. p. 477.

You may acquaint your commiſſioners or the lord protector, that orders are given to releaſe all ſuch ſhips as are detained of the Engliſh in any of the ports of this kingdom; and that his eminence was the ſollicitor thereof himſelf. You will have heard, that it was not our fortune to take Pavia. We have only loſt ſo much time, and only fail'd to take it; which is the cauſe, why we are not very much troubled at it. I will endeavour to help you to ſome money; and likewiſe that you may be treated as embaſſador extraordinary. In caſe I ſhould fail in my attempt, the buſineſs ſhall paſs as none of your own ſeeking: I will endeavour to do you this ſervice.

Fontainbleau, the 30th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

Extract out of the reſolutions of the lords ſtates of Holland.

Thurſday, the 30th of Sept. 1655. [N. S.]

THE raet penſionary having referred to the aſſembly the conſiderations and the advice of the lords their noble great lordſhips commiſſioners for the affairs of the ſea, after the deliberation had, it was reſolved, that firſt a particular conference ſhall be held with the lords commiſſioners of Zealand; and afterward the buſineſs ſhall be referred to V. xxx. p. 481.

A. D. 1655. the generality, to the end, that there may be ſent from this ſtate an extraordinary embaſſy to the king of Sweden; as alſo the like embaſſy to the king of Denmark; the one and the other to ſuch intents and purpoſes, as is further explained in the advice of their noble great lordſhips commiſſioners. Likewiſe there ſhall be debated with the lords commiſſioners of Zealand, for the equipping of a fleet of men of war againſt the ſpring; and eſpecially to conſider about the means for the effecting the ſame.

To his highneſs the lord protector of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the dominions thereunto belonging.*

The humble petition of the merchants trading for Spain

Shewêth,

V. xxx. p. 389. THAT your petitioners have received certain advice from their factors and correſpondents reſiding in ſeveral ports of the dominions of the king of Spain, that the ſaid king hath made imbargo of ſhips and ſeizure of the eſtates of all Engliſhmen within his ſaid dominions; and hath farther made proclamation, that all perſons whatſoever in his territories ſhall manifeſt and declare, under ſevere penalties, what effects they have in their hands belonging to any of this nation, to make like ſeizure of the ſame; and this grounded upon your army's invading (as they ſay) the Indies; and that the navy, under the command of general Blake, coming into his ports, exceeds the number, which the laſt capitulation of peace doth allow of; and beſides the goods already ſeized, there are ſome hundreds of ſhips laden with fiſh and other merchandizes, deſigned, and upon their way towards ſeveral ports of the ſaid king's dominions, that cannot be recalled, which muſt inevitably fall into the ſame danger: whereby your petitioners, and many thouſands more of the people of this nation are and will be utterly undone, and ruinated, and reduced to extremity, except by your highneſs's prudence prevented.

May it therefore pleaſe your highneſs, to take the premiſes into your highneſs's ſerious conſideration, applying ſuch ſpeedy remedy for the conſervation of the perſons of our factories and eſtates there, and ſupport of the commerce and navigation, as the exigency of the affairs require, and in your highneſs's wiſdom ſhall ſeem moſt expedient.

Read 20 Sept. 1655.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

Nath. Manton,
Nicholas Blake,
George Torriano,
William Bowridge,
Michael Spicer,
Richard Baker,
Lawrence Chambers,
William Whittle,
Walter Radcliffe,
Samuel Wilſon,
Nicholas Warren,
Thomas Savage,
Richard Lant,
Francis Daſhwood,
John Turner,
John Jermyn,
Ellis Criſpe,
John Paige,
John Hart,
Chriſtopher Boone,
Richard Weſcomb,
Ferdinando Bodye,
Peter Proby.

To his highneſs Oliver *lord protector of the commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the dominions thereof, and to the honourable his council of ſtate.*

An humble remonſtance on the behalf of the Spaniſh merchants and of this commonwealth in general,

Shewing,

V. xxx. p. 391. THAT the trade, which they ſo long followed for Spain, hath been chiefly with the manufactures of this nation, and with the proceed thereof have returned hither wines, ſugars, fruit, oils, ſilver, cochineal, and other goods, and many ſhips employed to the great benefit of this commonwealth in general.

The merchants have continued this their trade merely by the articles of peace made in the year 1630; and ſince the troubles here in England, they did in the year 1645 for 4000 l. in plate purchaſe of the king of Spain certain privileges for their more peaceably living there, and carrying on their trade; and therein the ſaid articles of peace are ſo confirmed, that the merchants did and do expect to have the full benefit of the ſaid articles, and chiefly of the 23d article, which expreſsly declares, if it ſhall happen hereafter (which God forbid) that any diſpleaſure do ariſe, whereby danger might grow of the interruption of

of commerce, then the ſubjects of either party are thereof ſo to be admoniſhed, as that they may have ſix months from the time of the monition to tranſport their merchandizes without any arreſt, diſturbance, or hurt in the mean ſeaſon to be done or given unto them, either in their perſons or merchandizes. Now the merchants ſhew, that without any reſpect to his majeſty's engagements by this article, nor to the performance of this and the reſt, which he confirmed by his oath and promiſe, he hath cauſed their goods and eſtates to be ſeized on, and the perſons of the factors ſecured with the title and colour of ſome ſuppoſed damage to be done him in the Weſt-Indies, and on the coaſt of Spain, contrary to the 8th article, which, rightly conſidered, will appear to be a violation of his faith, oath, and promiſe, and a manifeſt wrong to the merchants, being the articles for commerce and trade are all made both with the king and his ſubjects; and the 7th article declares mutual and free commerce, like and according to the uſe and obſervance of the ancient leagues and treaties, and to go to their own countries at their own pleaſure, without let or impediment. And for the more confirmation and validity of theſe articles it is prayed to conſider, whether it ſhall be required of the Spaniſh embaſſador, whether he and the ſubjects of Spain remain here with the title of the ſaid articles, or how? that the injury or wrong to the merchants may be manifeſt to all the world, that this ſeizure of their perſons and goods in Spain is contrary to his majeſty's honour and juſtice, and againſt the law of nations. And when this is reſolved, the merchants deſire to be farther heard for the conſideration of ſuch remedy in the preſent caſe, as to your highneſs and your honorable council ſhall ſeem moſt convenient. A. D. 1655.

De Witt *to* Nieuport.

My lord,

I Have received yours of the 24th of this month, and I hope by your next we ſhall ſhortly know the intentions of the lord protector concerning the affairs of Sweden. And there is already ſuch order taken in the aſſembly of their great lords, conformable to that, which mr ſecretary Thurloe diſcourſed with you concerning thoſe affairs, namely, the ſending of an embaſſy to the king of Sweden, to deſire him to deſiſt from moleſting or diſturbing the commerce by raiſing the toll upon the merchandizes, and alſo to treat with him about the ſecurity of the navigation and commerce upon the eaſt ſea; alſo to ſend another embaſſy to the king of Denmark, to cauſe his majeſty to apprehend the inconveniences, which will light upon all trading nations by the impoſing of ſuch taxes; and to diſpoſe him to do the like offices by endeavouring to accommodate the buſineſs between Poland and Sweden; and that the like endeavours be uſed by you with the lord protector. I hope you will find ſuch a diſpoſition there, as will help to ſettle the good intent of their lordſhips, who do chiefly * * *. V. xxx. p. 485.

The lords of the court are daily buſy in taking the examinations of the priſoners, Van Meſſem (my late clerk) and Van Ruyven. God hath wonderfully brought to light their treachery, and the buſineſs is yet ſo managed, that I hope it will produce much good.

Hague, 30 September 1655. [N. S.]

Chanut, *the* French *embaſſador in* Holland, *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, 1ſt October 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

I May very well diſpenſe now with writing any more news of Poland, in regard of that great familiarity, which there is between you and my lord embaſſador of Sweden, who will not fail to give the advice of the proſperities of the king his maſter, with more particulars than I am able to do. And yet however, that he may ſee you are faithfully ſerved by your correſpondents, I will tell you, that the king of Poland ſeeing, that the nobility did not come to join with him, and that the king of Sweden advanced towards him, quitted his camp, and ſent his artillery to Bolborts 24 miles from Cracow. The king of Sweden being advertiſed thereof, took 8000 horſe with him, and marched up to Warſaw, and ſent 14 thouſand men under the marſhal of Wittemberg after the king of Poland. The advice of the king of Sweden's arrival at Warſaw is very certain; where he was well received. He took great care, that the inhabitants might not be miſuſed, and hath ſummoned the governors, lords, and nobility to appear at Breſte, 7 miles from Thorn, to hear what he will propound unto them. It is alſo well known, that the three free cities of royal Pruſſia, Dantzick, Elbing, and Thorn do deliberate V. xxx. p. 499.

A D. 1655. amongſt themſelves, what they ſhall do in caſe Poland doth abandon them, or want forces; and that the marquis of Brandenburg was near to Dantzick, upon the 20th of the laſt month; and it may happen, that the two Pruſſias will unite themſelves for a common defenſe. Theſe two provinces well united would be very ſtrong, and would cauſe a great deal of trouble to Sweden; for as to the reſt of Poland, it is an open countrey, which may be eaſily over-run and plundered, but which cannot be well brought under ſubjection.

It may be monſieur Bonde will not tell you, that their fleet after ſome attempts made upon Pouſko, which did not ſucceed, was contented to repair an old fort upon the ſhore, which the king of Poland had formerly made; and that the flux is amongſt their men, whereof their admiral Wrangel is ſick himſelf. It is probable, that their fleet meeting with ſuch oppoſition, their men falling ſick, and want of neceſſaries, will force them to ſend their fleet home againſt this winter. The province of Holland hath named monſieur Nortwick for the government of Boiſleduc. We ſhall ſee, whether the other provinces will agree to it alſo. This day I delivered the letter to the preſident, which thoſe of the Vallies had written to this ſtate, to give them notice and thanks for the accommodation, and for uſing their intereſt with the king in their behalf. I know not whether this ſtate will charge me with any compliment to write to the king upon that ſubject; but it is certain, that ſome here do believe, that the Vaudois have been very ill uſed in the accommodation. Some ſeditious writings, which are ſent them from Geneva, do feed them with theſe falſe opinions; but it ſufficeth, that the truth is acknowledged by themſelves, who do enjoy the benefit of the pardon, and of the grace, which their ſovereign hath offered them.

An intercepted letter of col. Doleman.

Br. Will,

Vol.xxxi.p.9. I AM hartily glad for my lo. recovery, and looke upon it as a great mercy to us. I cannot apprehend the takinge him from us, but as a ſad decree againſt us, as if God woulde yeat viſitt us for our unthanckfullnes and hipocryſye the ſins, that in my conceit, we have moſt provoked him with, and that lye now at our doors as wittneſſes againſt us.

I could wiſh, that he had not bin acquainted with that offer of mine, which in ſom of my letters I formerly mentioned to you; ſince for ſome tyes upon me I cannot offer my ſelfe with that freedom I could wiſh, and becauſe I doubt not thare are many others more fittinge then my ſelfe. I confeſs I conceaved then the intereſt and honour of my contry engaged, and his lordſhip's too; rather then any of which ſhould receave a foyle, I ſhoulde never thincke my life conſiderable. I have not heard any thinge from the Haghe theſe ten dayes, only in generall, that thare is much ſollicitation for my Here van Brederod's charges; but what will becom of the marſhall's place, is yeat uncertayne, though nothinge more ſure, then that the other provinces muſt preſs the givinge of it, and, as it is thought, will doe it for themſelves. Whatever reſolution Holland ſhould take, our friends thare (in my opinion) ſitt very looſe, and are not (I feare) ſoe wiſe as it concernes them; and if from any part a vigourous partye ſhould declare againſt you, I fear their power would not be longe lived; and as well to ſpurr them as to thunder amongſt the others, I could wiſhe there weere ſombody from the ſtate of England: I ſhould moſt willingly doe him all the ſervice I could; and if our ſtate thincke this alliance conſiderable, it's highe time we ſhoulde a littel looke about us.

I have not miſt you, any weeke but the laſt, thoughe I am very uncertayne wheither my letters come to you. Dear brother Will, I ſhall ever be

Your moſt affect. and faythfull

Dort, 1 Octob. [1655. N. S.] friend and brother,

T. Dolman.

To Mr. Petit.

Paris, the 2 October / 22 September 1655.

V.xxx.p.511. MY laſt will have informed you of the raiſing of the ſiege of Pavia, the particulars whereof we are to have by the next letters from Italy. There are ſome informations come from Alſace, which bear, that the emperor cauſeth the dukedom of Modena to be put to the imperial proclamation to confiſcate the ſame in behalf of Piccolomini. It's ſtill ſaid, the king is returning hither to make the voyage of Compeigne. In the

interim a libel has been ſet up in our ſtreets full of infamouſneſs againſt cardinal Maza- A. D. 1655.
rin; which libel is directed to the faithful of the dioceſe of Paris, in the behalf of cardinal of Retz and his vicars, whom his majeſty has exiled, and who are maintain'd to be wrongfully perſecuted, ſhewing that the church is therein oppreſſed, and that lying triumphs over truth. That for want of a lawful conduct the public will be expoſed to dangers, which follow ſchiſm and impiety. That the greateſt affairs of religion are turned into ſtate-affairs; and that notwithſtanding it is the intereſt of the ſtate and church to take the part of thoſe oppreſſed againſt the ſaid cardinal Mazarin, who is ſtill upon the frontier. It's ſaid, that one of our convoys of 200 carts has been met towards Champagne, and defeated by a party of mr. le Prince.

There is ſome diſpute between the king's council and the parliament of Dijon by reaſon of an impoſition laid upon Burgundy wines, which having been authorized by a decree of the ſaid council, and the ſaid parliament having caſhiered the ſaid decree, the partizans of this impoſition would in virtue of a ſecond decree of the ſaid council raiſe the ſaid impoſition by force; which hath occaſioned the uſing of ſome reprifals againſt the inhabitants of the ſaid city of Dijon, who ſend thereupon ſome deputies to this court, where that buſineſs will (as it's thought) ſhortly be ended.

Mr. Geo. Downing *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I AM come thus farr ſafe back (thanks be to God) and am ready to beginne my journey for Calais; but for ought I ſee, I muſt make five days between this and that, for that I cannot for love or money gett poſt-horſes at this time: all horſes and carts along the road are taking up for carrying proviſions and ammunition to the army for the ſupplying Conde, St. Gellin, and thoſe other places taken in Flanders; to which purpoſe there is making ready a very vaſt proviſion. The cardinal is in Flanders, ſo that I could not ſee him. From Lyons I wrote you word, that the ſiedge of Pavy is rayſed, which is no ſmall diſſappointment. I ſhall make all the haſt I can, and I truſt we ſhall be preſerved. There are divers partyes of ſouldiers now quartred in the way, being there placed to force the country to bring in their carts and horſes. I am, V. xlii. p. 595.

Sir,

Paris, 7ber 22 / 8ber 2 } 1655. Your moſt faithfull

humble ſervant,

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I AM ſory to heare, that both the genneralls for the Weſt-Indie expedition have failed in theire devoire. The condition of the one by reaſon of his great weakeneſſe rendering him of little uſe for command, would ſpeake him the more excuſeable, if errors in the undertakeings of that nature admitted of excuſes. I am glad the fleete and army are lefte under ſoe good a conduct, and hope the ſupply laſt ſent them is with them ere this. If the Spaniſh fleete ſteere theire courſe that way, I ſuppoſe general Blake will be ready for them. The laſt French letters report him now to have beaten that fleete, which I hope will prove truer then the former ſtory. Our merchants have had ſoe faire warneing, as that meethinks the king of Spain ſhould find but litle of theires to embargo; by which act he ſpeakes out his intentions towards you, not meaneing to keepe peace with you in Europe, whilſt you attack him in the Indies. Whatever he would have expected from you, I truſte God will direct and aſſiſte you to reckon with him for all. I wiſh the treaty with France were ſigned, leaſt they take advantage by your breach with Spaine. I have not yet heard from mr. Rolt, which I ſhould wonder at, and doubt his welfare, but that (as you apprehend right) the poſts are obſtructed in Poland: few letters come hither but by private hands. The Swede reſident here told me yeſterday, that he had letters from Warſaw lately, which ſay mr. Rolt was daily expected there. V. xxx. p. 515.

I doubt not of his wel beinge, and hope my next will incloſe you letters from him. What hath occurred in thoſe parts, according to our intelligence thence, I preſent you with here incloſed, affectionatly remayneing,

Hambourg, 2d October 1655. Sir,

Your moſte humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I pray

A. D. 1655. I pray ſir let me know, how you have ordered at the poſte-houſe, whether any pacquetts ſhall goe free as formerly, or that I muſte pay for them there, that I may write to my friend of it.

Preſident Viole *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, the 2d of Octocter 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 517. WE have heard nothing of the queen Chriſtina ſince ſhe went from hence. Yeſterday monſieur de Berrure made a proclamation for the players to depart this city within 15 days out of the country of his majeſty. None know the cauſe of this rigorous proceeding againſt thoſe poor people, who are very much troubled at it.

The armies are almoſt ſtill in their old poſts: that of the enemy is at Ducuvain; and that of ours near to Haſte.

The French are endeavouring to paſs a great convoy to Condé and St. Gillain, where ſome part of it is already arrived in ſafety. We have drawn our army up in a body, and his highneſs is reſolved to prevent the reſt from getting to their quarters, if it be poſſible, and alſo prevent their marching up further into the country.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

V. xxxiv. p. 5. THough as yet you may not heere much from us, yet I can aſſure you, we are not idle: our firſt buſineſs this weeke was the ſettlinge of the exciſe, becauſe every day's delay therin would be ſoe much loſs to his highneſs. We have put in three commiſſioners for manedgment of the exciſe, cuſtoms, and ſequeſtrations: the three are mr. Saltiſton, colonel Siler, and (ſom of the councill beinge of opinion, that it would be requiſite to have one of the cuntry) ſir James M^c^. Dowell is the third. Their ſallaryes, which heeretofore were 500 l. a yeere apeece, we have reduced to 365 l. a yeere apeece. And therin I doe much pitty mr. Saltiſton, who, I feare, will not be able to live therupon, dependinge upon nothinge of mayntenance but his ſallary; and therfore if ſom way were found out at the yeer's end to make him up, it might be a peece both of juſtice and charity. Upon a thorough examination of thinges, we have found it beſt, for all goods exciſable, which are imported or exported, to make the officers of the cuſtoms collectors alſo of the exciſe; but to keepe them ſtill diſtinct, becauſe they are by our inſtructions applycable to two ſeveral uſes: this I beleive wil be as good a way, and I am certayne a much cheaper. But for the inland exciſable commodities, we reſolve to farme them, not only our cleereſt information leadinge us to that choyce, but alſo the example of the authority of this nation in the yeere 1650, who experimented the ſallaryes of the collectors eat up the collections, and therfore they ſet it to farme to thos who would give moſt, takinge good ſecurity; and that we might not prejudice the ſtate by our owne orders of farminge it to the greateſt bidder, we have taken care, that one in every borrough and ſhyre ſhall bid a good price, beyond which we ſhall be . . . . that any bidder doe farme it, and under which none ſhall; reſolvinge rather in ſom caſes to let one for the ſtate farme it of the commiſſioners, then to let it be under-farmed; which poſſibly when the people ſee, it will incite them to be the freer in bidding. I cauſed a diligent ſearch to be made in the exciſe bookes of thos times, the better to informe us, how we ſhould proceed; and I finde at their rates (which are very neere ours) ther ale, beere, aquavite, and tobacco, (which three firſt compoſe the greateſt revenue of the inland exciſe) amounted not unto above 1100 l. by the month. I wiſh we may double it. We require all farmers, beſides givinge ſecucurity, to pay in their receipts at the end of every two months. We finde it would be a thinge of much clamor and little profit, if it were practikable to leavy any exciſe upon goods ſpent and conſumed ſince the 24th of June laſt; none will farme that, which is . . . . . ; and to collect it by officers of our owne, it is eſteemed not worth the charge, if ther were a poſſibility of truly knowinge what has bin ſpent; beſides it may perhaps appear hard to leavy exciſe for what has been ſold, ſince the ſeller not knowinge the exciſe would be demanded, ſold his commodity accordingly; whereas if then the exciſe had bin publiſh'd, he would in the price have at leaſt demanded the exciſe himſelfe of the buyer. Thes and many ſuch other conſiderations as pregnant have diſſuaded us from levyinge exciſe on any conſumed goods ſince the 24th of June laſt, till his highneſs and councill's pleaſure be knowne, which we humbly deſyre to receive; but for all goods extant we leavy it from that time accordinge to that order.

We have alſo bin conſideringe of reducinge the civill liſt, in which we have made ſom progreſs, but not ſo full a one as to be worthy your knowledg. The next week we hope to finiſh it, and then you ſhall have a full accounte. A. D. 1655.

Our next worke has bin to ſettle the exchequer, as knowinge the drawinge all his highneſſes revenue into one channell wil be for his ſervice, and the ſooner the better. I did buſy my ſelfe at London in forminge a moddell, which might be cheape and cleer; which findinge upon information heere alſo was good, I preſented it to the councill, who havinge examined it thoroly, were pleaſed to approve therof. We ſhall, God willinge, on thurſday next have ſoe fully perfected it, that I may ſend you the moddell thereof, with the ſallaryes of the officers, and all the perquiſites, which I wiſh you may approve. It is not only for receipts and payments, but alſo for the judiciall part, which laſt ſhall be of little (if any) charge, and yet fully anſwer the end of its erection. I begin now to have ſome little light in affaires, and finde accordinge to the beſt thereof, that ther is much difference, at leſt as to us, betweene the publicke reſolutioners and the remonſtrators; tho' I muſt confeſs I eſteeme the latter the better ſort of people: the former love Charles Stuart, and hate us; the latter love neither him nor us. Their anymoſſityes are ſoe great, that I am perſuaded, they are hardly reconſilable to each other, and poſſibly both of them are the like unto us. Our honeſt generall had a beleif, that the remonſtrators would have owned and cloſed with the preſent government, if the lord Warriſton and ſom others had not hindered it, as beleevinge it might have ruin'd theire interreſts. As I now ſtand informed, I thinke indeed, it might be noe very difficult thinge, to get either party to acknowledg our government, if you would put the power therefrom into their hands to ſuppreſs the others; upon which they are beleeved to be ſoe invettratly bent, that to accompliſh that end, they would think noe thinge too deare. 'Tis not impoſſible, but from this diviſion ſom outward good may be wrought; but for a reall cloſure, I doubt it never will be effected. They are all a verry moovable people. Laſt week they (I meane the publicke reſolution men) would leave of prayinge for the king, if the penalty for doeinge ſoe were taken of; and this weeke they propoſed to the councill by colonell Lokhart, they would deſiſt, if it were increaſed, and that * * prayinge ſhould ſilence them as to preachinge. Wee have ſet monday next apart to determine on ſom rule. In thes men, with whom I ------, we ſhall dally noe longer, for orders havinge bin made, and not executed, have made them the more bold, and us the more contemned. I beleeve we ſhal be free to declare, that as we ſhall protect and countenance all ſuch miniſters, as preach Chriſt and live quietly and obediently under the government; ſoe if after a fixt day (till which both as private chriſtians, and then as magiſtrats, we ſhall endeavor by all fair meanes to reclayme them) ſhall preſume to pray for and owne Charles Stuard publickly, we will not only take away ther ſtipends, but alſo hinder them from preachinge, till they give good ſatisfaction not to run againe into that fault, nor under a pretence of publiſhinge the goſpell, incite the people to blood and tumults, then which nothinge is more oppoſite to it. And when we have declared this, not recede from it.

generall intelligence
The 217 not havinge a cipher with you, and impartinge to me a peece of 256, I thought
Scotch
it a duty to ſend it you. We have diſcovered that the 23. 9. 19. 6. 28. 37. are hatchinge
rebellions lor de
new 12. 18. 4. 42. 5. 33. 8. 19. 27. 25. particularly that the 5. 30. 12. 10. 72. 11. 93.
Lorne agent
69. 98. 17. 27. 56. 104 is more then ſuſpected to have an 7. 20. 18. 76. 50 with the
kinge a letter
44. 77. 95. 98. 42. 169, but we have tooke 83. 155. 5. 18. 6. 50. 42. 57. of the
lor de Glancarne
5. 30. 12. 10. 11. 42. 20. 5. 7. 27. 9. 83. 57. 95. 56. 102, wherin we finde, he has bin trinketinge in England, as well as home; but beinge ſatisfied, that the thinge is not neere
ripe diſcovrd
12. 8. 1. 18, we thought beſt to be ſilent, in hope more might be 11. 8. 23. 9. 30. 26. 18. 40. 80
agente intelligencer
his 31. 20. 56. 76. 6. 93, beinge 96. 76. 6. 93. 33. 81. 96. 20. 42. 95. 66. 18. 73 to
generall.
the 217.

I pray oblidge me in lettinge my lord Lambert know the particular, not havinge a cipher with him as yet. I beg my duty may be preſented to his highneſs, to whom I would not preſume to wright, knowinge what herein may be worth his knowledg you will impart it to him. If ought further does happen, you ſhall have an account therof, God willinge, from,

Edenb. 22d of Sept. 55. Sir, your truly affectionate,
and oblig'd humble ſervant,
BROGHILL.

Mr. Henry Dawbne *to mr.* Iſaac Bowſey.

Cadize, this 3d of October 1655. [N.S.]

Sir,

A. D. 1655. V. xxx. p. 521. THE extreme neceſſity that I was and ſtill am in, (which I have very ſufficiently foretould you in all my former letters) and my confidence, that your noble goodneſs would be pleaſed to apply a ſpeedy remedy to it, if you knew how, imboldned me to ſend a letter to mr. Wright, and another incloſed to your ſelf, by the laſt poſt, and to charge him with a bill of exchange, which was the beſt expedient, that I could, as things now ſtande, and are like to continue, poſſibly finde out for my moſte immediate ſupply. So I hope have accordingly, before this comes to your hands, impower'd him to accepte it. If the ſumm, ſir, lookes bigg uppon you, I muſt take the boldeneſs to aſſure you, that I have ſpente more then double that, and yet have been no ill huſband neyther, as when you pleaſe to command, you ſhall have a particular account. There is not a Spaniſh merchant there, but can informe you, that no ſervant or factour of theyrs can live under the rate of three hundred pounds a yeer in this place; and ſure my condition and other kinde of acquaintance heer, with ſome journys that I have been forced to take, and ſome other extraordinary occaſions of buſyneſs, may very well excuſe my great expenſes, which I proteſt I have moderated too as much as poſſibly I can, but the cuntry is ſo exceſſively deer, and affords at preſent ſo litle profitt, that I ame quite weary of it; and this il'e aſſure you, that if I had wherewithall, I knowe where I could drive a farr greater and more gaynfull trade, both for myſelfe and company, as I have partly intimated to you in many of my former. For newes heer wee have verry little more of certainty, then what I ſent to you in my laſt, but that our hopes ſtill encreaſe of great things to be ſpeedyly done by this king and cuntrey heer on the behalfe of our poore oppreſt partey there; with which we may hold up our droopeing and allmoſt diſpayreing harts. All the Iriſh and Scotts, as by force ſubjected to the Engliſh power, are cleered of the imbargo, and all wee Engliſh, that can prove ourſelves good royaliſts, ſhall be ſtill wellcome to all trade and commoditys of the cuntrey. For our farther encouragement, we are aſſured, that the court at Cologn ſhall remove to Dunkyrk, which town this brave king will give, and if need be, all the ports he has in Flanders, for a rendevouis to the king's party, and to collect all his ſcattered friends. Wee are no leſs encouraged with a confidence, that Holland will imediatly breake theyr late peace made with England, as not being able to endure the rigour of thoſe articles; which if be not already done, is reported to be in a very fayre forwardneſs, and ſo much I have hinted you formerly in many letters; but that methinkes you ſhould knowe theere better then wee heer, it being ſuch a concerning importance. Heer is a very prittey letter lately printed, as from Don Alenzo de Cardenas embaſſador there with you in England, to a friend of his in the court of Spayn, rendring him a large account of the tickliſh ſtate of the lord protector, which truly I would verry fayn ſend to you to ſhew and all our forlorne freinds, the high reſentment that this people have of our poore partie, but that I ame ſo ſtrictly limited to ſuch a quantity of paper, as that, which can neyther be capable to encloſe the whole, nor yet to compendiat any part of the contents. I knowe very well moſt particulars of it fall ſhort of truth, but yet for all that they are very convenient to paſs heer currant, to rayſe up the harts and ſpleen of this people and all the world, againſt the preſent power of England; and truely I have not ſeen a more compleat piece of fiction. If any ſhipping goe from hence, as I beleeve ſhortly will for Holland, I'll venture to ſend you a copy of it by that way, which will ſerve you as well as a winter's tale, or a Spaniſh novela, to make merry with our freinds, by an Engliſh fier. Generall Blake is now for certayn preſumed to have quitt this coſte, and to be fled home for feare; ſo the Spaniſh armada is commaunded to come in ſome time this month. O deer ſir, you cannot imagine how my heart earnes to knowe how my poore wife and children doe, whome I have not heard one word from, nor knowe ſo much whither they be living or not ſince I ſaw them. I feare theyr condition is miſerable by the barbarity of theyr unnaturall kindred. I have no other comforte left (next to the allmighty's providence, uppon which wee muſte repoſe all things) but your noble care of them, into which if I heard they were once ſo farr taken, as that you would pleaſe by ſome ſervant of yours to inquire how they doe, and where, my hart would be very much at reſt; nor can any thing poſſible give me a greater comfort or refreſhment, after twenty months banniſhment from them. He who does me the favour to ſend this letter forward will permitt me the paſſage of no more paper. So I can pay you at this time no more of my reſpects, but only to aſſure you further, if ther cane be yet any roome for doubt, that there is not in the world a creature more yours, or that thyrſts more to meet with an oppurtunitey to approve himſelfe, ſir,

your moſte affecionate and faythfull humble ſervant,

For my honored freind mr. Iſaack Bowſey, thees in London. HEN. DAUBNE.

Bordeaux,

Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England, *to his father.*

October 4th, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

SInce my laſt letter, which ſignified unto you the ſeizure of the goods and effects belonging to the Engliſh, here hath paſt nothing upon that ſubject: only ſome ſhips are ſent to fortify Blake; and many are of opinion here, that the protector is too generous to ſuffer this advance without ſhewing ſome reſentment; and if in effect he doth not do it, he will loſe much of his reputation. It is probable, that in a ſhort time we ſhall know his mind, and conſequently my deſtiny; for it is high time, that our affairs ſhould have an end; and eſpecially if ſome did rightly underſtand my own condition, they would either ſupply me with money, or give me a preciſe order to finiſh my negotiation. A. D. 1655. V. xxx. p. 525.

Col. Bampfylde *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

YOU were pleaſed, (as I remember) to tell mee, that when you had conſidered of inſtructions, and ſuch a credentiall authority, as was requiſite for my employment into France, that you woulde ſend for mee to waite on you; but not having received any commands from you ſince, and that you were urgent for my imediate diſpatch; I rather beleive that I miſunderſtoode you, then that you have forgotten the buſineſs. Wherfor being very unwilling to looſe this oportunitie of ſerveing you at this conjuncture, I ſhall deſire you, that if you expect any further information from mee, then what I have allready given you, relating to this buſſineſs, that you will pleaſe to ſignifye the particulars in a line or towe, or appoynte a tyme, when I may conveniently attend you; or if you conclude, that there is not any thing more needfull, but to give mee that credentiall authority, which may ſatisfye ſuch as I am to treat with, and thoſe inſtructions, that may direct mee in my proceedings; I knowe not any thing more that I have to ſay, but that in the firſte, there may be power given mee to aſſure the perſons I am to deale with, of a convenient rewarde, agreeable to theyr condition and to the weight of the intelligence; and that in the latter (I mean my private inſtructions) I may be limited to what degree I may goe, and upon what tearmes. For all other particulars, that you deſire ſatisfaction in, and by which you woulde have mee governe my ſelfe in this affayre, your owne breaſte will be your beſt adviſer. All I have to ſay more is, to wiſh that ſince you have been pleaſed to reſolve upon this journey, that my diſpatch may be as ſpeedy as is poſſible, which may render my endeavours the more effectuall to your ſervice, whoe am with moſte unfeined truth, ſir, V. xxx. p. 395.

Your moſte humble and

moſte faithfull ſervant,

J. B.

Juſte now I had this letter from mr. Longe, whoe I believe woulde have wrote more particularly, if he had knowne mee certaynly here: Thowgh it be not of much importance, I thought fitt to ſend it, and I beleive, when I ſee him, I ſhall make him uſefull to your ſervice.

Sept. the 24th 1655.

Vice-admiral Goodſonn *to the governor of* Bermudas.

Honored sir,

YOUR letter of the 12th of June I received. Sir, your civilitye therin to mee and affection to our nation and ſervice call for thankes at one hand, and will undoubtfully encounter a friendly reſentment from the other. Your advice of what ſhips prepareing for this plaſe is what ſince ſucceeded. For generall Penn and generall Venables, their impriſonment, I ſhall not queſtion thoſe hands, whome I conceive doe in juſtice and equity proceed. V. xxx. p. 405.

Sir, your propoſalls for the tranſplanting ſome people from your iſland to Jamayca may now bee ſeaſonable; for here incloſed you ſhall receive his highneſſe's reſolution touching the peopleing of Jamayca, although I doe not queſtion your receiving it from other hands long before now. This bearer can informe you how farr a proceeding is made

A. D. 1655. therin in governour Stokes his transplanting; by both which you will bee able to make a judgment, which possibly may be satisfactory to those with you, who are willing to these parts; to compleat which, if your honour bee pleased to give me the sooneſt advise, what quantity they may bee that may be so found, I shall accordingly order so many ships as may be considerable for their transportation. To acquainte you a little with our proceeding, be pleased to take notice, that wee for neare this three months have been uppon the coast of Havanna untill the unseasonableness of the yeare forced us thence. Ther went this yeare for Spayne onely foure ships with plate, which came from Carthagene. It was not our succes to encounter them. Wee at present designe in our way to Jamayca, to touch at Mevis, and St. Christophers, that what passengers those thre ships wee formerly allotted for that service cannot transporte, we may.

Sir, I shall humbly request you in behalfe of capt. John Wentworth, belonging to your island; whose merrit thereto inducinge, providence hath so ordered it, that at present hee hath the command of one of our friggatts, his employment obleigeing him from his home. In case any of his shall necessitate your just assistance, your civility therein shall equally obliege mee, and I shall esteem it to my selfe. Not else but a readiness to embrace all opportunitys of a retaliation, wherein I may in some meashure answer your civilityes, resting

Your affectionat

Marston Moore, the 24th of September 1655.

freind and servant,

William Goodsonn.

A declaration of his highnes council in Scotland, *for the election of magistrates.*

V. xxxiv. p. 83. WHereas by an ordinance of his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, bearing date the twelfth of April one thousand six hundred fifty four, Scotland is united into one commonwealth with England, and therein it appears, that the shires and burghs of Scotland, by their deputies convened at Dalkeith, and again at Edinburgh did before the then commissioners of parliament, accept of the said union and assent thereunto, and did promise to live peaceably under, and in obedience to the authority of the commonwealth of England, exercised in Scotland. And whereas by an ordinance of his highness, entituled, an ordinance of pardon and grace to the people of Scotland, it is desired, that they be made equall sharers with those of England in the present settlement of peace, liberty and property, with all other priviledges of a free people; the councill in pursuance thereof, taking all the premises into their consideration, as also the many prejudices that may arise to the good people, burgesses and inhabitants of the severall cities, burghs, and incorporations within this nation, from the want of the due nomination and election of their respective magistrates according to their laws and customs; and to the end the inhabitants of the said cities, burghs and towns may receive all due encouragement, and have government and justice righteously administred unto them; do declare, that all prohibitions as to elections of magistrates are taken off; and that all cities, burghs, and towns corporate in Scotland, to whom the priviledge of chooſing their magistrates belongs, may from henceforth meet and conveen for that end, within their respective cities, burghs and towns, and there proceed to the due and lawfull nomination and election of their respective magistrates, wherein the said councill expects due and particular care be taken, that no person be chosen who is dangerous to the commonwealth, dis-affected to the present government, or scandalous in life or conversation; which persons qualified, elected and chosen as aforesaid, are, and shall be the magistrates for the ensuing year: And the councill do likewise further declare, that in case this declaration shall not come so soon to all the burghs, as that they may elect their magistrates by the times limitted in their charters respectively; that in such case such burghs not having such timely notice thereof, may proceed to the election of magistrates for their burghs respectively, as aforesaid that day fourtnight. Provided always, that in the oath of their faithfull administration of justice, and in all other cases where formerly the name or stile of king, or keepers of the liberty of England, hath been used in the exercise of the aforesaid government of the said cities, burghs and town, the name of his highness, the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, be inserted and used.

Emmanuel Downing.
Cl. of the councill.

Monday,

Monday, 24 September 1655. A. D. 1655.

At his highneſs council in Edinburgh.

Ordered, that the above declaration be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

EMMANUEL DOWNING.
Cl. of the council.

Edinburgh, printed by Chriſtopher Higgins, in Harts-cloſe over againſt the Trone-church, 1655.

A letter of intelligence from mr. Haak.

October 5, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Was in good hopes to have ſeen you again ere this, according as I intimated in my former four months ago, and now was intended and reſolved on by his highneſs my maſter, and truly the inſtructions and all things elſe were ready, when on a ſudden ſuch was the reſolutions in theſe parts as did neceſſitate ſome farther delay of that diſpatch. The D. my maſter ſtandeth as yet upon his neutrality, although it ſeem, that the ſame will now be drawn into queſtion, notwithſtanding that it was granted and ratified unto him formerly, not only by the king of Poland, but alſo by the great duke of Muſcovy, and by king Guſtavus Adolphus, and the late queen Chriſtina, their reſpective ſolemn and authentick inſtruments, for perpetuity; the preſent king of Sweden himſelf alſo having certified very much pronenes. How the debate in hand now will be determined, a ſhort time will make manifeſt. The king of Poland hath been put to it to abandon his kingdom; and the king of Sweden goeth on very ſucceſsfully in the ſame, though he is like to meet with ſeveral rubs yet; and how long the Muſcovite will keep fair with him upon emergent difficulties or accidents, cannot be relied on. The elector of Brandenburgh hath a pretty army now in Pruſſia; and no body knoweth yet, what he will or muſt reſolve upon. We are given to underſtand in theſe parts, as if the Engliſh had been put to ſome inconveniency in America; but we look upon it only as a whetſtone of the known magnanimity and undaunted courage of his highneſs and nation, whereby, through God's bleſſing, that loſs may ſoon be recovered with advantage and double honour before all the world. In the mean time I thought good upon this occaſion, and to teſtify my moſt humble and devoted affection to his ſaid highneſs, and the common good cauſe he hath in hand, to hint this enſuing offer, referring the imparting thereof to your diſcretion and ſervice, viz. That the duke my maſter having of late times cauſed ſeveral moſt goodly ſhips or frigats to be built after the beſt and neweſt way for matter and fabric as exquiſite as may be, with intent to have made uſe of them in Africa or the Eaſt-Indies (but not at all in the Eaſt or Baltick ſea) ſome whereof are altogether new yet, and were never forth the haven: their proportion is 40 foot in breadth, and 150 in length, provided with 40, 60, 80, yea 100 pieces of ordnance, though of iron only. Now by reaſon of the late encreaſing troubles in the Baltick ſea, and that theſe ſhips lying expoſed to the view of the differing parties, whereby they might eaſily draw ſome inconveniency upon the duke by gratifying either's importunity with them, and the French alſo at preſent labouring much to procure them; but the duke being very loth to part with them to the prejudice of any friend, I am perſuaded, if his highneſs the lord protector ſhould be deſirous of them, my maſter would moſt willingly let him have the ſame before any other, and upon very reaſonable terms. A dozen of the beſt I durſt undertake to procure upon liking; for which end and purpoſe an able ſhipwright or other judicious perſons might be diſpatched hither, to take a view of them, and to tranſact accordingly. The biggeſt indeed want cordage and ſailes yet; but that may be ſoon ſupplied; only becauſe of their bulk, they can be hardly got forth the haven before the ſpring.

V. xxx. p. 529.

I ſhould be right glad, if by this, or any other means, I might be enabled to do his highneſs ſervice.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Received yours by the meſſenger you ſent, together with the ſeales, for the three courts, which came verry ſeaſonably. Yours allſoe, which gave ane account of general Venables arrivall at Portſmouth, came at the ſame time. I was glade to heare of his life, though his returne uppon the occaſione you hinted is much wondred at. Without doubte

V. xxx. p. 415.

A. D. 1655. doubte ther is ſomethinge of the providence of God in the thinge. He hathe much deceived the expectatione and hopes of all, that knewe hime in his manageinge of that affaire; though I doe beleive there was noe wante of integritie and faithfullneſs in hime. I ame glade to heare ſoe good an account of the place, and am noe leſs pleaſed, that his highneſs reſolves (through the bleſſinge of the lorde) to goe one with the deſigne. The diſcouragement we have mett with in it makes it noe leſs honeſt, honorable, nor hopefull. I gave you my thoughts concerninge the ſendeinge ſome other fitt perſon, which I perceive doeth not much diſagree with yours. What doe you think of the perſon I formerly mentioned, viz. the new knight, as you are pleaſed to tearme hime in a late letter to hime, uppon which I tooke occaſion to have ſome diſcourſe with hime aboute it? Hee is verry ſober in the thinge, and I believe if cleerly called, will ſeriouſly conſider it; and embrace any opportunitie to lay out himeſelfe uppon the publique ſervice, let the place or employment be wheer or whatſoever. And nowe haveinge ſpoke my minde concerninge hime, I muſt ſay, if you take hime from hence, you deprive me of my right hande. Wherever he is, I muſt adde to what I have allreadie writte, that he is as deſerveinge a perſon, as any I knowe, and ame confident will be as uſefull in whatever you employe hime: and therefore great regarde muſte be had of hime. As to what you write concerninge the girles, I have in too late letters ſoe fully given you my thoughts, that I need add noethinge nowe; only thus much, that bothe, as to a ſupply of ſouldiers and girles, their will noething remaine to anſwer your deſire ſave your directions and fitteing encouragement; and therefore I deſire to knowe your further reſolutions, which I hope to doe ſuddenly.

It much rejoyces me to heare of his highnes recovery. His illneſs made us all ſadde. The lord make us thankefull, and me eſpecially, who ame

Your affect. freind and ſervant,

H. Cromwell.

Wee are full of buſineſs, which makes me ſhorte, and hinders me from writing to his highneſs. You will preſent my humble duty.

Kilkenny, 25 Sept. 55.

Sir John Reynolds *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

V. xxx. p. 419. I Received a letter from you on the 24th inſtant, which (as I preceived by the date) was written aboute 3 weekes before. I verry much rejoiced, in the poſſibility by you mentioned in carrying on the deſigne in the Indyes; wherein the intereſt ſo long contended for is more neerely concerned than is to be ſuddainely conceived, and the honour of our nation ſo farre engaged, that it is a mercy that his highneſs, who begun it, is through the goodnes of God reſtored to health for its proſecution; and I do beleive the perſon reported to be emploied therein, is without queſtion fitteſt for the undertaking. The lord hath given his highneſs many incomparable endowments of wiſedom, and none greater, than that of diſcerning ſpirits, of ſuiting inſtruements for worke, which is a ray of divine light or wiſedome. I wiſh with the next ſupply a ſtocke of prayer may go, which as it's feared was deficient in the laſt, and equally with want of conduct, difference amongſt commanders, or any other dificulty ariſing. Certainely the buſines being likely to be a contention of foote and navall forces, generall Monke's experience and ability is a hopefull remedy; and I truſt that one thing neceſſary will not be omitted, viz. *vis precum fulminaris*. For my particular, I ſhall not mention what anſwer I ſhould have returned, if the newes had not arrived (at the ſame time with your letter) who was deſigned to command our forces in the Indyes; but I have thorough mercy hitherto followed providence, wherein I have found comfort, and the little ſtrengh afforded my inſuffincey might cauſe a juſte baſhfulnes in ſuch undertakings; his highnes is, next God, the beſt witnes of my affection to his intereſt and perſon; and I hope to equalize in faithfullnes, where I am defective in fitnes for my preſent charge, which is deſerving a perſon of greate ſincerity and integrity. I deſire aſſiſtance from the Lord, to whom I onely looke, as the meanes of my diſcharging a duty to his highnes, concerning which, and the other particular occurrences in this countrey, I ſhall take the boldnes to trouble you, but with modeſty, in reſpect of your greate affaires, wherein his highnes entruſts you; to whome I dare not, without the mediation of your moſte worthy hands, preſent my humble duty. I remaine,

Sir,

Your moſt obliged and affectionate humble ſervant

J. Reynolds.

Kilkenny-Caſtle, Sept. the 25th [1655.]

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Returne your lordſhip moſt humble thanks for the letter I received from you touching tranſporting of Iriſh girles to Jamaica; and had thought, that I might by this poſt have ſent the particular encouragements, which my lord protector and the councell will give, for the better enabling your lordſhip and the councell of Ireland to have proceeded in that buſineſs; but I have been prevented therein by my bodily in diſpoſition, and therefore by this can only deſire your lordſhip to proceed as farre as you can, till more particular advices can be ſent. A. D. 1655. In the poſſeſſion of the right honorable the earl of Shelburn.

Generall Venables arrived here the laſt week. Upon his firſt appering before the councell, hee was committed to the tower, being able to give noe reaſon for his leaving his comand without licence, to the hazard of the army. Generall Penn was alſoe comitted at the ſame tyme, and for the ſame cauſe.

The king upon the newes ſent to him of our aſſaulting Sancto Domingo, ſeized upon the perſons and eſtates of our merchants in his dominions, which in ſubſtance is a declaration of a warre. The laſt letter wee had from Blake was the 30th of Auguſt, whereof (as I remember) I gave your lordſhip an account; ſince which wee have not heard of him. My lord deputie of Ireland, his ladie, and family, arrived ſafely here on ſatturday night. I have had ſcarce health to ſalute him ſince his comeing; which is the cauſe alſoe, why I can be noe larger at this tyme. I remeyne

Your lordſhip's moſt humble,

25 Sept. 1655. and obliged ſervant,

JO. THURLOE.

A. G. Allen endeavours very much to goe for Ireland, but I beleeve I ſhall have libertie to write to your lordſhip further concerning it before he will obteyne leave.

The protector to the commiſſioners of Maryland.

SIRS,

IT ſeems to us by yours of the 29th of June, and by the relation we received by colonel Bennet, that ſome miſtake or ſcruple hath ariſen concerning the ſenſe of our letters of the 12th of January laſt; as if by our letters we had intimated that we would have a ſtop put to the proceedings of thoſe commiſſioners, who were authorized to ſettle the civil government of Maryland, which was not at all intended by us, nor ſo much as propoſed to us by thoſe who made addreſſes to us to obtain our ſaid letter; but our intention, (as our ſaid letter doth plainly import) was only to prevent and forbid any force or violence to be offered by either of the plantations of Virginia or Maryland from one to the other upon the differences concerning their bounds, the ſaid differences being then under the conſideration of ourſelf and council here; which for your more full ſatisfaction we have thought fit to ſignify to you, and reſt Vol. xliii. p. 103.

Whitehall, 26th of Sept. 1655. Your loving friend.

Information of Ruth Whiſken.

I Ruth Whiſken doe teſtifye, and will be depoſed, that Mary the wife of Chriſtopher Emerſon did tel me the ſaid Ruth, that the ſaid Emerſon ſaid, that the lord protector was a rogue, and a raſcall, and blood-ſucker, and that he ſhould have his throte cut, and his head cleft ere longe; and that he was a cowardly rogue, and wore two piſtoles in his pocket, and was affraid of every dogg that barked, and that he ſhould have his throte cutt by Michaelmas day, and named weapons to that purpoſe; and that Thomas Turner and Suſanna Turner his wife heard him the ſaid Emerſon ſpeake theſe words: In wittneſs wherof I the ſaid Ruth Whiſken to theſe preſents have ſet to my hand. V. xxx. p. 431.

Sept. 26, 1655. The marke of [ ] Ruth Whiſken.

Lord

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

A. D. 1655. V. xxxiv. p. 25. FInedinge the miniſters of this nation, which are of the general aſſembly, ſtiil continu'd violent, and that either as they are violent or as they are miniſters, ther power over the people is greate, I thought it not amiſs to endeavor what I could with them in a private way; and underſtandinge mr. David Dickſon and mr. Robert Dowglas were not only of greateſt authority amongſt the reſt, but alſo men that pretended to moderation, whatever they practiceſed, they comminge to viſit me, I had a longe conference with them, wherin at length they uſed playneſs with me, tellinge me, that they had found the remonſtrators were the only people we countenanced, and (as I collected) if others were equally countenanced, they might ſtrive to appeare as little unworthy as thos. That as to their prayinge for the (pretended) kinge, it proceeded from the way the prohibition was penned in, which was ſuch, that did they now declyne it, they muſt appeere guilty of deſigninge by their prayers the ingageinge the nation in tumults and blood, which they vehemently affirmed they did not, nor ever would intend. That alſo the threatninge of takinge away their ſallary loked, as if feare of looſinge that, had only incited them therunto, and did not leave them roome to evidence a cleere conviction had produced that change. Nay, tho' they ſhould leave prayinge for the kinge, yet even by the prohibition they had loſt their ſallaryes, the words runninge, ſuch as had or ſhould pray for Charles Steward, whereby the penalty ſhould continue, tho' the fault did not (which words I muſt confeſſe run as they alleadge.) I told them, wee were com, without prejudicate opinions of any, reſolved to owne and countenance thos moſt, which ſhould moſt deſerve it, and give cleereſt evidences of continuinge peaceable under and ſubmiſſive unto the government; which if they doubted, it lay in their power to experiment by giveinge us an equall riſe to favor them with the remonſtrators, which if we fayled in, we ſhould acknowledge the fault lay on our ſide, not on theirs; but if they did it not, we muſt lay the fault on them, and free ourſelves, which poſſibly might invite us to put ſoe much of the kirke power in the remonſtrators hands, as might ſufficiently enable them with their owne weapons to punniſh their diſobedience and contempt of us; but if they would forthwith declyne prayinge for the kinge, and give me good aſſurances therof, as we would not much differ in the way to that end, ſoe if they ſhould perſevere in that practice, they ſhould quickly feele we had power to make our juſt orders to be obayd; and when they had left of that offenſive ſcandalous cuſtom, I would not only be reddy to heere what they would ſay, but alſo to all their juſt and fit requeſts give them honneſt anſwers. In concluſion after a longe debate, they gave me this aſſurance, if thos penaltyes were nuld (for the reaſons they mentioned) and that we would give them foure or five weeks time to conſult their brethern, they would not only freely leave of that manner of prayinge, but alſo ſoe far cloſe with and owne our authority, as I ſhould be convinced had they bin well handled, they had not bin now at this diſtance, and would not longe continue at it. They further did earneſtly deſyer me, that I would draw up our declaration, and aſſured me after the time limitted, if they prayed for the kinge they would neither aſke for, nor expect more favor; and as for themſelves, as ſoone as the declaration was publiſhed, they would deſiſt. This I acquainted the councill with, who havinge largly debated the matter, and beleevinge that not only the neerer thes men drew unto us, the more neer alſo the remonſtrators would, which would poſſibly, by the lord's aſſiſtance, ingender ſuch an emulation amongſt them, that wheras they ſtrove heertofore who ſhould keepe fartheſt of, now they would contend who ſhould com cloſeſt, and that their pretended kinge and the malignants might ſee, not feare, but conviction makes them not any longer owne him; as alſo that all wayſe before punniſhments (this beinge practiced) has bin firſt uſed to reclayme them, whereby they will appeare the more faulty if they perſevere; and likewiſe if this works not upon all, yet it will upon many, and therby breake that knot; which has hithertoo appeerd ſoe hard againſt us; They at laſt reſolved to try this way, and ordered me to draw up a declaration to that effect, a coppy of which I heere incloſed preſent you, which thes miniſters havinge ſeene, aſſured me it is ſufficient, and ſhall doe what they promiſed. One of the greateſt ſcruples I had was the nullinge the generall's and the judges declaration; but he and they beinge verry free to it, the councill were cleerly ſatisfyed to doe it. I have found, that in many affaires, 'tis harder to remoove a thinge that was fixt, then to keepe it goeinge, when once it is in motion; poſſibly it may be ſoe in this, and if we can order it ſoe that both thes partyes court us, leſt we ſhould give the power to either, 'tis (as I now ſtand informed) the beſt ballance we can at preſent put your affaires in, and therfore 'tis that I ſhall endeavor, for if you give the power abſolutely to either, you will looſe both.

The general aſſemblymen begin to expreſs to me ſom inclynations of ſendinge one or two of their number to waite upon his highnes, not only therby to owne him and the authority, but alſo to open their harts unto him, and to give him aſſurances of livinge peaceably

peaceably and ſubmiſſively, and to crave his favor and protection; but not knowinge what his highnes may think heerof, I have given them noe anſwer till I heer his pleaſure. A D. 1655.

We have now ſet on foot and proclaymed the exciſe; but whilſt it was doinge, our ſarjant at armes had a ſtone flunge at him by an unknowne hand, and tho' the gards did all they could to diſcover him, yet they could not.

Ther havinge bin noe magiſtrats elected thes three yeers in Scotland, we have now given them leave to chooſe again annually, accordinge to our inſtructions: one of our declarations to that effect I heer incloſed preſent you.

Tho' we have moddelled our exchequer, yet we could not as yet put it in force, till we have a coppy of the powers and authoritye given unto the exchequer in England, by which (as to the judiciall part therof) we deſyre to regulate ourſelves.

For receipts and payments we have noe other officers but an auditor generall and a receiver generall. This is our rule for receipts. The auditor ſhall have a particular entry of all the revenue, every head of it diſtinct, which alſo ſhal be enrolled in the chequer office; noe money ſhal be payd to the receiver, till a debet be made by the auditor to the receiver, and noe acquittance of the receiver ſhal be vallid, till it be entred with the auditor. In payments we obſerve this rule; all warrants muſt be directed to the receiver and the auditor, before payment be made, is to make entry and allowance therof accordingly upon the accounte.

The auditor gives the debet, the receiver payſe the mony upon the debet, takinge acquittance, which he ſends to the auditor to enter, and keepe till the accounts be declared unto and examined by thos we ſhall (half yeerly at moſt) authoriſe to that effect. As to the judiciall part of the exchequer we order it thus; it ſhall conſiſt of two of the judges (who are appoynted for civill and crymenall affaires, which alſo they may verry well tend, when their number is fil'd) and two of the councill, with the auditor generall, who is to ſee noe wronge be done unto or incroachment made upon his highneſes revenue for want of due information. Thes, the court ſittinge ſeldom, and alwayſe in the afternoone, will, I hope, be able to carry on that worke, and without charge to the ſtate; only ther muſt be five clerkes alowd, all whos ſallaryes will amount annualy to 285 l. alſo a ſerjant at 50 l. yeerly, a dore-keeper and a meſſenger both at 40 l. As ſoone as this court is ſet up, we ſhall have many tryalls, for I finde much of the crowne land has bin alienated againſt the lawſe of Scotland, by the two laſt kings, James and Charles, which by our inſtructions we are to take cognoyſanſe of, and by his highneſes acte of pardon and grace are exempted from the title and clayme of the pretended propriators. We have bin this afternoone conſideringe of eſtabliſhinge juſtices of peace throughout this nation, and conſtables, with the power ſuch miniſters and officers have in England. I finde that even by an act of parliment heere they have bin inſtituted heere; but the greate lords, who were ſheriffs by inheritance, findeinge thos diminiſhed ther power, let them ſoon fall again; but even by that acte the king's councill were impowred to give the ſaid juſtices ſuch further inſtructions as they ſhould thinke fit, which additionall inſtructions were to be of as much force as if enacted by parliment.

I beg you ſeriouſly to conſider of ſendinge us ſpeedely at leſt four able Engliſh judges, or els we ſhall ſtill continue Scotch. Som Scotch have bin propounded, but I have hitherto ſtaved it of, alleadginge I was confident ſom from England would be ſuddenly ſent us. We doe much want a ſeale for the councill, which be pleaſed to haſten downe; alſoe a mace, if you thinke good. Som of the chief of this citty have intimated to me, they will give a liſt of thos they deſigne for magiſtrats, that if we except againſt any, thos may not be elected. Be pleaſed, I pray, to get his highneſes orders to colonel Howard to attend the councill heere at leſt this winter, for we ſhall want all the helpe we can get; and he is now ſtill at ſuch uncertaintyes, that we have him but by ſnatches. I beg you, ſir, preſent my moſt humble duty to his highnes, whom I doe not trouble with my letters, beleevinge it ſufficient that I ſend an account unto yourſelf, to whom I write a reall truth, when I aſſure you, that I am

Your moſt affectionate, and moſt faithfull

Edenburgh, the 27th of 7ber, 55. obliged humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

I deſigne mr. Diſbrow to be one of the councill, who ſhal be a judge of the exchequer, for I finde him a very good huſband for the ſtate, and laborious and induſtrious.
We are preparinge for the Jamaica buſineſs againſt we heere from you.

By his highneſs's council in Scotland *for the government thereof.*

A. D. 1655. V. xxxiv. p. 81

ALthough the ſaid council have with ſome trouble obſerved, that divers miniſters of this nation continue to pray in public for the pretended king, notwithſtanding the dangerous tendencies and repeated prohibitions thereof, yet in regard the principle, which through mercy they deſire to walk by, obliges them to great patience and tenderneſs towards thoſe, which profeſs chriſtianity; and that all men may ſee this rule is not only their profeſſion, but by the Lord's aſſiſtance ſhal be their practice; as alſo that it is his highneſs's pleaſure and their intention, that no fair way be left uneſſay'd, if God ſhall ſee it good, to unite hearts as well as countries, and to gain thoſe, who are to be wrought upon, who ſhall evidence a deſire of living peaceably and ſubmiſſively: they do therefore ſeriouſly and earneſtly intreat all ſuch miniſters, thoroughly to weigh and conſider what theſe late ſignal diſpenſations of providence do require at their hands; whereby if poſſibly ſuch as by having pray'd as aforeſaid have occaſioned ſuſpicion in, and offence unto thoſe in authority, may be won from repeating the like in the future. And that what yielding ſhal be given herein may appear to ſpring from conviction, and not from any other, or inferior motive; the ſaid council do hereby take off, and make null all former penalties and reſtraints denounced againſt ſuch as prayed for the pretended king, and will patiently expect till the fifth of November next what good effects his tenderneſs will produce; wherein, as they ſhall heartily rejoice if the Lord make the event anſwer the deſired expectation, ſo if it does not, they ſhall be accounted blameleſs, if afterwards they purſue thoſe ways God ſhall put into their hearts for preſerving the quiet of this nation, or which ſhall appear to them conducive to that end.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

V. xxx. p. 533.

THIS weeke is arryved here a ſmale Ingliſh fiſh ſhip from Allicant, wher on the 16 and 17 of the laſt month our nation and theyr eſtates wer ſeized on or ſequeſtred by the king's order, and proclamation made, that whoſoever ſhould coullour or conſeal any Ingliſhman's eſtate, he ſhould pay threfold, beſyds ſuffer perpetuall impriſonment. Here is a rumor (but without any ground) that the Spaniſh fleet latly gon from thes parts towards Barſalona, hav fouht and ſpoil'd the duk of Vandom's fleet: but wee believ it not, becaus 'tis not 18 dayes ſince the Spanyards departed; but of this heere is certaine advys, that the ſaid Spaniſh fleet is to proceed for Cales, and to join with the fleet latly gon out to fyht generall Blake. The fleet gon hence is 22 ſhips, wherof a dozen ſaile ar good ſhips (ſom of the gallions and the Dunkirk ſquadron, the reſt are Flemings) preſt into theyr ſervis. Ther went hence with them 14 gallyes, and the 6 galleys of Ma- - ar gon to join with them, ſo they will hav about 20 gallyes and 40 ſhips to waft in theyr plate-fleet, or, as others ſay, to beat gennerall Blak from the ſouth cape. I aſſure you, ſir, Spayn has more mallis than he ſhewes, and maks al the ſtrength he can to ruin general Blak's fleet, whom God, I hope, wil protect, and the protector's hyhnes furniſh him with ſtrength ſufficent to quel them. The incloſed letter I received this week from Rom wil ſhow you how erneſtly the pope labours to bring Fraunce and Spayn together, and 'tis moſt certainly believed theyr plenipotentiaryes wil this winter be at Rom. The French wer ever fals. 'Tis advyſed from Holland and Flaunders, that his hyhnes is ſending ſir Geo. Aſkue for the Weſt Indyes. By the ſmale extract out of the Roman newes you may ſe, what good correſpondency cardinal Capponi has weekly from London.

The Tripoly men of war ar ſtrong, and hav latly taken three French. God be thanked, no Ingliſh hav faln latly into theyr hands. I ſuppos both that place and Tunis would now willingly mak peace, if but a frigat wer ſent with ſom fit perſon impowerd for that purpos.

In ſom of my former letters I advyſed your honour, how that the Mary had taken a French ſhip worth 4000 l. without letters of marque or any autority to do it. If you would be pleſed to ſend me an antedated comiſſion for the ſaid ſhip to tak French (or a blank with autority to me lykwys, if the captain does not compound, to cal him to a ſtrickt account) I ſuppos I may then bring the captain to ſom agrement, and repaire my loſſes by the French this way, which you wer pleſ'd in one of your late letters to tel me you would help me in ſom ſuch way as this; wherin, if you pleas now to favor me, you wil perpetually obliege,

Right honorable

Leg. 8 October 1655. [N. S.]

Your moſt humble and faithful ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Rom, 2 October [1655. N. S.]

THE Sweds and Muſcovits mak great progres in Polland, and by letters from Ingland (particulerly one that coms weekly to cardinal Capponi) we underſtand, that the protector is in legue with the king of Swed, to mak themſelves each patron or cape of the proteſtant religion; and now ther is with the protector 32 ambaſſadors from divers princes, but the ambaſſador of Sweden was the favoryt, with whom ther paſt many clos negotiations, which gives jeloſy to the other ambaſſadors, eſpetially he from Holland. A. D. 1655. V. xxx. p. 535.

Mr. W. Mettame *from* Rome *to mr.* Charles Longland, *agent at* Leghorn.

WORTHY SIR,

THough it were my misfortune to accompanie mr. Bayly, in whom as I hoped to ſerve my countrie, ſo I deſired to honour its governours; yet I ſhould be loth to be guiltie of the indiſcretions, which I muſt needs aſcribe to him, ſince your laſt, I have ſpent labour and money, and am much diſſappointed in all my reſolutions; yet as I ever did, I counſaile him ſilence, both for his honour and ſafety, ſuſpending my juſt anger for being ſo horribly deceived and deluded; yea and though his ſpetious diſcourſes moved me ſometimes, yet I never had ſo full a creditt, as to permitt, adviſe, or helpe forward any thing at all, by which any ingagement with his holines might be contracted; and now I am reſolved to leave him, and Rom, and purſue my intentions of a peculiar intereſt I have in Portugall. I beſeech your favour now ſo farr, as that I might receave from you a line concerning what ſhips are bound for Liſbona or Porto, and how ſoone; as alſo that you would convey me this to England to a gentleman of his highnes his familie; and at my coming thither, if I ſhall be ſo happy as to ſee you, peradventure I might give more ſatisfaction then I can penn at once. Leaſt you ſhould thinke my lines dangerous, I leave them to your ſeale, though they conſiſt more of news then of any thing elſe. Thus you ſhall oblige V. vi. p. 430.

Your ſervant,

8. 8bre 1655. [N. S.] WILLIAM METTAME.

Al-molto illuſtre ſig. Carlo Longland Ingleſe in Livorno.

Indorſed by mr. Longland.
W. Mettam, Rom. Oct. 8. 1655, received ditto 13, anſwered 18.

The prince of Condé, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MONSIEUR,

J'Ay ſceu par le ſieur marquis de Barriere les bons ſentimens, que vous luy teſmoignes pour moy dans toutes les occaſions de mes intereſts. C'eſt une choſe, qui me touche ſi fort, venant d'une perſonne de voſtre merite, que j'en ay toute ſorte de ſatisfaction & de recognoiſſance, & rien ne s'y peut adjouſter, ſi ce n'eſt en continuant de voſtre part a me donner les marques de cette bonne volonté, & en employant voſtre credit aupres de monſieur le protecteur pour la paix d'Eſpagne. Ce ſeront des ſubjects eſſentiels pour m'engager d'eſtre toute ma vie. V. xxxi. p. 77.

Monſieur,

Du camp de Leuze pres de Tourney, le 8 Octobr 1655. [N. S.]

Voſtre tres affectionné à vous ſervir,

LOUIS DE BOURBON.

De Lionne, *the* French *embaſſador at* Rome, *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Rome, the 9th October, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I Suffered myſelf to be tempted with moſt of this court to go into the country for ſome days, to ſpend the remainder of this fine ſeaſon, which hindered me from writing to you laſt week. The pope did alſo deſign to go; but in regard every one ought to be intereſted in ſo precious a health, he was adviſed not to do, till ſuch time that it V. xxx. p. 539.

ſhall

A. D. 1655. shall have rained a little, to cool the heat, which the earth hath contracted during six months, that the sun hath had its full operation upon it.

The king hath granted leave to his holiness to export out of France ten thousand quarters of corn; which his holiness doth take for a very great obligation. Here is nothing more worthy your knowledge.

Mr. B. Wright *to his brother.*

Madrid, 9th October 1655. [N. S.]

MR. NATHANIEL WRIGHT,
and loving brother,

V. xxx. p. 537. I Have written you several letters since I received any from you, giving you notice of the embargo made here on mr. Breton, mr. Santalban, and myself, and the like upon all the English in Spain. And we now expect to hear, how the lord protector will relish it; for these parts persuade themselves, it will oblige him to a peace. I wish it may; and then I may promise to myself satisfaction from this king by his highness's interceſſion. Not having else to enlarge, I remain

Your loving brother,

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

26th September 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxx. p. 435. THE guard of the soldiers about the prison in the nights is only to hinder, that none come to communicate or correspond with the prisoners by letters or by speech. The embassador of France doth in no wise acknowledge this prisoner for his secretary.

Yesterday was propounded the deputation towards the province of Overyssel; but Holland persisted in their advice formerly taken, that they are willing to consent to the said deputation, provided that prince William will desist from his election of stadholder of Overyssell. The commissioner of Deventer saith the same thing. They have been desired to be conformable to the other provinces; otherwise that they will conclude by plurality; but in this case those of Twente and Deventer will not submit unto it.

The business of the Baltick sea hath been also urged; but Holland hath fully declared, that they are not ready, expecting the raet pensionary of Zeland to confer with about the one and the other. It is also thought, that Dantzick will send hither.

27th September.

Here inclosed is a letter, which the ministers of Brandenburgh have had from London: at least they do give it out here. The resident of Sweden hath represented by a memorandum the wrong, which is done the Swedish nation to find fault with the impositions and new licences before Dantzick, in regard that this state hath done worse upon the coasts of Flanders, where they stopt the commerce altogether: and in the mean time through the Escaute, the Suas, and the Sound, this state traded to Brabant and Flanders, excluding all other nations.

Here is advice come from the admiralty of Zealand, that there have been 36 pirates, seen (most of them Turks) in the Channell; and that they had taken an Englishman, but let him go again. This letter is referred to the commissioners of the sea-affairs. The earl of Gleen hath required expedition; upon which the provinces are admonished to declare themselves.

29th September.

At last arrived here the lords Lampson and the raet pensionary de Brune, commissioners of Zealand to confer with the states of Holland, who have writ expressly to those of Zealand, to hear and make overture concerning the high military charges vacant by the death of the deceased lord Brederode; and to understand the inclinations of the one and the other provinces.

The wife of a certain citizen trading in money, and carrying a good sum from Bruges to Escluse, was dispossess'd of her money by the officers of the king of Spain. The said citizen doth require a recommendation, as well to the said archduke, as to the embassador of Spain, to have the money again.

The commiſſioners of Zealand amongſt the reſt have brought for their provincial advice, that the ſtates of Zealand do think it very fit, that a deputation be made towards Overyſſell, to endeavour to annul thoſe differences, which are amongſt the members thereof. The preſent commiſſioners of Overyſſell (except monſieur Becke) have urged that very much; and all the other provinces have alſo thought it convenient, yea requiſite, in regard that the four members of Overyſſell ſay the confuſion is great there; and that they are near to be ruined, if not ſuddenly prevented. The lord Becke ſaith, that his principals will not admit of the commiſſioners of the generality, if firſt and foremoſt prince William doth not quit the charge of the ſtadtholder. Thoſe of Holland have ſaid the ſame thing, and have declared not to conſent in the concluſion; but that they would make report thereof to their principals. The preſident however hath not failed to conclude for all that; and there are named the lords Verbolt, Vrybergen, Renſwoude, and Iſbrants to draw up the inſtructions. A. D. 1655.

As for the other points of importance, no mention hath been made.

September 30.

The commiſſioners of Zealand, as well extraordinary as ordinary, have been in conference with ſome commiſſioners of Holland. Thoſe of Zealand have no other order than *ad referendum*; and do give to underſtand, that they do think it moſt convenient, that the militia ſhould have an head to command them, and that he ſhould have power; and that prince William is the likelieſt. To which thoſe of Holland have ſaid, that for the ſiege of Amſterdam, and for the vehement oppoſitions, which the ſaid prince made againſt the ſecluſion, his perſon would not be acceptable. That for the preſent, God doth bleſs and hath bleſs'd the ſtate with a happy peace. That they ought to preſerve themſelves in peace; and that each regiment have an head; and that the ancienteſt colonel is enough, in caſe of need, to command a ſmall body, unleſs they would employ the lord Beverweert as ſergeant major of the battle. Prince William will go and meet the princeſs dowager at Cleve.

There is a letter come from the commander of Embden, and a complaint againſt him, that he hath impriſoned ſome farmers.

The provinces are admoniſhed to adviſe upon the buſineſs of the earl of Gleen, as alſo thoſe which have not yet ratified the treaty of Brandenburgh.

September 31.

This morning there was an election of the aldermen at Boiſleduc; about whom there hath been a great conteſt. One part is of thoſe, who had the management ſince the reduction of the year 1629; the other is of new ones, or ſuch that accuſe the reſt of ill government, that in the year 1629 the revenue of the city was of 140 thouſand livres, and that at preſent it is of 48 thouſand guilders *per annum*; that all the reſt is conſumed in bribes, and in unneceſſary bribes. So that one party hath laboured againſt the other; but the old party hath hitherto prevailed, ſo that the earl is yet to be ſuppreſs'd.

Thoſe of Holland have named the lord Northwyck for governor of Boiſleduc, who although one of the prince's party, yet doth not pleaſe thoſe of Zealand. In Holland is already reſolved for a provincial advice not to ſend any fleet to the Sound, but to reſolve to prepare a great fleet againſt the ſpring; and in the mean time to endeavour to draw England and Denmark into a league.

In what manner is reſolved and proteſted concerning the deputation towards Overyſſel, is to be ſeen in the encloſed extracts.

A note of what things are wanting in Jamaica *by* Simon de Caſſeres.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR HONOUR,

THE fortification of the harber cannott bee ſtrong, without it bee made of ſtone, or bricke; theerfore ſuch kind of artifficers ſhould bee ſent, with order to obey the captaine Hewes, whoe is a mathematicion, and ſufficient in fortification; whome I left in the ſame poynt of the harbor fortifieing, when I came away. There is greate ſtore of ſtone and lyme; which may eaſely bee made within two miles. The workemen to bee ſent as maſſens or bricklayers, in my oppinion, ought to bee under the commaund of the ſaid captaine Hewes, leaſt by other biſnes that worke bee retarded. As for the iſland, it cannott bee fortified in all places; but if your honour pleaſe, you may commaund a faire foorte to be built on the Sevana by the towne, in which may be a faire maggaſen to hould all your ſtores; the ſaid fortte to be builded of earth, the ground being good for that purpoſe, and even for many miles. Vixxx. p. 299.

A. D. 1655. The things neceſſary at preſent for fortifying are as following.
1500 of ſhovells and ſpades.
1000 pickackeſes.
100 whealebarrowes.
100 weddegs of iron to breake ſtone.
The things neceſſary for planting,
5000 falling ackeſes, the former being verey bad.
5000 broad and narrow hookes.
1000 hand billes.
2000 hatchetts.
200 whorte ſawes.
For cloths for the officers, &c.

Store of toſted holland and fine demetye, with thred, and ſome plenty of lynnen for ſherteing and handcerchers, with ſtockings and handſome ſhewes.

For the ſolgers,

Store of ſhewes and corſe ſtockens, with the ordinary ſorte of cloth to make them drawers and waiſtſcotts with ſherteing. Plenty of brandey wyne, with ſome portion of it to bee allotted to capt. Hewes, as an incouredgment to his men in fortification.

For the pheſetions and chirurgions, according to this invoice, that they have ſent.

It is humbley requeſted, that your honour would laye your commaunds on the commaunders in that iſland, that captain Hewes at leſt may alwayes have two hundred men imployed in the worke of fortification, and likewiſe that hee may never bee without ſufficient ſtores of victules for his men, which ſhall bee ſo imployed:

As alſo, that the admirall may contrebute his helpe in ſuch boates, as ſhall bee required by the ſaid Hewes for the carriage of ſtone, tymber, and lyme, which is moſt neceſſary in the worke of fortification.

That the forte, which ſhall bee built upon the Sevana, the contrivance in laying out of the lynne to bee by the direction of capt. Hewes.

The humble propoſition of Simon de Caſſeres.

V. xxx. p. 151. 1. THAT his highnes would prepare fowre frigatts or ſhippes of warre, together with fowre victualling ſhippes ladden with proviſions of food and ammunition, and aboute 1000 ſouldiers to bee imbarqued in them.

2. That theſe bee commiſſoned to ſaile into the ſouth ſeas thorough the ſtraites of Le-Maire, or rather to the ſouth of it, where it is vaſt ſea, and roome enough.

3. That they ſaile after theire entrance into the ſouth ſea, directly to the coaſt of Chili, particularly to the towne of Baldivia, from whence the Spaniards have bene chaſed long agoe.

4. That they goe to the iſle of la Mocha, that lyes not many leagues from it, where they may have proviſions of maiz, and other food from the Indians at eaſy rates, and where they may attempt to make a ſmall fort, if need bee, to ſecure their landing, and riding in ſafety under the iſland, where there is good anchorage, and which, if it ſeem good, may ſerve for a place of good retreat and randevouz for your ſhips, while in that ſea and coaſt; for there are noe Spaniards, but only Indians, mortall enemyes to the Spaniards.

The benefites of ſuch an expedition.

1. The countrey of Chili is unqueſtionably ſtored with gold beyond Peru, or any countrey in the world, there being few parts of it but yeeld it; among which principally are Baldivia aforementioned.

2. That countrey hath in it a wholſome and well-temper'd ayre, abounding in fruites, corn, cattle, fiſh and fowle for the life of man.

3. There is in this people an irreconcilable hatred againſt the Spanyards for theire former cruelties, and will ſide with any people for the rooting of them out; and are the moſt warlick of all the Indians.

4. Beſides theſe things, the fregatts will ſerve to ſcowre the whole ſouth ſea, upon the Weſt-Indie coaſt, and to take the Spaniſh treaſure (as hath bene formerly adviſed) from Chili to Arica, and thence to Panama, by Lima, and Guavaquil.

5. They will ſerve to ſeize the two ſhips, which uſe yeerly to come from the Philippinas unto Acapulco, laden with the riches of the Eaſt-Indies of incredible value.

6. Hereby the Spaniard being aſſulted on both ſides and ſeas at once, wil be utterly diſmaied and broken, and that by farre ſooner, then by falling on him only by the north ſea-ſide.

In order to this, it is further humbly offered, A. D. 1655.

1. That I. S. C. goe forthwith into Holland, and deale with ſome of thoſe, who went with Brouwer in his expedition to Chili ; and under pretenſe of goeing to Rio de la Plata, (not telling them how far beyond) to ingage them by good promiſes of pay and purchaſe, to goe ſuch a voiage.

2. That I ſhall engage ſome young men of my owne nation, and promiſe to conduct them in my owne perſon, by the Lord's permiſſion ; and if it ſeeme good unto his highnes, negotiating all this with the greateſt ſecreſy.

3. It is offered alſoe with ſubmiſſion, that I goe in perſon eyther as chief in the action, or next unto him, that is chiefe therin, and upon equitable and honourable termes, as his highnes ſhall judge meet.

4. That the bulk and body of the officers and company bee Engliſh ; and that thoſe of my nation, or others that ſhal be admitted, ſhall goe all upon an Engliſh account, and as Engliſhmen, and for his highnes ſervice only.

Note, that (which ſhould have bene premiſed) it was reſolved by the Weſt-Indie company in Holland, upon perfect information, that noe countrey could more eaſily bee gained from the Spaniard then Chili ; and that noe countrey would be more gainefull then that in the whole Indies, which was the ground of Brouwer's expedition thither, where he was poſſeſſed of Baldivia ; but dying there, his men being of ſeverall nations, and wanting a head, came home, and quitted the place, and left it for a noble Engliſh reſolution.

An intercepted paper.

YOU are to informe your father and brother, that the king is very well pleaſed with thoſe kind expreſſions the ſon made in his letter to mee (which I ſhow'd the king) of their forwardnes in his ſervice, and that he doubts not of the continuance of it. He deſires, that they will be induſtrious among his frends in London, that are honeſt and ſober perſons, for ſome reaſonable ſupplyes of money from them, which at this conjuncture of time will inable him to attempt great things ; the conjunction of the Spaniard with us (which we doubt not of) being a fair foundation of our future hopes, and nothing wanting but money, which ſhall be put to no other uſe. His acquittance ſhall be ſufficient to oblige the king to a repayment, when God ſhall inable him, or if it be deſir'd, acquittances under the king's owne hand, by what names they pleaſe, ſhall be ſent for ſuch ſummes of money as can be procured thereupon ; or any other way followed, which ſhall be thought by them more convenient. Vol. xxxiii. p. 634.

You are not to acquaint your frend with any of the names of any of our frends in England, but to treat warily with him, both about mrs. Chapman's wedding, and all other intelligences of the fleet and army, (of both which I expect weekely advice from you ;) yet you may certainly aſſure him, that whatever neceſſity he may unfortunately be driven to for making the match, he ſhall not want at preſent a handſome ſubſiſtance ; and though it is not fit to acquaint the king with the match, yet for his other ſervices, if you find he deſires it, I will procure a letter of kindneſſe from the king to him, wherein he ſhall be aſſured of his majeſty's future favour.

You are to acquaint thoſe perſons, who were privy to the journey hither, that there was never a fitter time of ſhewing their kindneſſe to the king then now, and if they have no better expedient, you can very ſafely convey any thing to a perſon at Antwerp, who lyes there purpoſely to tranſmit all intelligences and other things to the king from England.

You are, as ſoone as you can, to bring your brother and mine together, and beget in them a mutuall confidence ; and if there be any thing wanting in the cypher, which you have occaſion to write, carry it to my brother, and he ſhall write it in his, and you are to adviſe with him upon any buſineſſe of concernment.

You are to bring my brother and mr. Waren together, if not yet acquainted, and deſire the latter to haſten an anſwer to his letter.

In caſe the way of ſending letters be obſtructed by a warre with England and Spayne, you muſt, if the packuet-boat comes over to Holland, (as probably it may) direct your letters for us to Rotterdam to mr. Beech or mr. Mallit ; and if any extraordinary accident fall out, adviſe with my brother concerning ſending an expreſſe.

You are to informe your frend, that what perſons ſoever ſhall be drawne from the rebels to the ſervice of his majeſty, ſhall have rewards equall to their ſervice and condition ; and for that ſhall have ſuch ſecurity as they can propound and deſire.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

A. D. 1655. V. xxxi. p. 1.

IT hath beene repreſented unto mee, that the bearer heerof mr. Lancelott Stepney, and others, that aſſiſted him, have been very ſerviceable in tranſporting the number of ten thouſand Iriſh ſoldiers from hence to Spaine; that he was the firſt, that gave encouragement to that ſo ſatisfactory a worke; one which hee and his friends diſburſt very great ſumms of money, and therein ſhewed their propenſity to ſerve this country by freeing it of ſuch burthenſome people: and notwithſtanding his attendance three yeers att Spaine, petitioning for ſatisfaction, was through over-wearied delaie obliged to returne, leaving his majeſty the king of Spaine, oweing unto him, as by his acknowledgments appears, the ſum of one hundred and thirty thouſand peeces of eight, whereby ſome of them and their families are brought to great diſtreſs, and others very much ſufferers in theire eſtates and crediſt. I therefore very humbly recommend this theire diſtreſſed and ſuffering condition, beſeeching, that your highneſs power may bee interpoſed, in what may be conſiſtant to reaſon, for their releife and eaſe herein. I remaine

Waterford, this 1ſt October 1655. Your high. obedient ſonne,

H. CROMWELL.

Monſieur Le Maire *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SER,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Gave your honour in my laſt a notice and a relation of the impriſonning of two of the ſtates clerks; which hurlie burlie beeing not yet paſt, occaſioneth a ſecretneſſe among the others, inſomuch that I could not come this weeke to a full knowlege what was done in their meetings.

Only I underſtood of a letter, which the king of Denemarke ſent to the lords the ſtates generall about the coming of her navie towards the Sund; whereby he gave them to underſtand, that they were bound, according to the conditions of the made alliance, to give him two months before (whenſoever they would ſend a fleet of men of warre to paſſe his channel) a full notice of their coming; which beeing not performed, as it was agreed, hee could not reſolve to lett them paſſe, when they ſhould come, beeing certaine, that by giving them licence to paſſe, he ſhould open the eyes of the king of Swethland, which ſhould doe him much harme in the winter time by occaſion of the ice, admoniſhing further the ſtates not to goe on in their reſolution, beeing the time ſo unfit for it. Upon which, and the true information they tooke from ſeamen of the time's unfitneſſe, they have reſolved the ſaid navie, although readie to depart, to keepe home untill the next ſomer.

The ambaſſadour, which was to goe upon this and other occaſions to the ſaid king of Denemarke, is not gone, nor yet knowen when hee ſhall depart. But as ſoone as his inſtruction is made, I ſhall endeavour to ſend your honour a copie of it.

The office of a marſhall of the campe is not yet beſtowed upon any bodie. The common opinion is, the lord the ſtates generall for avoyding of jealouſie and as in time of peace unneedfull, ſhall mortifie it. And ſo, honourable ſer, after a humble recommandation of my former petition, I reſt, and will commend your honour to the Lord's bleſſed protection.

Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

October 1, 1655. H. M.

The gouvernment of Hencogenboſch, which had in his live time the count of Brederode, is given this day to the lord Douza, lord of the village called Noortwych; and the regiment of ſouldiers of the ſaid Brederode to his eldeſt ſonne, and to his youngeſt a companie of horſe.

The king of Sweden *to the emperor of* Germany.

Sereniſſime & potentiſſime imperator, domine frater, conſanguinee, & amice chariſſime,

V. xxxi. p. 17.

QUÆ pro conſueta nobis erga majeſtatem veſtram fiducia de cauſis hujus belli partim per literas, partim per miniſtros noſtros, majeſtati veſtræ explicuimus, ea majeſtati veſtræ jampridem cognita eſſe non dubitamus. Huic armorum noſtrorum juſtitiæ ita ſuffragata eſt divini numinis bonitas, ut pluries fuſo fugatoque hoſte, expulſoque demum rege Poloniæ,

maximam illius regni partem ditionis noſtræ fecerimus, complureſque urbes & inter has Crackoviam, caput regni, ante paucos dies ceperimus, certâ ſpe freti, Deum Opt. Max. conſilia, actioneſque noſtras porrò proſpero eventu beaturum. Cumque hujus rei lætitia non ad nos duntaxat, verum etiam amicos noſtros pertinere debeat, pro ſingulari illo, quo majeſtatem veſtram æſtimamus, affectu, eandem majeſtatem veſtram hujus rei participem facere voluimus, nullo modo dubitantes, quin majeſtas veſtra, pro optima erga nos voluntate ſuâ, illius gaudii ſenſu haud leviter tangatur. Atque ut per hoſce ſucceſſus noſtros majeſtati veſtræ viciniores facti ſumus, ita nihil nobis erit prius antiquiuſque, quam ut amicitiam majeſtatis veſtræ omni meliori ratione tueri, & iis rebus ſtudere, quæ vicinitatis leges inter amicos ſibi vendicare videntur, prout etiam confidemus majeſtatem veſtram paria ſemper relaturam, affectumque erga nos ſuum integrum illibatumque nobis conſervaturam. Hæc & nonnulla alia commiſimus reſidenti noſtro apud majeſtatem veſtram, ut majeſtati veſtræ convenienter referret majorem, in modum majeſtatem veſtram rogantes, ut majeſtas veſtra eidem fidem adhibere velit, adeoque ſuper iis, quæ propoſiturus eſt, animum ſuum ita declarare, ac amicitiæ mutuæ expectationiſque noſtræ eſt congruentiſſimum. A. D. 1655.

Quibus finientes majeſtatem veſtram divinæ tutelæ ex animo commendamus, omniaque læta & proſpera majeſtati veſtræ comprecamur. Dabamus Caſimiriæ ad Crakoviam die 12 Octob. 1655. [N. S.]

Majeſtatis veſtræ

Bonus frater, conſanguineus, & amicus, &c.

CAROLUS GUSTAVUS.

A letter of intelligence from Cologne.

SIR,

MIddleton with much vigour goeth on in their preſent deſign; and from the graveſt of them I have it, that they doubt not but to be more conſiderable this winter in Scotland than ever ſince his laſt attempts. They drive their deſign with their cabal in Scotland ſo cloſe, as yet I can give you no more light. V. xxxi. p. 19.

I have ſpoken with the perſon, that tranſlated the king of Sweden's letter to the king, and find it much as I formerly intimated; but cannot yet get a copy, neither can I with ſafety get any letter of Doleman's, but I doubt not on Charles Smart's return to do ſomething in both.

Charles Smart the third inſtant met the queen of Sweden four leagues from Frankfort with the princeſs royal, duke of Gloceſter, &c. They waited on her back to the town, and parted with much ceremony and kindneſs. I am told that the queen and Pimentello had ſomething to ſay unto him from the king of Spain, in reference to his preſent buſineſs, which was performed with much candour. He is look'd for here this week; you may depend to have from me a faithful journal of his journey by the next. Much rejoicing is here in hopes of your breach with Spain. The wiſer ſort ſay, it is probable by your ſecuring of general Penn and Venables you will lay much on their ſhoulders, and thereby endeavour to content Spain; being their intelligence is here, that the fleet now preparing for Jamaica is not to make further attempts, but is only furniſhed with a proportion of victuals to bring off thoſe left there; which is their fear and conjecture.

I had it from lord Culpeper in diſcourſe, that the king had a weekly correſpondency from one of the greateſt perſons in your council; but unleſs I had ſomething to particularize, I dare not venture to name him.

They do much rejoice here to think, that ſo great a ſervant to the prince of Orange as the lord of Nortvel is, is like to have the government of the Buſſe, for by this means they will have two ſure cards, the governor of Breda being alſo a ſervant of the prince.

12 October 1655. [N. S.]

Dr. John Owen, *dean of Chriſt church, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

YOUR highneſſe was pleaſed to favour me not long ſince in my requeſt on the behalfe of mr. ſerjeant Crooke, and to mention your good intendments towards him. Leaſt in the multitude of your weighty affaires, he might be forgotten, duringe the preſent opportunity of makinge him one of your judges, I am bold to remind your highneſſe of your thoughts towards him, beinge fully aſſured, he will never really forfeit them. I dare not with any confidence aſſume unto myſelf a judgement of the fittneſs of any perſon

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

A. D. 1655. perſon for ſuch an employment; yet I have moſt good ground to continue in my former perſwaſion of his ability and integrity; ſo that I am moſt confident, your highneſſe will never have cauſe to repent of your doinge him this favour, and that he will in his place performe that, which is the true ſerviſe unto you in an upright adminiſtration of juſtice. That you may have the preſence of our good God in a livinge ſenſe of his unchangeable love in Jeſus Chriſt to your perſon, and a gratious aſſiſtance in all your affairs, is the dayly prayer of him, who is to

Your highneſſe

Oxf. Octob. 2. 55. moſt humbly and moſt faithfully devoted,

Joh. Owen.

Extract of letters written to mr. Hartlib.

Francfort, October 13, 1655. [N. S.]

V. xxxi.p.35. THE meeting of deputies ſeems to go on. The ſecond ſeſſion was on monday laſt the 8th of this month. Then they ſpoke of the way of their proceeding, and reſolved to ſit four days of the week, and to be free only the two poſt days. Some ſay, that the popiſh party ſeem very willing to reſtore what they hold of the proteſtants now, and to make good the treaty of Oſnabrug and Munſter; and it is attributed to the king of Sweden his proſperity in Poland, leſt among other grievances he make this one, that the popiſh party makes the aſſembly of deputies void by delays. The news of the death of the lord protector was ſpread firſt at Francfort, on purpoſe, when Charles Stuart arrived thither, to work out the better ſome fine deſigns. I hear of another anagram made at Dantzic upon Olivier Cromvelus, which is, I Leo vir : eo Romvlvs. I ſuppoſe you have been fully informed of the thirty-ſix new reformed converts and profeſſors at Switz. There are many more in that place, who dare not as yet diſcover themſelves. Not long ago 15 perſons (men and women) upon ſuſpicion that way were committed to priſon. The capuchin friers, among the catholic cantons, begin to rage furiouſly. The popiſh cantons are aſſembled at Lucerne, intending to ſend their embaſſadors to Rome. The Nicodemites at Venice wiſh that the conſuls there of ſeveral nations would ſhew themſelves a little more zealous than hitherto they have done. The pope was heard to ſay in the conclave of cardinals, that the jeſuits were the only occaſion and cauſe of all the miſcarriages and diſaſters, which are befallen the kingdom of Poland: the king of Spain hath ſignified to his holineſs, that for his part he was moſt willing and ready to agree and make peace with France.

From Caſimir before Cracow, October 4, 1655. O. S.

V. xxxi.p.27. AT this ſiege, nothing remarkable has happened, but only that the beſieged, this day, have made a beginning to capitulate; to that purpoſe they have deſired of his majeſty of Sweden to grant them *Litteras ſalvi paſſûs* for their deputies, which were immediately ſent them. Whereupon they have reſolved to come hither to morrow morning at eight o'clock, if it pleaſes God, to enter upon a treaty. This day the treaty with the deputies of the Quartians is concluded; ſo that there only now remains, that the ſame be confirmed by the pen, and ſigned by his Swediſh majeſty, which, it is believed, may be done to-morrow.

Copy of a letter which his majeſty of Sweden has written with his own hand, to a certain great lord, his own miniſter, dated at the camp before Cracow, October $\frac{4}{14}$, 1655.

TO morrow, I hope, to have done with the city of Cracow, becauſe they capitulate already. With the moſt part of the Quartians I ſhall likewiſe ſoon have concluded, and I expect firſt here Conjecz Polſky and Wieſnowiſky, who have entirely ſeparated themſelves from the others, viz. from Podoſky and Lands Coronſky. The great God grant me further proſperous ſucceſs, and aſſiſt us henceforth, as he has thus far miraculouſly protected and bleſſed me. Frangipani, who was ſent to Chimilinſky, is come back, with a particular ſatisfaction, and report, that Chimilinſky, who will intirely ſubmit to me, expects now nothing elſe, but my commands, and will comply with every thing I ſhall deſire of him. As ſoon as he got information of my march into Poland, he immediately left Caminieck Podolſky, and advanced to Ruſſian Lembergh, where he, near Grodeck, put Podoltſky to the rout, and lays now incamped near Samoiſky, where he expects my arrival.

From Warſaw we are informed, by a credible hand, that the city of Cracow, according to a letter of his majeſty's own hand, which is arrived there, together with the caſtle, ſurrender'd on the 5th inſtant, and that all the high and ſubaltern officers, as alſo all the common ſoldiers that were in garriſon there, are enter'd into the ſervice of his majeſty: by the next we expect the particulars therof. A D. 1655.

Reſolutions of the lords the ſtates general of the united provinces of the low countries.

Jovis, the 14th of Octobr 1655. [N. S.]

THE letter of the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, written in favour of the merchants adventurers in England to the lords the ſtates general in Weſtminſter on the 24th of Auguſt, and received on the 13th of September following, being again read, and put to deliberation, it is thought good and reſolved to return an anſwer to the commiſſioners of the ſame merchants adventurers here, and to declare, that it is freely permitted unto them, and ſhall at all times be, to come into theſe countries, and there to reſide and remain as long as they pleaſe; and that they may alſo, without any hindrance, trade and traffick in all manner and ſorts of wares and merchandiſes, according and in conformity to the XIIth article of the treaty of peace, union, and confederation betwixt the high renowned lord protector on the one ſide, and the ſtates on the other, concluded the 1ſt of April, in the year 1654 laſt paſt. V. xxxi. p. 37.

And farther to add thereunto, that the true meaning of the lords the ſtates hath been all along, and ſtill is, that by virtue of the ſaid peace and union all ſuch ordinances, acts, and penal laws obſtructing and hindering or limiting the free navigation and trade of the one with the other, or againſt the free importation of manufactures and all ſorts of merchandiſes in eithers countries, as had been made, publiſhed, and executed by either ſtate, not only during the ſad war betwixt both ſtates, but alſo ſince that by the departure of the lords embaſſadors of the parliament of England the minds of both nations began to eſtrange and alienate themſelves one againſt another, are void and do ceaſe, without any ſpecial declaratory act or proclamation. And that conſequently, and ſuppoſing it in ſuch a manner under the words laws and ordinances, in the ſaid XIIth article of the treaty, whereby the ſaid peace is eſtabliſhed, according to the good intentions of the lords the ſtates general, their proclamation of the 3d of January 1653, publiſhed and prohibiting all Engliſh manufactures, is not only excluded, and no ways comprehended, but alſo all their other acts and proclamations ſince the time, and to the intent and purpoſes aforeſaid, to the great increaſe of the mutual friendſhip, trade and navigation of both nations one with another. And it is ordered, that notice hereof be given to the reſpective commiſſioners of the admiralties, to the end they may obſerve the ſame punctually, and cauſe all their ſubordinate officers to ſuffer, without any trouble or moleſtation, all ſaid Engliſh manufactures to be imported in theſe countries, that ſo the good affection, and cloſe correſpondency, which of all ancient times hath been betwixt both nations, and confirmed by the ſaid late treaty of peace, may be more and more fomented and conſolidated.

Was ſigned N. VERBOLD.

and conterſigned N. RUYSCH.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HERE ar com very freſh letters from Marcelles, which tel us of an engagement betwixt the French fleet and the Spaniſh, with advantage of the latter; but what los they hav had, the French wil not ſpeak. 'Tis ſaid, after the Spanyards had raiſed the ſiege of Pallamos, 18 of theyr ſhip departed towards Cales, from whence we hear nothing this week. 4 French ſhips of war ar making redy in Tollon to go out a theeving; and 'tis reported they wil tak Ingliſh. I ſhould gladly hear we wer upon ſom certainty with that nation. The feares that here is in Itally of the Swed do dayly increas, in ſo much that in ſom places they begin to go in proceſſion to curſe them. You wil ſe by the incloſed what opinion they hav in Rom; the poore pope I think wil dy for grief, for he has not bin wel never ſince the Swed enter'd Polland. I am V. xxxi. p. 59.

Right honorable,

Leghorn, Octob. 15, 1655. [N. S.] your moſt faithful ſervant.

CHARLES LONGLAND.

The

The king of France *to the ſtates general.*

Treſ-chers, grands amis, alliez & confœderez,

A. D. 1655. V. xxxi. p. 57. LE ſieur Chanut conſeillier in nos conſeils, & notre ambaſſadeur aupres de vous, s'eſtant acquis dans les divers employs, que nous luy avons confies, & dont s'eſt acquitté ſuivant notre attente, une experience toute particuliere aux affaires les plus importantes aveq une ſuffiſance telle, que nous croyons nous in pouvoir prevaloir a l'avantage des noſtres dans les rencontres, qui s'en pourront offrir, nous avons pris reſolution de le rappeller apres de nous pour nous ſervir de luy, & l'employer, ſelon que le bien de notre ſervice le pourra requerir; en ſorte pourtant que chacun puiſſe de la juger, qu'elle peut eſtre non ſeulement la ſatisfaction, qui nous reſte de la conduitte, qu'il a obſervée en toutes les commendements, dont nous l'avons chargé, nommement en l'ambaſſade, qu'il a exercée aupres de vous, mais auſſi la diſpoſition, que nous avons a luy en donner des teſmoignages par des recognoiſſances auſſy avantageuſes, que ſes ſervices le ſcavoient meriter. C'eſt ce que nous avons voulu vous faire ſcavior par cette lettre, & qu'en prenant congé de vous, nous luy avons ſur toutes choſes ordonné de vous aſſeurer particulierement, que nous perſeverons tousjours dans les meſmes ſentimens, que nous avons eus par le paſſé a voſtre egard, & qu'en toutes les occaſions, ou nous aurons lieu de vous faire reſſentir de nouvelles preuves de notre amitie, nous ne nous eſpargnerons pas, ainſy que le dit ſieur Chanut vous le teſmoignera plus au long. Nous remettant done au qu'il vous en dira de notre part, nous ne nous eſtendrons pas d'avantage ſur ce ſubject, & finirons cette lettre par la prirée, que nous faiſons a Dieu, qu'il vous ayt treſ-chers, treſ-grands amis, alliez, & confœderez en ſa ſainte & digne garde. Eſcrit a Fontaine-bleau le xv jour d'Octob. 1655. [N. S.]

Voſtre tres bon amy & confœderé,

ſigné LOUIS.

contre-ſigné DE L'OMENIE.

Mr. Tho. Skynner, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

V. xxxi. p. 49. I Made bold by a few lynes 1ſt Junij laſt, to give your honour a ſhort accompt of the merchants adventurers affayres here. Now the folly of my clerke, John Sherland, and the reflexion I find to be upon my ſelfe from his miſcarriage, hath putt a neceſſity upon me to preſume to give you the trouble of theſe lynes in myne owne behalf; and I beſeech your honour to vouchſafe them the reading. What he hath writt to me, and I to him, ſince his reſtraynt, I doubt not Ald. Averie hath tranſmitted to your hands; for to that purpoſe I ſent the ſame open to him, and more hath not paſt betweene us, neither know I in the leaſt kind any thing more of him or his crime. And for him, as I leave him to ſtand or fall, according as he ſhal be found innocent or guilty, ſo I pray God he may deale clearely and ingenuouſly with your honour; and let him not ſpare me, if he know any thing againſt me. He hath bin with me litle more then a yeare and halfe, upon the death of an old ſervant of myne, that had lived with me fifteene yeares, and was ſometime knowne to your honour. He is the ſon of a merchant adventurer borne and bred in Holland; and I entertayned him upon recommendations of ſome of our owne company for his language and pen, wherein I thought he might be ſerviceable to me, and before never knew or heard of him. In my ſaid letters to him ſince his confinement, I have given him my beſt advice to a ſubmiſſion and cleare diſcovery of all, and endeavoured to lead his memory to all things I diſcovered of him here after his impriſonment; for before I never heard of the perſons Armorer and Procter, concerning whom he ſaid he was examined, neither can diſcover any thing more ſince, then only that the ſaid Procter, who goes by the name of Peirce here, is now in theſe lands, and going for Collen. For my ſelfe I have litle to ſay, and will make no proteſtations, where my conſcience juſtifies me. All that I have to beſeech of your honour is, that noe impreſſion may be made upon yow againſt me, before I be heard; and that if any thing be or have bin repreſented unto yow of charge or ſuſpicion of me, and that yow ſhall thinke it fitt I appeare to the ſame, that yow will pleaſe to give our company order to recall me; and I will with the firſt paſſage come over, and render my ſelfe willingly. Beſides my relation to the merchants adventurers, whoſe ſervant I have bin theſe 24 years paſt and more, I have a peculiar obligation to his highnes ſervice with the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms and excyſe, of which ſir William Roberts and capt. Stone are two; and I was the firſt man, that put pen to paper to order and fett on foote the receipt of the excyſe. Theſe imployments may perhaps have begott me ſome emulators, ſuch as would

make ſome advantage of my ſervant's condition to involve me alſo. It is in your honour's power and generoſity to preſerve me from ſuch men; and let me not be ſtript, before I am heard; and then, if I be found guilty of the leaſt contrivance, abetment, correſpondence, or converſation, which may be offenſive to his highnes or the commonwealth, let me be made an example to all men. I muſt committ myſelfe to God's pleaſure; yet I deſire alſo the good opinion of all men, and eſpecially your honour's charity and protection towards one, then whom noe man can be more innocent in theſe matters. And ſo I take my leave, and remayne, A. D. 1655.

Right honorable,

Haghe, Oct. $\frac{5}{15}$, 1655. your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

THO. SKYNNER.

De Lionne, *the* French *embaſſador at* Rome, *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Rome, October 16, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THE occupation of this court is only in the great preparations, which they make here to receive with pomp the queen of Sweden, who is ſaid to be come already as far as Augſbourg. The pope doth make an expence of more than threeſcore thouſand eſcus for a coach, a litter, a ſedan, and furniture. He hath named four nuntios to receive her upon the borders of the church-territories, who are meſſ. Bentivoglio, Terreggiani, Ceſarini, and Carracevoli; and he hath caſt his eyes upon the cardinalls Medici and Heſſe to meet her two miles from Rome, and to conduct her hither. V. xxxi. p. 63.

Here alſo comedies, muſic, and other divertiſements are appointed for her. All this is upon preſuppoſition, that ſhe will make public confeſſion of the catholic faith at Inſpruck; that is to ſay, before ſhe enters into Italy; as his holineſs hath declared to deſire it of her.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford *to mr.* Henry Rich *merchant.*

Paris, October 18, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

IT'S ſome weeks ſince I writ to you, and more weeks ſince I heard from you; though I believe you did write to me with my other friends, as I underſtand by the perſon I ordered my letters to be ſent unto, who told me he received ſeveral for me, and ſent them according to my direction; but I miſs'd that happineſs, being gone to another place before thoſe letters came. The third of this inſtant I wrote to you, and all my other correſpondents, from Saint John de Lewes, one letter in general, to let you know I was well, and had done as much about the accounts I went about, as you could expect ſhould be done in ſo ſmall a time, and at ſuch a juncture of affairs. In brief, I have ſecured a good part of our eſtates in good hands, which I think is no ſmall ſervice unto you, when ſo many of my fellow-merchants have loſt all. And ſurely had it not been for three or four factors to great merchants that hindered, I had done my buſineſs better or quicker. V. xxxi p. 87.

In my laſt, I told you, I had caſt up the accompts, and deſired you ſhould know how they ſtood, that in caſe you were ready to go to trial with that knave factor, (who hath put me to all this trouble, and you with others to ſo great a loſs) you might not want your evidence. I am confident, my teſtimony, if you do any thing, will be worth the ſtaying for, in that I ſhall ſpeak ſo plainly and poſitively about all the points he hath baffled you hitherto in, that judgment cannot be given on our ſide.

I hope none of the witneſſes on our ſide, that are worth taking notice of, are by our adverſary corrupted; but I do not much trouble myſelf, for if the record in the tower, as mr. Kemp told me in one of his, do ſpeak plainly in the caſe, I do not fear the caſe. Truly, good friend, I would give more than is fitting to ſpeak of, to have but two hours diſcourſe with you; you cannot tell how much it would conduce to our profit.

I commit you to divine protection, not doubting but to have a time to meet to laugh together.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford *to mr.* John Mathews *merchant.*

Paris, October 18, 1655. [N. S.]

MY DEAR M.

A. D. 1655. V. xxxi. p. 91. I Wrote to you the third inſtant from St. John de Lewes; I hope before this come to hand, that is, by which you will underſtand of my health. I am now going for Zealand.

I pray, with all convenient ſpeed, ſend me word how trade goeth, for it's a long while ſince I heard from you. I truſt in God I ſhall now have a weekly correſpondency with you, which will much ſatisfy me. I know it hath gone hard with my deareſt, but your good company, as well as counſel to repoſe on the will of him, who doth what is beſt for his poor creatures, though they, like witleſs children, ſee it not, did comfort her. Had not poor Joſeph been ſold by the malice of his brethren into Egypt, to prevent his ſheaf growing greater than theirs, they had periſhed by famine in their own country: but you know providence ordered their malice to preſerve, not only their lives, but all their poſterity. It's poſſible the ſimilitude may hold good; for my factor's endeavours to deſtroy and ruin me in my eſtate, (by which rationally he thought to preſerve himſelf, in that the lawyers of England, who are to plead my cauſe, are like the pretenders to be ſervants to the church of Rome, on whom the Engliſh proverb is juſtly caſt, *no penny, no pater noſter*,) may augment it, and make me not only able to make my own part good with them, but to help others to recover theirs. Judge then if it be not good relying on providence; providence is a good word, but I fear it's by ſome abuſed; but I hope God will teach me a better leſſon.

I expect my friend's judgment upon what I writ, and upon each of their judgments, I pray give me yours; for as on it I moſt depend, ſo according to it ſhall ſteer my courſe. I know mr. Rich is faithful to me; the reſt I leave to longer experience: therefore I deſire that perſon's judgment with yours. It's my deſire, that my B. G. may come to me, for I have ſomething to ſend, which is not fit for every eye to ſee.

An interceped letter of Thomas Hongerford *to mr.* Iſaac Kemp *merchant.*

Paris, October 18. 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

V. xxxi. p. 96. I Am by the good hand of providence come nearer unto you, and hope by the time this come to your hands to be at the places I went from. You cannot expect a particular account of things at preſent, in that being upon the road, have not time to tranſcribe it; but if I had, till I hear from you, do not think it fitting nor convenient to do it. What you have done in the ſuit depending, ſince you writ to me laſt, I know not; but it's my deſire you would not let it fall; for ſurely it's impoſſible, that judges can be ſo wicked to give away ſo juſt a cauſe. It's my thoughts, there wants nothing to have the verdict go on our ſide, but ſome good angels to open the eyes of the blind, who for lack of thoſe good ſpirits viſiting them, cannot ſee their way at noon day. But you know the blind ſhall hear a voice behind them, ſaying, *this is the way, walk therein.* I pray ſend one unto me, to whom I may give the accompts; and by him let me have the prices of all vendible commodities with you at preſent. I ſhall not need to caution you to be wary, whom you truſt with your eſtates. I know you are wiſe. Fail not, I pray you, to ſend to me with all the convenient ſpeed you can.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford *to mr.* Thomas Somes *merchant.*

Paris, October 18. 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

V. xxxi. p. 97. THIS only ſerves to tell you I am in health, bleſſed be God, and through mercy thus far on my way to you. I hope by that this comes to your hands to be in Zealand. My laſt to you was from Saint John de Lewes; my time did not permit me to write in particular, but to all in one, by which you will underſtand I have ſecured ſome of our eſtate. In brief, as I then, ſo now deſire you will ſend one to me. I ſhould be glad if you would undertake the journey; it's not a long one: one night with a good wind will carry you to Fluſhing, where your friend will tell you how glad he ſhall be to ſee you. I ſhall not give the accounts, or copy of them, to any perſon, but thoſe I very much confide in, they ſo much concern myſelf. I am now ready to receive your commands, and if you keep your former reſolution to venture for Barbadoes or the other Charibbe iſlands, and

and be ſure of the convoy in the narrow ſea, I will go what ſhare you will have me, A. D. 1655.
or rationally is fit for me to go; or if not, I will do you or my other friends this courteſy, to lend you what you want to undertake it; but I will not part with a penny to any other perſon. I know you are honeſt, or I am much deceived. I know the embargo in Spain will break many merchants; ſo ſhall have care, whom I truſt or go partner with. I pray ſend me the prices currant of all the commodities with all ſpeed. I ſhall be in a wood till I hear from you, knowing not what to do. The account is worth the ſending for, therefore pray neglect no time; if the opportunity be ſlipt, it cannot be recalled. I pray do me the favour in particular to let me know, what prices all vendible commodities be at, what returns you have had, what profit and what loſs. I know you have written to me ſeveral letters, but I have not ſeen any; yet I am certain, that none have miſcarried; for all they came ſafe to whom I ordered them to be ſent, but before they came, I was gone from that place.

An inſtrument made at the council of Jamaica, Oct. 8. 1655. *for the better carrying on of affairs there.*

WHereas Oliver lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, having in all his actions ever had a ſpecial regard to the welfare, honour, and proſperity of the people committed to his charge, but principally to the propagation of the goſpel, and the advancement of God's glory, did to thoſe ends ſend a conſiderable army and fleet into theſe parts, with all warlike furniture and proviſions requiſite for ſo high an interprize, being incited thereto by a juſt and princely deſire to vindicate the injuries done in particular to the Engliſh nation, and to reſtrain and ſuppreſs the tyrannies and uſurpation of the king of Spain in theſe countries, by a pretended donation of the pope. And his highneſs for the better carrying on, and managment of ſo great a work, having conſtituted commiſſioners Edward Winſlowe, Daniel Searles, and Gregory Butler, Eſqs; who, together with general William Penn, and general Robert Venables, generals of the ſea and land forces, were authorized and impowered to conſult, conclude, and act as commiſſioners in all important affairs concerning the public in this preſent expedition; and for the facilitating the buſineſs did likewiſe ſince commiſſionate major-general Robert Sedgwicke, who lately arrived here with the ſame power and authority from his highneſs. Now whereas both the ſaid generals and the commiſſioners reſiding formerly here are either dead, or upon motives and reaſons beſt known to themſelves, are returned into England with part of the fleet, whereupon the affairs of his highneſs and the commonwealth are left in great diſtraction and diſorder, notwithſtanding all the care and diligence had and uſed therein by major-general Richard Forteſcue, now commander in chief of the land forces, and colonel William Goodſon, admiral of the fleet. We therefore taking it into our ſerious conſiderations, how to prevent and redreſs the ſame for the future, that his highneſs's deſigns may not, as far as in us lieth, be fruſtrated, but the preſervation of the fleet and army duly regarded, and the intereſt of the commonwealth wholly intended, though we conceive we are not in a capacity to act in that condition; yet being fully ſatisfied of his highneſs's good intentions, that neither the death, abſence, or other diſability of thoſe in authority, or the defect of a formal commiſſion, being at ſo great a diſtance, ſhould obſtruct the public proceedings, as appears by his highneſs's inſtructions to that purpoſe: we therefore, in purſuance of his highneſs's intentions, aſſuming to ourſelves the ſame power, which we conceive was always intended to be kept in being by his highneſs, ſo long as his forces ſhould remain in theſe parts, are unanimouſly reſolved and agreed, to join together for the carrying on the public work, and till farther orders ſhall come from his highneſs to all purpoſes, and in all caſes whatſoever, to act and proceed according to the inſtructions given by his highneſs to the above-mentioned generals and commiſſioners for the management of the affairs in America. In teſtimony whereof, we have jointly made this inſtrument, as the council for the management of the affairs of his highneſs and the commonwealth in the Weſt-Indies, and have hereunto ſigned and ſealed at Jamaica the 8th of October 1655. V. xxxi. p. 83.

Col. Howard *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have receaved yours, and ſhall undoubtedly obſerve his highnes commands, ſoe ſoone as I underſtand his pleaſure, which I hope yow will intimate unto me, as well for the diſpoſeing of my ſelf to ſuch ſervice and imployment as his highneſs ſhall require, as alſo for diſpoſall of the priſoners in theſe border counties. I have not writt to his highnes at preſent V. xxxi. p. 79.

A. D. 1655. preſent aboute this particuler or any thing elſe, but ſhall relye upon your care and favour in getting mee an anſwer, to the end I may proceede accordingly. I ſhall further intrete you, that in caſe any application bee made to his highnes by any particular perſonn, for obteineing the command of a guard in the county of Northumberland againſt theeves, that I may have noetice of the ſame, and of ſuch perſonn, as ſhall moſt likely get that imployment, if any ſuch bee, to the end I may deliver my judgment in that buſines, in regard I knowe more of that particular then any whatſoever. Beſydes my deſire is to prevent ſuch miſcarriges, as hitherto have beene committed by them I employed for garding the country. Now the reaſon I preſs this, is becauſe, it is a ſervice maintained freely by the chardg of the country, and therefore none ought to putt themſelves upon us but by our generall conſent, unleſs they bring an order from above; which I deſire and hope you will prevent, till reaſonn be heard from the juſtices on the countrie's part. I ſuppoſe the time drawes neare for appointing ſherriffs; and in regard fitt menn are ſoe thinn in theſe parts, I thought it my duety to put you in minde of two, to the end his highnes may not have them to ſeeke, when the time comes, which are mr. Robert Fenwick for Northumberland, and mr. Thomas Lamplough for Cumberland. I am, ſir,

Your very humble ſervant,

Naward, October 8, 55. CH. HOWARD.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeilles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxi. p. 127. SINCE the ſealing of my letter, a barke of this place is arrived from Mallaga in Spayne, who brings adviſe, that the fleete, that went out of Cadiz, aſſone as they ſaw general Blake make towards them with his ſhips, they imediatly fled into Cadiz. Hee is att preſent in the road of ſaid place, keeping the fleet in, and takes all ſhips and barkes, that would ether goe up or come forth. Aſſoone as hee had advice of the ſeazure of our nation, hee took a Spaniſh fergatt of 30 gunns goeing into Cadiz; from thence they have ſent an expreſs to Barcelona to command the Naples fleete to joyne them, which general Blake having notice off keepes with moſt of his fleete between Cadiz bay and the Streights mouth, to attend theire comming. Hee hath alwayes ſeverall ſhips, that keepes 'twixt the ſouthward cape and Cadiz bay, ſo that nothing cann paſs without meeting ſome of his ſhips. The Naples fleete conſiſting, as I have formerly adviſed yow, of 22 ſhips, as they paſſed by Allecant, tooke 2 ſmall Engliſh ſhips, and abuſed the poore men in a high nature, and att laſt putt them in priſon at Allecant. Our Engliſh merchants theare are impriſoned alſo. I had ſeverall packetts on this barke from our nation, butt meeting with the Spaniſh gallyes, they was throune into the ſea. This barke brings not any newes of the French fleete. Bee pleaſed to excuſe my brevity: the poſt is on departure; ſo humbly take leave, and remayne

Your honnor's ſervant,

Marſeillia, 8ber 19, 1655. [N. S] JO. ALDWORTH.

The Spaniſh *embaſſador to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SENOR MIO,

Vol. xxxi. p. 117. HAviendo recinido orden del rey mis^{or}. para paſar luego a los eſtados de Flandes, deſearia para poderlo exequtar hacer reverencia al ſeñor protector. y aſſi ſup. a V. S. le dè quenta dello y procure que ſu Alteza ſe ſirva de ſeñalarme audencia de deſpedida. y ſino fuere de incomodidad de S. A. eſtimarè ſe me conceda para mañana y gde Dios a V. S. muchos años como deſeo de caſſa a $\frac{12}{9}$ de Oct. 1655.

Muy gran ſerv. de V. S.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

V. xxxiv. p. 21. THE great favor of your letter of the 2d inſtant I received the 7th; and in it, a relation of that unmerited eſteeme, both his highnes and your ſelfe are pleaſed to place upon my worthleſs endeavors. And tho' in it ſelfe it is as far above my merrit as my expectation, yet I can truly aſſure you, neither that nor any other worldly thinge can

bringe an acceſſion to thos deſyres I have alreddy, and I truſt ſtill ſhall have, for his ſervice. A. D. 1655.

I can now write you a peece of newſe, which till now thes many yeers could not truly have bin written unto you from Edinbrough; which is, that the laſt Lord's day all the miniſters heere have declyned publickly prayinge for Charles Steuard, and yeſterday morninge two of the chiefeſt of them, to wit mr. David Dixſon, and mr. Robert Duglas, pryvatly ſhewed me their and their brethern's letters to the reſt of the miniſters of this nation, to incite them therunto, with the reaſons, that moved them to leave it of. They are a ſorte of people, which if to be wrought upon, it muſt be by degrees, and by pryvate conferences; for in all publike diſputes men as much contend for creddit as for truth.

His highneſſe's orders to the generall for reduceinge as much of thir army (either by leſſeninge of the pay, or leſſeninge its number) as will afford 500 l. monthly towards the better carryinge on of the fortifications and other contingent charges, was this day conſidered by the councill. The leſſeninge of the pay we adjudged unadviſable; not only becauſe what they now receive, is but juſt able to mayntayne them, but alſo, if thos, which are upon hardeſt duty in the worſt country, ſhould have leſs then thoſe which are upon eaſyer duty in the beſt country, it might give ſome occaſion of diſorder, which we thought it was better to prevent, then to be put to remedy it. We therefore thought it beſt, rather to leſſen numbers; and becauſe we had two companies in col. Fennik's regiment more then in other regiments, and that we had one unregimented company in Dunbarton, we thought it better uterly to diſband thos, then to take a proportionate number out of all regiments, which would not be only longe a doeinge, becauſe of the remotneſs of ſom garriſons, ſpecially in Orkney and Zetland, but alſo that the companyes were all alreddy as thin as might well be; and that in this country we may ſooner get officers then ſouldiers. Beſides to take 4 or five out of a company from the furtheſt places would much indanger in their march hither over the hills ſoe ſmall a number. We therfore reſolved, and the generall thought it beſt, to diſband thos three companyes forthwith, for any delay would have continued them in pay one month longer, the muſter day beinge at hand. And becauſe that reduction would not ariſe to the five hundred pound by the month, we have reduced 24 corporalls of horſe, out of the 4 regiments of horſe heere, and thereby made them like the troopes in England, which have but 2 corporals a peece. We have alſo taken away 4 corporalls out of the 4 troopes of dragoons, 4 trumpeters out of the 4 colonels of horſe their troops; likewiſe the drum majors out of the 12 foot regiments, and one ſhillinge a day from the governor of Dunbarton, which made him equall with other governors his quallity, all which within 10 or 12 l. does amount monthly unto 500 l. accordinge to his highneſſe's commands.

In expectation of hearinge from you, we prepare what we may in order to the Jamaica buſineſs; but till we know your inſtructions, we can make no conſiderable progreſs therein. I thinke it were not amiſs, if you were reddy for that worke, to endeavor to engage thes three companyes for that ſervice. But if you are not reddy, poſſibly the charge would ſurpaſs the advantage. We ſhall have a care of the buſineſs writt in cipher, that they acte in view and noe longer; but accordinge unto their owne letter it will not be thes many months.

If general Blake be com home, and that Spaine trade with you, have, I pray, an eye to the Iriſh in Connaught; for I know not any one thinge the Spaniard can ſoe cheaply and effectually prejudice you in, as in ſendinge ſhips with armes, amunition, and ſom of thos Iriſh officers under his pay, into Connaught, wher ſoe many diſcontented perſons are rendevoude, neere a ſea coaſte, and unfitt for horſe ſervice, and the people reddy to take fire.

A ſhip, which came out of Holland laſt Lord's day, reports the Sweedes are defeated by the Pole, and the kinge of Swedland taken or kild; but we hope 'tis falſe. I beg your pardon for this longe trouble; and that you will beeeeve me, as I am,

Honored ſir,

Edinburgh, 8ber 9, 55. your moſt affectionate, moſt faithfull and obliged ſervant,

BROGHILL.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland, *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IMediately after my brother Fleetwoode left this nation, my ſelfe with ſome others of the councill and army went abroade to viſitt the ſeverall quarters of the late diſbanded, Vol. xxxi. p. 101.

A. D. 1655. in order to the ſetleinge them uppon their landes, which, through the bleſſinge of God, wee have finiſhed, though we mett with not a few difficultyes (as all workes of the like nature are commonly accompanyed with). I may ſay it, and I hope without the leaſt ſelfe-boaſtinge, the goodneſs of God hathe wonderfully appeared with us in this undertakeing, for though their have not bin wanteinge endeavours to promote and encourage diſcontents, and thoſe not a few, yet have through mercy bin prevented; and wee hope wee left all quiett, and in a peaceable poſture. At our returneinge home by Wexforde, wee were informed of ſome perſons, whoe had been liberall in ſeditious revileinge expreſſiones againſt the gouvernment and your highneſs; and we had juſt grounde to beleive, that they would have ſhewed themſelves further, if they had hade power. They putt it to the queſtion, whether the preſent gouvernment were accordinge to the worde of God and their former engagements and declarationes, which as we weer informed was carried in the negative. Theſe officers moſte of them weer of late lieutenant general Ludlowe's regiment, and I doubte too much of his ſpiritt and principle. Wee ſhall be carefull in uſeinge our utmoſte to finde out the truthe of the buſineſs. Wee have brought lieut. coll. Scott, whoe was the ringlader, priſoner with us, and wee hope to let them ſee, that gouvernment is not to be played witheall by applyinge puniſhments ſuiteable to ſuch diſtempers, when other meanes will not prevaile. Wee have done all the juſtice they could aſke, and therefore we may have the more ſatisfaction in beareinge our witneſs againſt ſuch diſorders. I hope the Lord will enable me to be faithfull to the truſt repoſed in me, and accordinge to my talent to diſcharge it, and that without giveing any juſt occaſion of offence to any of the people of God; which I may ſay through his grace have endeavoured to avoide, and I hope it is uppon my harte ſoe to continue. Your highneſs cannot but be ſenſible, that by reaſon of my youthe and inabillitie, that my tryalls and temptations are too greate for me, as well as my employment. The Lord keep my harte low under the ſence of it, that my dependance may be wholly uppon hime for ſtrength and wiſedome, and that I may be allwayes founde faithfull to his intereſt and the intereſt of thoſe, whome he hath owned, and by which your highneſs familly enjoy the preſent mercyes.

Other thinges of publique concernment will bee preſented to your highneſs by my brother Fleetwoode. I ſhall not further trouble your highneſs, but remaine

Your highneſs moſt obedient ſonne,

Dublin, October 9, 1655. H. Cromwell.

H. Cromwell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxi. p. 105. BEINGE in a corner of the nation, I was prevented in writeinge the laſt week. Wee have through the goodneſs of God ſetled our diſbanded men in a good poſture uppon their ſeverall lotts, though not without ſome difficulty and ſome appearance of diſturbance, which is nowe over.

Wee earneſtly deſire to heare frome you concerning the recruite of ſouldiers you writte to us aboute to be ſent the Weſt Indies. I have writte my oppinion to you ſeverall times aboute it, and therefore at this time ſhall only minde you of returneing your anſweer. Wee have hitherto kept ſuch of the diſbanded, as would not plante, frome diſperſeinge or otherwaies diſpoſeinge of them, to our great charge and trouble, that we might be readie to anſwer your deſigne. Pray, ſir, ſpeed away your reſolution. As for the girles, you may bee confident to have what you deſire in as ſhorte a time, as you can expect. Wee ſhall wante noethinge but your authoritie for the doeinge of it. Wee ſuppoſe you will make proviſion of clothes and all other accommodation for them. I thanke you for your care of mee in gettinge my pay ſettled in the eſtabliſhment, as allſoe ane additionall ſupply for my preſent charge, without which I coulde not ſubſiſt in the condition I am in. Let me deſire you to minde us as to the councill heer. Wee muſte be all preſent, or elſe we can doe noethinge which is a verry harde taſke. Thankes be to the Lord, all is well heer. I am,

Your truly affectionate freind,

Dublin, October 9, 1655. and humble ſervant,

H. Cromwell.

H. Cromwell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

SInce the cloſeinge my packquett, I received yours, and have not time to anſwer particularly to what you writte. I ſee you have made ſome progreſs aboute the girles; but truly wee cannot give you our opinions what allowance will be competent for makeing proviſion for their tranſportation, but ſhall endeavour by the next. A D. 1655: Vol. xxxi. p. 129.

I ſee their is noe reſolution taken about the ſouldiers, nor like to bee ſuddenly; you will not have the like opportunitie, if the preſent advantage of our diſbanded men be ſlipt. Wee keep them from diſperſeinge, though with ſome difficulty and charge. Wee cannot keep them much longer without further directiones, and a ſupply of money for them. Pray, ſir, ſpeed his highneſs's commands concerninge it. You may ſee I am in haſte. I remaine

Your faithfull freind,

October 10. 55. Dublin. and ſervant,

H. CROMWELL.

Secretary Thurloe, *to* H. Cromwell, *major-general of the forces in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Did hope to have given your lordſhip an account by this poſt of the buiſſines of cauſinge younge wenches and youths in Ireland to be ſent into the Weſt-Indies; but I could not make thinges readye. The comittee of the counſell have voted 1000 girles, and as many youthes be taken up for that purpoſe; and that there be a ſumme of money for each head allowed for the clothinge of them, and other neceſſaryes to the water-ſide. What that ſumme ſhal be, is left to the counſell, to whom this will be reported to-morrow morneinge. Some ſpeake of 13 s. 4 d. others of 20 s. I ſhould be glad to heare what you thinke of it in Ireland. In the poſſeſſion of the right honorable the earl of Shelburn.

That of the ſouldyers will require longer conſideration, as drawinge with it a greater charge; although I thinke it is of the greater neceſſitie. His highneſs is ſomwhat unceryeyne in his health, which makes the diſpatches of this nature the ſlower.

I ſhould be glad fitt perſons could be found out heere to be of the counſell in Ireland. It is the difficulteſt matter wee have to doe, as your lordſhipe well knowes. Now that my lord deputie is come, it may be ſome perſons may be thought of; but he doth not come to the counſell as yet.

Wee are like to have an open warre with Spayne, it beinge confirmed by the letters of this weeke from St. Sebaſtian, that our merchants eſtates are ſeiſed, and their perſons impriſoned. Wee have heard nothinge from generall Blake theſe five weekes, nor of the Spaniſh fleet, which was ſet forth to guard their plate ſhips, who, for ought we yet heare, will yet winter in the Weſt-Indies, which ſeemes to be true by general Pen's owne relation, who certainly left them behind hym, and after he underſtood where they were, and probablye in his power. Wee have concluded a peace with France, and the articles will be ſigned this weeke. I have not elſe to trouble your lordſhip with, but reſt

Your lordſhip's moſt humble,

and faithfull ſervant,

JO. THURLOE.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Jovis, October 21, 1655. [N. S.]

RE Received a letter from the college of admiralty at Amſterdam, writ there the 19th of this month, containing an anſwer to their high and mighty lordſhip's letter of the of the ſame month, and the advice given upon the order by the college of the admiralty in Zealand to Cornelis Everts, deſigned with a ſquadron of four ſhips to ply in the mouth of the channel and the narrow ſea of France, concerning the law, which is to be uſed upon the Turky pirates, which they chance to take in the ſaid ſea; whereupon being debated, it is reſolved that all the ſtates ſhips meeting with any ſuch pirates in the channel, or that dare to come on this ſide of the cape Finis-terre, if they chance to take them as aforeſaid, they ſhall uſe the right of drowning of them without favour, in conformity to Vol. xxxi. p. 139.

A. D. 1655. their high and mighty lordſhips reſolution of the 21ſt of October 1651; only a good diſtinction is to be made between the Turky pirates of Algiers or other places, and thoſe of Sallee, with whom this ſtate hath made a treaty of peace.

A letter of intelligence.

Vol. xxxi. p. 141. MY lords, the ſtates general ſee their commerce of the Baltic ſea in danger, and do find themſelves preſs'd to declare a war againſt Sweden, which is for them a very hard neceſſity, for theſe provinces for their trade will obſerve the precept of St. Paul, *cum omnibus hominibus pacem habentes.* The Switzers, who thought themſelves far enough free from all troubles, do now find themſelves ready to take up arms (the catholics againſt the proteſtants) about a difference, which is riſen between the canton of Schwitz and that of Zurich, by reaſon that ſome particular inhabitants of Schwitz having made themſelves Huguenots, and having left the city, they were cited to appear by the magiſtrates, and upon their refuſing to appear, their goods have been ſeized upon. Thoſe of Zurich to whom they are reſorted unto, do threaten to take away the goods of thoſe catholics, that are in their canton, if they miſuſe the new reformed proteſtants of Schwitz.

In theſe provinces, thoſe that have ſided with Holland, though good friends of my lord Nieuport, have had this week two ſignal mortifications; the one, that the city of Amſterdam hath made a ſplendid reception to the princeſs dowager of Orange coming from Berlin, and that as well the magiſtrates as the people did all declare much reſpect and love for the houſe of Orange; the other, that the two priſoners for diſcovering the ſecrets of the ſtate have received ſentence only to be baniſh'd out of Holland, the one for ever, and the other for ten years. Thoſe lords of Holland are angry with their judges, and accuſe them of ignorance, but the buſineſs is paſt. The king of Poland is in the field raiſing forces to relieve Cracow, which is beſieged by the king of Sweden.

I have received orders from our court to return home; ſo that I expect only orders from the archduke to be gone. In my next I will bid you farewel.

Lord Broghill *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

V. xxxiv. p. 57. I Am commanded by your councell here humbly to acquaint you, that they find by a proclamation publiſhed by the commander in cheife here, bearing date the fourth day of May 1654, that for the incouraging of all peaceable and well-effected people, both Engliſh and Scots, hee did therein declare, that what damage ſhould be done to the perſons or goods of ſuch for their good affections to the publique, the ſame ſhould be repaired out of the eſtates of ſuch, as have done the damage, or out of the eſtates of the friends and harbourers of ſuch wrong doers, or out of the pariſh, preſbytery, or ſhire, where ſuch wrong was done, in caſe they did not apprehend the ſaid offenders, or give the Engliſh forces ſuch timely notice thereof, that the ſaid offenders might be apprehended by them.

Your highnes councell is likewiſe informed by the commander in chiefe of your forces here, that in purſuance of this declaration ſome few Scots gentlemen have (in the late rebellion here) ſuffered very much in the manifeſting of their good affections to the publique; and therefore crave the benefit of the ſaid proclamation. But in regard that for effecting a higher good, articles of warre were given to moſt of all thoſe, who were in armes, and ſecured from being queſtioned for what they had done as ſouldiers, whilſt they were ſouldiers; and thereby their eſtates not rendred lyable to that ſatisfaction, which the ſaid proclamation promiſed to ſuch ſufferers; as alſoe that to looke ſoe farre backe into the ſhires and pariſhes, where the miſchiefes have bin done, will rather be of prejudice then advantage; thoſe that have endured as aboveſaid are deprived of the promiſed way of reparation, which will not onely be a violation of engagements to them, but alſoe be a deterring in the future to all thoſe, that may have honeſty and zeale for the publique, to evidence it in a way ſoe ruinous unto themſelves. Your highnes councell therefore have eſteemed it their duety, both as they conceive it juſt in itſelfe, and may be advantegious to your ſervice here in the conſequences thereof, to propoſe (if noe better way can be ſett downe) that the two thouſand five hundred pounds, which Mac Cloud is to pay according to his articles with the general, being yet undiſpoſed of, be (by your highnes appointment) imployed towards the equall ſatisfaction of ſuch, as the generall ſhall certifie are in all reſpects comprehended within the ſaid proclamation. And in regard the ſaid ſumme (five hundred pounds whereof is by the generall's promiſe aſſured to a perſon for a ſervice performed of much higher worth) will be much ſhort of compenſating in

in any reaſonable meaſure the forementioned loſſes, your ſaid councell have comanded A. D. 1655.
me humbly to informe you, that there are ſome very few perſons, who are not under articles, whoſe eſtates therefore may juſtly be made lyable to the making up, in ſome good porportion, thoſe defects; and therefore humbly deſire, that your highnes would be pleaſed to take the ſame into conſideration, and give your order therein, as it ſhall ſeem to you juſt and reaſonable; whereby though the ſatisfaction promiſed is not given in the ſame way and in the full meaſure promiſed, yet when ſatisfaction is given in ſome ſome ſort in another way equivalent, and in a proportion as large as the publique good of the countrey can admitt, it will not onely cauſe thoſe imediately concerned therein to acquieſce and reſt ſatisfied therewith, but alſoe let all the nation ſee, how tender a regard there is to publique promiſes, and how great a care there is to recompenſe all that are looſers for their good affections and obedience, which probably will produce the deſired effect, and make all perſons of honeſty ſerve you in the future without feare, and others upon the accompt of the intereſts, which they will ſee is much more like to ſuffer by their rebellion then by living obediently under your government. All which your highnes councell have thought fitt the rather to lay befor you, becauſe by your highnes order to the generall hee has bin impowered and authorized to cauſe inquiry to be made (by examination upon oath) of the loſſes of all ſuch, who have ſuffered according to the before mentioned declaration, which (being done) does give all thoſe concerned therein a juſt ground to expect reparation, eſpecially the ſaid order being granted ſince the articles of warre were given, which exempted thoſe that had done the miſchiefe from making good the promiſed ſatisfaction out of their eſtates.

Your highnes moſt humble and

Edinburgh, October 11. 1655. moſt faithfull ſervant,

BROGHILL.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Hav this week received letters from Allicant of the 12th of the preſent October, that the Spaniſh and French fleet off Cattalonia hav had a bruſh without any great damage to ether; yet ſom ſay the Spanyard had the worſt, in reſpect that they retyred into Cartagena, and the French keep the ſea. This is the Naples fleet, which is advyſed to be deſyned to join with the Cales fleet that attends general Blak; but I hope generall Blak wil hav fouht and beaten them, befor this coms up. The Jewes both in this place and Venis hav letters from Liſbon, that generall Blak was retyred in thether to avoyd the Spaniſh fleet, and would not ſtur out till ſom ſuccour cam to him from Ingland; upon which newes al men forbear lading on our ſhips, eſpetially ſuch as ar bownd out of the Streits; for the Spanyard intends to keep a fleet ther to tak al our ſhips, that com in or out. I ſhould be glad to hear of another good army going for the Weſt-Indyes befor the French and Spanyard agree; which the pope extreamly labours to bring about, and then the Spanyard wil be able to ſend many men thether, and fortefy themſelves. You wil ſe by the incloſed what paſſes at Rom. I am, Vol. xxxi. p. 166.

Right honorable,

Octob. 22. 1655. [N. S.] Your moſt faithful ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Inclos'd in the preceding letter.

Rome, October 16. 1655. [N. S.]

THE pop has bôht of prince Pamfillio a moſt gallant coach made by Innocent the tenth for his litle nephew, which his hollines intends ſhal ſerv for a field-coach for the queen of Sweden, beſyds another ſumptuous coach for the citty, with a litter and ſedan; all which is provyded and purpoſly made to honor that greate princes at Rom in al things poſſible. His hollines has lykwys deſynd four chois and princepal ladyes continually to wait upon and ſerv her majeſty, to ſay, the princes Rottano and Bottero, the dutches of Cerri and Mattei.

The pope has lykwys diſpacht this week monſig. Luca Oſtend, an Ingliſhmen, great maſter of the apoſtolik library in the Vattican, to be preſent at Inſpruck at the function or ceremonyes uſed, when the queen maks herſelf a catholik. Alſo yeſterday rid poſt thether, by the pope's order, the Lantgrav of Heſſen for an aſſiſtant to the queen.

A. D. 1655. Letters from London advyſe the protector was dead in three dayes ſicknes by ſom indiſpoſition in his ſtomak; but rather, as others ſay, he has bin poyſoned.

The great ſucces of the Swed in Polland being diſpleſing to the Hollander, thos ſtates reſolv to ſend 30 ſhips of war to maintain the fre comerce of Danzig, the rather becaus the protector has prepared 16 ſtout ſhips, to ſerv the Swed, with whom he is in legue, and ſends him large ſupplyes of moneys too, that when Polland is reduc't, they may fal upon the empyre, together with the other collegated proteſtants, calling this the war of religion, wherin they wil do theyr to utmoſt ſet up a proteſtant of king Romans.

In the conſiſtory laſt monday the pop diſcourſt very largly of the troubles in Polland; which kingdom is now al in the Swed's power. Wherefor 'twas now hyh tym to aſſiſt the emperor, that the enemy mak no progres into Germany, which is very fear'd.

The emperor has ſent the earl of Staſumberg with commiſſion to repreſent unto al the princes of Germany the true ſtate of things, and the danger that hangs over them; as alſo to underſtand the mynd and opinion of each, that they may unytedly prepare for theyr comon defence.

A letter of intelligence.

Cleve, Octob. 22. 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi. p. 164. THEY write from Koniſberg, that Octob. 8. his electoral highneſs was in perſon at Preuſhmark, but his army lay inquartered about Rieſenburg, conſiſting of 20 thouſand men effective, all of levied ſoldiers, with a moſt gallant artillery. The trained bands of Pruſſia have taken a new oath, and having been muſtred, are counted 30 thouſand men in number. Thus you ſee what a brave army is brought together in thoſe parts; for they are reſolved, if Poland ſhould be loſt, to oppoſe the Swediſh proceedings, and not to ſubmit to their yoke. The waywod of Pomerollen, with two other waywods more, are come in likewiſe to the elector of Brandenburg, promiſing to pay a conſiderable part of his army. The Pruſſian and the electoral ſtates are aſſembled at Marienburgh, and have not ended their conſultations how to put the whole country into a poſture of defence againſt the Swedes. It's ſaid that the king of Sweden hath ſummoned all the Poliſh ſenators and waywods to a parliament to be kept at Warſaw, ſtiling himſelf king of Poland, and cauſing monies to be coined with his picture upon it. It ſeems thoſe of great Poland cannot abide the new Swediſh government; for they have gathered together a body of three thouſand men conſiſting of gentlemen, clergy, and countrymen, which kill promiſcuouſly all ſorts of people, whom they meet withall in a German habit; beſides they have ſurprized ſeveral petty towns, putting all the Swediſh garriſons to the ſword. Laſt friday the old princeſs of Orange paſſed through this town, having reconciled ſome differences, and ſettled a good correſpondencie between the ſtates of theſe countries. Secretary Kittelman, who was ſent from the elector of Brandenburgh to the great duke of Muſcovy, is returned with good ſatisfaction, having brought along with him letters of protection, written at large upon a ſtately parchment, in reference to the dukedom of Pruſſia. The Muſcovites, above 100000 in number, are retreated towards Smolenſko, leaving behind them ſome thouſands of men that ſpoil and burn the whole countrie, that in caſe any ſhould come to follow or purſue them, they may find no proviſion or other ſubſiſtence. Vilna, (that great and goodly metropolis) Grodno, and many other towns of Littaw, are horridly defaced, ruinated, or quite laid into aſhes. A number of dead corps lying every where unburied, none is able to travell or abide the ſtench thereof. The whole land is in a manner diſpeopled, and nothing but a hideous howling of dogs and other beaſts are heard therein. The great duke of Muſcovy hath promiſed to ſend ſhortly ambaſſadors to his electoral highneſs, having beſtowed a rich preſent upon the foreſaid ſecretary. In a word, all Lithuania, an excellent country, and abounding with all neceſſaries, is utterly waſted and undone. The Livonian Swediſh army is not ſo ſtrong as was at firſt reported. They are three miles diſtant from the Memel, but have exerciſed as yet no hoſtilities againſt the elector's lands or territories. There are great boaſtings of the Tartarian and Hungarian aſſiſtance againſt the king of Sweden. But the emperor hath no great ſtomach, for ought we can perceive, to intermedle with thoſe Swediſh-Polonian affairs; alſo the elector of Bavaria hath utterly diſſuaded the ſame.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

I Have received yours of the 19th, and am glad myne with the incloſed came ſafe to your hands. There is no letters come to me for you this laſt poſt; if any doe, I ſhal be carefull to ſend them with all ſpeed, or if there be any other buſines, wherein I may ſerve you, ye may commaund me. And nowe I muſt make bold to intreat you carefully to deliver thoſe encloſed, and lett me heare by the next poſt of the receipt of them. As for newes, there is more heare this weeke then haith beane of a long time; viz. all letters from Spaine, Fraunce, and other places agree, that warr is proclaimed in Spaine againſt England, and that there is ſeaſed in the ſeverall ports of Spaine fourſcore ſayle of Engliſh ſhipps, and money, goods, and debts of the marchants to a great valew: they talke of a million. The archduke ſent order this weeke to the margrave to examine all the Engliſh marchants in this towne, what goods they had in theire hands belonging to marchants reſideing in England, which was donne accordinglie. They all denied to have any, for thoſe that are inhabitants heare, they ſay they are fre by a privilidge belonginge to this towne. Yeſterday there was ſeverall letters uppon the change from France, dated the 15th, and they all ſay that the 14th came out a placarte from the king of France to ſeaſe upon all Engliſh marchants goods in all the ports of Fraunce. This ſeems ſtrange, but I believe the incloſed to mr. Maſſinot will give you ſome goode reaſon to believe it. A marchant heare haith a letter from his correſpondent in Cades, which ſaith, we hope there wil be peace betwixt our maiſter and the king of Fraunce, for there is a good underſtanding betwixt them; for late a ſhipp of Fraunce being takin by our men of war, and brought into this harbour, is ſence releaſed by order from the king of Spaine. I give you the words of the letter; for the truth of all this, I will ſay no more, but that for certaine, there is ſuch letters, and it is beleved heare to be trew. They ſay for certain, the Spaniſh embaſſador is cominge away. There came a letter laſt poſt to an Engliſh marchant heare, and from a very good hand, that Cromwell is falne very ſicke againe. The truth of all, and what it will produce, ſhort time will ſhew. I pray you make mr. * * partaker heareof. If mr. Cadner pay me, it is well; but I am aſham'd to demaund ſuch trifles. I have no more to add, but that I am,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 145.

Antwerpe, October 22. 1655. [N. S.]

Sir,
Your aſured freind to ſerve you,
John * *.

Mr. Loum is not heare, nor, for ought I knowe, intends not to come; for if Fraunce and England do not agree, he is warme where he is.

By the commiſſioners for the admiralty and navy.

October 12, 1655.

THE ſaid commiſſioners having ſeriouſly weighed and conſidered the preſent ſtate of the naval affairs of this commonwealth, as alſo the condition of general Blake's fleet, which are all now arrived, and wait for payment of their wages, do eſteem it their duty humbly to repreſent to his highneſs the lord protector and council, as followeth. Vol. xxxi. p. 133.

That the wages due to the ſaid fleet now coming in (money for ſhort allowance of victuals included) amounts unto by eſtimation about one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, they having been unpaid for about twenty months paſt.

That with all the caſh the treaſurer of the navy is ſupplied, he cannot make above twenty thouſand pounds towards their payment, with the which he is now paying off the three greater ſhips at Chatham.

That the dead charge of the ſaid fleet's lying unpaid will amount to above two thouſand pounds weekly in victuals and wages, although the aforeſaid three greater ſhips ſhould be paid off with the moneys aforementioned, which will not reach thereunto by five thouſand pounds and upwards.

That ſince the coming in of general Penn's fleet, and now of general Blake's, all moneys appointed for the naval affairs have been employed towards the payment off of the ſaid fleets, by reaſon whereof all other payments upon contracts, bills, wages for the yards &c. fail, and have been ſtopt; which is a great direſpute and prejudice to the ſervice of the navy.

That the ſupply of moneys (this year) for the uſual affairs hath fallen ſo much ſhort of a proportion commenſurate to the charges thereof, that the debts, which the ſaid governors had wrought off (in the end of the precedent year) to three months, or thereabouts,

A. D. 1655. abouts, are now receded to nine months, and the naval debt riſen to about 657,835 l. 14 s. 7 d. (the payment of general Blake's fleet included.)

That for want of money, the ſtores of the navy are not ſo well furniſhed, as they ſhould be, to carry on any conſiderable action at ſea in foreign parts (the late undertakings having greatly exhauſted them) nor is there means for recruiting the ſame, unleſs ſome ſupply of moneys be had for that purpoſe.

That ſeveral other of the ſtate's ſhips upon the coaſts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, (that have been long out and unpaid) are now waiting to be called in, and paid off; and although ſome of them be not fit to be kept out wanting repairs (and ſo unmeet for preſent ſervice) yet we cannot draw them in for want of moneys to pay them off, which neceſſitates a needleſs and unprofitable expence to the ſtate.

Theſe things the ſaid commiſſioners conceiving to be of great moment, take leave humbly to lay them before his highneſs and council, praying ſuch mature conſideration of and relief in the premiſſes, as the ſtate and emergency of their naval affairs call for, and as in their wiſdoms ſhall ſeem meet.

The ſaid commiſſioners likewiſe humbly pray, that his highneſs and council will pleaſe to reſolve upon what proviſion of victuals they will have provided and made for the next ſummer's ſervice, it being advantageous to have the ſame in a ſeaſonable preparation, as was humbly repreſented by report from the ſaid commiſſioners the 28th of Auguſt laſt.

De Lionne *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Rome, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

Vol. xxxi. p. 179. HERE hath happened nothing ſince my laſt, which can furniſh me with matter to have the honour to write to you. I had audience a few days ſince of the pope, which did paſs in moſt lively inſtances on my part not to expect any longer the commodiouſneſs of the cardinal de Retz to begin his trial, ſince it doth ſufficiently appear, that he only ſtays at Caprarole, but to delay this buſineſs as much as he can, although he doth make the pretence of his ſtay the danger he ſhall undergo in coming to Rome before the rains. His holineſs, whether it be that he hath promiſed him not to do any thing till he be returned, or whether for other conſiderations, into which I cannot yet ſee clear enough, would not depart from his firſt reſolution, which he hath taken to ſtay for him; and he only promiſed me to requite this delay by the diligence which ſhall be afterwards uſed; wherewith I have no cauſe to be well ſatisfied, in regard the church of Paris doth remain without a government and direction, the king not being able nor cannot ſuffer the exerciſe of thoſe vicars, whom the ſaid cardinal had appointed.

A letter of intelligence to mr. William Whittle, *merchant.*

Sebaſtian, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. xxxi. p. 178. THE 16th current I wrote you of all that then offered, which is as much as now can write; only to adviſe you of the receipt of the 24th *ultimo*, which gives a relation of the conquering Shoemaker, and the preparation to maintain it, and to get what more they can; the great preparations to annoy the Spaniard in all their territories. God ſend us peace; yet I ſee little likelihood of it, neither any like to releaſe the imbargo, but to the contrary they have unladen all the ſhips that are here, and halled up the ſhips. They are this day to get teſtimony of every ſhip for the goods that are taken out, and licence to be gone, which I think will be given them, neither hindered in their going away. Here is nothing to be done in the imbargo, till order come from Madrid. I have order there, if a releaſe may be, though it coſt much money, but they write me, it cannot yet be ſpoken of. I ſee little like of goodneſs. God only can provide for us.

Your aſſured friend,

Stephen Fefe.

Servien

Servien, *the* French *embaſſador in* Savoy, *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Turin, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I Have received yours of the 4th of this month, and am of opinion with you, that all that hath been ſaid, ſince the treaty of the Vallies, to ſhew that the inhabitants of the reformed religion have not advantages enough given them, and that they will endeavour to procure them greater advantages, is only a vain demonſtration of zeal, which will not effect any thing. It is enough, that they are contented; and hereof no doubt is to be made, ſince they have given teſtimony thereof in their letters. There are ſeveral proteſtant commiſſioners met at Geneva about the affairs of their religions, where it is ſaid, they endeavour to eſtabliſh an uniformity. By this means they will lay themſelves open to the world, for thoſe that ſhall forſake their belief to approach near to one another, will declare, that they had no religion at all, and that they do not make this union through zeal of religion, but only through the conſideration of their temporal affairs. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 177.

An intercepted letter of lord Gerard *to mr.* Francis Wigmore.

Paris, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

TO morrow I move my buſineſs to the cardinal: He is come to the Bois de Vincennes, and the king of France is well recovered of his ague, and on monday will be at Paris. The lord Digby hath ſtruck the intendant of the army, and he is come to complain. Vol. xxxi. p. 169.

P. Rupert is ſent for to the court of Vienna; not yet begun his journey. The queen of Sweden met the king of Scots. With great ſatisfaction was the interview: ſhe offered the duke of Glouceſter a place in her coach to go to Rome. Your friend and ſervant C. G. is offered the command, that Rupert ſhould have had in Italy. He deſires me to intreat a favour of you, to ſee if 1500 or 2000 men were to be had of lord Kenmore, or any other: he will give more than any, and will meet any at Boulogne to conclude the agreement; but deſires you further not to make known his name. I ſhall only tell you for news, that the P. of Condé is facing, and ſeeks ſome recounter, now his men are refreſh'd, and the French having haraſs'd their troops and many officers retired to Paris.

To Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, October 23, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

I Took the liberty to write you in my laſt the journey, which I was going to make to Fountainebleau; and now I take the ſame to tell you, that I came from thence laſt night, and that I found there my lord your father in good health, but ſtill without any diſpoſition to afford you that aſſiſtance, for which I have thus long importuned him. As ſoon as he ſaw me, he aſk'd me, if I had any letters out of England. I told him yes, and preſented to him your packet of the 14th; wherein was a copy of your letter to his eminence, which he read with great joy, and finding that there was never a one for him, he ſpoke to me in a ſtrange tone, *what then he hath left off writing to me, becauſe without doubt I have not agreed to impoſſibilities?* And ſetting himſelf to read your letter with much eagerneſs, after he had done, he told me, that he would carry it himſelf to his eminence, whom he had diſcourſed with yeſterday a long while upon the affairs of England, but that this letter gave him new matter to return to ſee his eminence, and at his parting he ſaid once more, *Well, I perceive he remembers me no more, becauſe I cannot do for him that which is not in my power*; and offering to take me for a witneſs, that he had neither credit or money, it gave an occaſion to reply, that I was well aſſured, that you have been without the one and the other this good while; and that if ſome ſpeedy courſe were not taken to relieve you, you would be forced to ſell your woods at Neufville; and ſhewing him the letter, which made mention of it, he had no ſooner taken it, but he gave it again, and ſaid he would not read it, telling me that he did not care what you were able to do; but pauſing a little, he told me, that he could prevent the degrading and ſpoiling of ſo fine a ſeat, and that it was without doubt the advice of ſome Vol. xxxi. p. 174.

A. D. 1655. roguiſh officer, to get money by you; but he did not doubt but he ſhould ſhew a ſufficient right to it to oppoſe it. He having ſaid this, away he went to his eminence, and at his return he told me, he had had a long diſcourſe with his eminence, the count of Brienne, and monſ. Servien, about your own particular affairs; and that they had all promiſed to help you to ſome money; and the two laſt are of opinion, that when your treaty is ſigned, to have you to come over to look after them yourſelf. And your father promiſed me to ſollicit them for you in the mean time. And this is all I am able to get from him.

An intercepted letter.

Antverp, October 23. 55. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi. p. 172. DEARE frinde, I could not till now give you thanks for your franck kindneſs to mee. I ſhall never, whilſt I breath, blott it out off my memorie, and I dare tell you my mrs. and yours heſs ſoe great a ſence of your civilitie to me for her ſake, that nothing but poynt of honour, which maids ſtand upon, had hindred her for thanking you her ſelfe from own hand; and yett I dare ſay you may be confident to hear from her, when a few ſcrupells off that kynde are removed; for now I hope ſhee may quickely bee in a marrying condition, and then wives, you know, need not be ſoe nice. Shee depends much upon your kindnes to make her friends harken to this laſt match, that offered; and trewlly they have reaſſon, for in my oppinion none off her lovers hes offered her ſo francke as this does now; and upon my word I thinke they will bee very happy together. This bearer will tell you how good the tearmes are, and adviſe you how to deale with them. Iff you have the oppinion that mr. Gaynton will appear for her, it will make the joynture much better for her. You are to looke warily how you deale with him; and for him, or anie other, you neede not dout any lords that are here, for what ſecuritie you ingage for. I ſhall take all the care in my power to repay the ſumm you lent mee with ſpeed, and never to forgett the kindneſs. Pray lett mee heare from you, for I ſhall be impatient till I doe it. The bearer will ſend to him, that is unfainedly,

My deare frinde

Your faithfull ſervant,

T. SMITH.

The ſuperſcription,
For my dear frinde mr. Chriſtopher Danley at London.

The Spaniſh *embaſſador to the protector.*

SERINISSIMO SIGNOR,

Vol. xxxi. p. 181. HAviendo el rey mi ſignor ordenadome, que paſe luego a Flandes ſe ſentido mucho v. alteza no ſaya ſervidoſe de darme lugar para haverle reverencia antes de exequutarlo, y no pudiendo dilatar mas mi jornada me hallo obligado a paſar eſte officio, y licenciar me por eſcrito de V. A. aquien ſuplico crea que mi afecto a ſu ſervicio y al bien de eſta nacion es muy conforme al que en todas ocaſiones ſe haura conocido en mi. Dios garde la ſeriniſſima perſona de V. A. como yo deſeo. Londres $\frac{13}{23}$ de Ott. 1655.

Seriniſſimo ſignor

B. L. m. de V. alteza.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

Don Garcia de Avellaneda y Haro,

Conde de Caſtrillo, comendador de la Obreria, de la orden de Calatrava, gentilhombre de la camara de ſu mageſtad, de ſus conſejos de eſtado, y guerra, y del ſupremo de Caſtilla y de la camara, preſidente en el de las Indias, Virrey, Lugartheniente, y capitan general de eſte reyno de Napoles.

Vol. xxxi. p. 184. HAvemo ricevuto lettera di ſua maeſtà del tenor ſequente, videlicet, *El rey. Iluſtre conde de Caſtrillo Pariente, gentilhombre de mi camara, del mi conſejo de eſtado, preſidente en el de las Indias, y mi Virrey, Lugartheniente, y capitan general en el reyno de Napoles. Haviendo entendido, que la armada Ingleſa del general Pen, que pasò a las Indias Occidentales à imbadir la ciudad de Santo Domingo, adonde tengo fortalezas, y preſidios, metropoli de la iſla Eſpañola,*

y de las demas de Barlobento, hechando gente en tierra, y intentando hoſtilmente ſurprenderla con ſus armas (aunque fueren rechazadas de las mias) faltando a los ſagrados vinculos de la paz, y a la buena fee, amiſtad, y correſpondencia, con que las armadas del reyno de Inglaterra han ſido admitidas, y aſiſtidas en los puertos de mis eſtados, y dominios, adonde han querido, y les hà combenido hazer eſcala, ſin zeñirſe mis miniſtros al rigor de los capitulos de las pazes de eſta con aquella corona, que prohiben reciprocamente las entradas en los puertos con mas de ſeis, ò ocho navios de guerra, antes de bajo de la ſinceridad, cō que de mi parte ſe hà procedido, receptando las dichas armadas ſin limitacion de Vaxeles, ni dificultad alguna, acudiendoles amigablemente con todo lo neceſſario, y conſeruando religioſamente la paz, y libre comercio, que por ſu parte ſe hà violado, con tan inopinada, y declarada hoſtilidad. Hereſuelto, que ſe hagan repreſallas generales en todos mis reynos de las haziendas que ſe hallaren en ellos de qual eſquier ſubditos de aquella corona, aunque eſten auſentes de dichos mis reynos, y las tengan encomendadas, ò encargadas, ò pueſtas en cabeza de otros naturales, ò eſtranjeros, y de la miſma manera de los navios, ò embarcaciones, que ſe hallaren en mis puertos, artillerias, pertrechos, y demas generos, que ſe hallaren en ellos pertenecientes à Ingleſes en qualquiera forma. Vos dareis prompta, y preciſa execucion à eſta reſolucion, procediendo ſin punto de dilacion al embargo general de dichas haziendas, y baxeles, y averiguando las que huviere pueſtas en confianza, con toda la deſtreza poſible, y las depoſitareis, y tendreis de manifieſto (haſta otra orden mia) en perſonas abonadas, y de toda ſatisfacion, obrando con la entereza, y juſtificacion, que aſeguran vueſtras grandes obligaciones, y zelo de mi ſervicio, de ſuerte, que no ſe oculte, ni defraude coſa alguna, que pertenezca a los ſubditos del reyno de Inglaterra, y me dareis quenta por menor de las haziendas, que ſe huvieren embargado, de que genero, y calidad ſon, y à que perſonas pertenezen. De Madrid à 4 de Septiembre de 1655. YO EL REY. Pedro Coloma. A. D. 1655.

E perche in eſequtione delli detti reali ordini ſi è proceduto al ſequeſtro delle robbe, che alcuni Ingleſi tengono in queſta fedeliſſima città, conviene ancora che ſe tenghi notitia di tutti l'altri loro effetti, crediti, nomi di debitori, robbe mobili, ſtabili, animali, grani, orgi, ogli, & altro qualſivoglia genero di robbe, e mercantie, che in qualſivoglia modo ſe li doveſſero, teneſſero, ò poſſedeſſero, etiam per interpoſita perſona, delli quali ſin hora non ſe ne può havere certa notitia; perciò ci è parſo fare il preſente Banno, con il quale ordinamo, e comandamo a tutti, e qualſivogliano perſone di qualſivoglia ſtato, grado, e conditione, tanto di queſta fedeliſſima città, come di tutto il preſente regno, che fuſſero debitori alli detti Ingleſi, ancorche non ſiano habitanti in eſſo, etiam per interpoſita perſona di qualſivoglia quantità, ò partita di denari, e robbe di qualſivoglia genero, tanto per cauſa di annue entrade, affitti di caſe, maſſarie, in virtù di qualſivoglia ſcrittura publica, ò privata, debbiano frà termine di giorni tre dopò la publicatione della preſente revelarlo, e non pagarlo à detti loro creditori Ingleſi, ma tenerli ſequeſtrati in potere loro, ſotto pena di pagare il duplicato valore, & altre pene à noſtro arbitrio reſervate etiam corporali.

E perche tenemo notitia, che malitioſamente detti Ingleſi han paſſato diverſe partite, e poliſe in confidenza con diverſe perſone loro debitori, e fattoli fare le poliſe publiche, ò private in perſona di altri loro confidenti, e poi ſe li vauno eſiggendo ſettimana per ſettimana; perciò volemo, & ordinamo, che tutti quelli, che hanno contrattato con detti Ingleſi in comprare, ò vendere robbe, ò che li fuſſero remaſti debitori per il tempo paſſato, debbiano frà l'iſteſſo termine di giorni trè revelarlo, & non pagare detto denaro ſotto l'iſteſſa pena.

Coſi ancora volemo, & ordinamo, che tutti li maſtrodatti, attuarij, & ſcrivani di qualſivoglia tribunale, et corte, notari, ò altre perſone, che teneſſero proceſſi, & atti toccanti à robbe, denari, ò mercanzie di detti Ingleſi, ò altri effetti, nelli quali fuſſero attori ò rei, ò che haveſſero ſtipulati inſtrumenti, cautele, poliſe, lettere di cambij, pleggiarie, Albarani, contropoliſe, ò altre ſcritture publiche, ò private in qualſivoglia modo: debbiano frà l'iſteſſo termine di giorni trè revelarlo, con farne fede vera, & reale, certificando non haver' altri atti, inſtrumenti, cautele, & ſcritture in loro potere, ſpettantino à detti Ingleſi, & loro dependenti, ſotto quelle pene, che incorrono detti maſtrodatti, attuarij, ſcrivani, & notari, in dar fedi non verdatiere, quali fedi, & ſcritture debbiano preſentarli frà l'iſteſſo termine, in potere dell' infraſcritto regio cancelliero della real cancellaria, per quelle, che ſono in queſta fedeliſſima città di Napoli, & à riſpetto delle provincie del regno, debbiano preſentarle nelle regie audienze, alle quali ordinamo, che debbiano ſubbito inviarle à noi.

Volemo ancora, e dichiaramo, che tutte quelle perſone, che daranno agiuto & favore alli detti Ingleſi, in farli occultare beni, & robbe di qualſivoglia genero, denari, nomi di debitori, ò effetti, che teneſſero, ò che fuſſero complici, ò conſapevoli di detta occultatione, incorrano nella pena della perdita di tutte le loro robbe, & che ſiano gravemente caſtigati, con altre pene, nelle quali di raggione ſono incorſi, come tranſgreſſori delli ordini di ſua maeſta, etiam a noſtro arbitrio reſervate.

Ordinamo di più à tutte quelle perſone, che paſſati detti trè giorni ſegnalati per la revelatione delle dette robbe, denari, nomi di debitori, & altri effetti ſpettanti à detti Ingleſi, daranno notitia à noi, ò al regio auvocato fiſcale del patrimonio di ſua maeſtà, & denuntiaranno

A. D. 1655. nuntiaranno robbe non revelate, nè manifeſtate da detti Ingleſi, ò altre perſone, che li teneſſero occupate, ſe le darà la decima parte di tutto quello, che ſi recuperarà, intendendoſi però di quelle robbe, denari, ò effetti, che non ſe ne ſia havuto, notitia per l'inventarij fatti, & revelationi preſentate à noi, & ſi tenerà per ſervitio particolare di ſua maeſtà, la quale notitia, ò manifeſtatione potranno farla ancora in ſecreto al detto regio avocato fiſcale, che ſarà ſubbito ricevuta. Et, acciò ſia noto à tutti volemo, che il preſente banno ſi publichi per tutti li luochi ſoliti di queſta fedeliſſima città, e regno. Datum Neapoli die 25. Octobris 1655.

E L Conde De Castrillo.

Vidit Garcia Reg. } D. Coppola Secr. { Vidit Soto Regens.
Vidit Burgos Reg. } { Vidit Martinez Reg.

In Bannor 1. fol. 55. { Petrus de Falces regius cancellarius.

A dì 27. di Ottobre 1655. Io Carlo Stefano Giardino lettore delli regij banni dico, e dechiaro di havere publicato il ſopradetto banno con li regij Trombetti miei compagni per li luochi ſoliti, & conſueti di queſta fedeliſſima città di Napoli.

Carlo Stefano Giardino.

Prince Maurice *of* Naſſau *to the ſtates general.*

Noble and mighty lords!

Vol. xxxi. p. 187. HAving underſtood, that your noble mightineſſes are now again aſſembled, it would have been my duty to go thither, in order to urge, what I have petitioned for heretofore, as well by a memorial to your noble mightineſſes in general, as alſo perſonally by private applications, concerning the vacant place of field-marſhal. But whereas I am now engaged here in the aſſembly of Guelderland with the like ſupplications, and have got good hopes of a good and ſucceſsfull event, which I am obliged to wait for here, I would not be deficient however, to put your noble mightineſſes, by this gentleman, and with theſe few lines, in mind of my former requeſt; hoping and confiding, that your noble mightineſſes will be pleaſed again to conſider, not only my good and faithfull ſervices, which I now for above 31 years have done to the ſtate of the united Netherlands, and the high charges, wherein I have formerly been employ'd by the commiſſion of their high mightineſſes; but alſo, that I am of the eldeſt branch of the houſe of Naſſaw, the eldeſt in years, and the eldeſt in the ſervice; and therefore not to permit, that, what God and nature has given me, ſhall be taken from me, and that I an old faithfull ſervant be publickly affronted and expelled the country as thoſe, that follow ſtill the maxims of Amſterdam, to make diſturbances in the country, do intend; but that your noble mightineſſes on the contrary will condeſcend, to gratify me with the vacant place of field-marſhall, which, under the help of God, I will thus manage, that the ſtate of the united Netherlands ſhall reap good advantages from it, and actually find, that I am and will remain till death, noble and mighty lords, &c.

Arnheim, Octob. 25, 1655. [N. S.] ſign'd

J. Mauritius, prince of Naſſaw.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford *to mr.* Iſaac Kemp *merchant.*

Calais, Octob. 25, 1655. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. xxxi. p. 189. I Hope mine from St. John de Lewes and Paris are come to hand. This ſerves to tell you (through mercy) I am come ſafe and well to Calais from thence, am upon this preſent going to Fluſhing, to which place, I pray, as you love me, and your own concernments and eſtate, with the moſt convenient ſpeed you can, either write or ſend one to me for to receive the accompts I have taken for you. Truly I judge they are worth the ſending for; but if you do not judge them ſo, I ſhall be contented, if you will leave your eſtate in my hand to trade with; but if not, I pray, fail not to ſend to me, that I may quit myſelf of the charge, for it's too great to keep upon my accompt.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hongerford *to mr.* John Matthews *merchant.*

Calais, October 25, 1655. [N. S.]

My dear M.

I Am through mercy come safe to Calais. I trust that good hand of providence hath not only safely guarded you, but preserved what I committed to your care. I do assure you the love and kindness shewn shall not be forgotten, as long as my abode shall be in this lower region. I depend much upon your account concerning all my affairs, in that your content and satisfaction is bound up in mine; so I hope you will, with all convenient haste you can, give me an account of what I desired in my last letters, which I doubt not but are come to hand. I pray let neither cost nor pains be spared to preserve safe what I committed to your care. Upon all what I writ, send me your thoughts, as of all the goods you have bought since the eight of July last. I desire that our B. Gra. may come to me; but if not, let me have the approbation of whom is sent, if any come; for my credit and commissions are worth more than to part with them to one I know not. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 190.

Mr. Bradshaw, *resident at* Hamburg, *to secretary* Thurloe.

Honorable sir,

I Have yours by last post, beinge glad the peace with France is concluded. I yet heare not from mr. Rolt; onely a merchant here saith, he hath a letter from Warshaw, which saith he was there come on; which I hope is true, though he write not, the posts comeinge very uncertainely from those parts since the warre. I perceive you doubted of the truth of the overthrow of the Polish armie, which was here ever asserted. The Spanish letters say they have retaken Jamaica, and put all your men to the sword; which I hope is onely what they desire to doe, and that your fleets will be shortly out againe to carry on that soe hopefull designe. Haveinge nothinge to ad to the incloſed paper of intelligence, which is the best, and all theise parts affourd, I cease your further truble, ever remaineinge, V. xxxi. p. 61.

Honorable sir,

Hamb. 8ber 16, 1655. Your most humble servant,

Richard Bradshaw.

Letters of intelligence sent by resident Bradshaw.

Vienna, 8bris 16, [1655.] S. V.

THE Swedish ambassador, whom some time ago I mentioned to be expected here, is now come on with a numerous train, and was introduced into this city with great solemnity; but by reason of his imperial majesty's indisposition, he hath not as yet had any audience. The business he comes about is (as is said) first to assure the emperor of the king of Sweden's sincere thoughts and resolution to keep inviolable the peace and union made, and concluded between both crowns at Munster. 2dly, To desire his majesty not to give any aid or encouragment to the king of Poland, or any other of his majesty of Sweden's actual or probable enemies. But, 3dly, to engage himself by his especial parole to afford the said king his utmost assistance against them upon all occasions, if he shall stand in need thereof. What his majesty will say to these, or any other of the said ambassador's propositions, a short time will disclose to us. It's believed his majesty will suit his answer according to the advancement or declining of the Swedish progresses in Poland, which we understand are not altogether so great as hath been reported, it being said here, that they have sorely bruised their heads against the walls of Cracow; which place if they get not shortly, especially before the promised succours of the king of Poland (who is said to be joined both with the Transylvanian duke and grand hospodar of Wallachia) come, they will be forced to retreat for want of provision, bread being so scarce, that some of them perish with hunger; and the chief reason of the king's going away with the cavalry was to seek provender for the horses, not being able to subsist there any longer. Our preparations of war have but very small success, by reason of the little earnestness, which is used in the prosecution thereof. Vol. xxxi. p. 192.

Dantz. 27 8bris S. N.

We have little of importance at present, only to contradict the false report we had from Breslaw of the taking of Cracow. Our intelligence is so uncertain, as that it causeth

A. D. 1655. us to write many things, which prove not true, the Poles killing the poſts, and intercepting letters, ſo as intelligence is much obſtructed, and the Breſlaw's poſt not yet come. And therefore I will give you ſome information concerning trade, which is not unfit for conſideration in reference to our nation. There are yearly in the upper parts of Poland towards the border of Sileſia at Frawſtad and Liſſa, and thereabouts, 220000 clothes made, as can be demonſtrated, beſides the cloth as is made in theſe parts; and at this town 15000 pieces of raſh, beſides the great quantities of wool exported hence for Holland conſtantly and continually; which manufactures will encreaſe, and ours be totally overthrown, if the Swede be permitted to burthen our commodities; whereof we underſtand complaint is made to the ſtate by the eaſtland merchants. I doubt not but you have been pleaſed to ſignify the ſame formerly, and would willingly know what reception it finds. The duke of Brandenburgh hath beſpoke a livery for his ſoldiers 100000 ells of all of Sileſia cloth at Koningſberg, and not one ell of Engliſh, which uſed to be altogether in requeſt; but indeed our cloth-making is not well look'd unto in England; the ſpinning and making is very bad, which alſo ought to be redreſſed. The land-day at Marienburg is not yet ended; the town will not join with the duke; the Ermland's biſhop hath ſubmitted to his protection, but it's ſuppoſed the waywods will go along with the towns. The concluſion, they think, will be at the end of this week.

Stettin, 8ber 21. S. V.

Letters of the 12th inſtant from our army ſay, that the ſame was then in a very good poſture before Cracow, but as yet nothing was attempted upon the city farther, than that with their great guns and fireworks they play'd into it with no ſmall ſucceſs, but no ſtorm as yet paſt. Our king in the mean time with his cavalry had reduced about 40000 Quartians to obedience, and took ſome places of account. Leſinſky and another popiſh embaſſador are with his majeſty, and had had audience, but to what effect not known. The Brandenburg embaſſadors had their diſpatch, but made no haſte as yet to be gone, hoping to obtain a more ſatisfactory anſwer before their departure. Much talk there was of a great ſuccour, which the cities expected from the king of Poland, which are counted mere deluſions by our people, and no credit is given to it.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, October 26, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxi. p. 220. SInce my laſt, the marquis de Leda hath ſent hither a gentleman. In effect, all he hath yet ſaid hath been to compliment the king, and to aſſure him all the ſervices, that may be at his port at Dunkirk.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, October 26, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxi. p. 194. I Had yours of the 5th current, and the bill for the 50 l. being the remainder for the laſt bayl of ſilk ſent you. I muſt acknowledge your punctual dealing, neither can I doubt of your continuance of it, and hope you are ſufficiently ſatisfied with mine. I pray anſwer my expectation in what I deſired in my laſt, for it's likely to be very troubleſom in theſe parts: therefore let me beg you not to fail me in it. I have written this poſt to mr. Miller, and ſent a letter of ſir John Marlay's, which is the news there and here, and much hopes there is of this breach, and already there are diſpatched commiſſions for ſea-captains to be ready at Dunkirk. No other diſcourſe but of a ſpeedy removal into Flanders.

Major William Whorwood, brother to Broome, is ſent into England.

Mr. Moor is returned; Lovel and Roſe ſpeedily looked for here; Armorer yet ſtopt at Breda.

In the mean time the preſbyterians carry on ſome cloſe deſign, and run their cabal altogether in France with the lord Jermayn, &c. By his and the lord Gerrard's letters to Wilmot and Belcarres, they ſeem to be in great hopes of ſome grand deſign; but what it is, I know not. Hyde is not truſted by them. All things are remitted from France and Maſſey, and nothing of them public here. This I know well.

Middleton is ſaid not to proceed for Dantzic, being the merchants have ſent hither, that they will truſt none but one of their own men. A meſſenger is ſent thither; until he returns, I cannot ſay more.

William Wyvell was Darcy's lieutenant-colonel, and engaged with him, as he himſelf tells me. Wagſtaff tells me alſo, that Mr. Francis Lutterel of Dunſtar, and mr. Thomas Trevillian of the county of Devonſhire, furniſhed with horſes, &c. to have been with him, as alſo mr. Thomas Wyndham. A. D. 1655.

H. Cromwell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Dublin, October 16. [1655.]

SIR,

I Underſtand by your laſt letter, that the tranſportation of a thouſand Iriſh girles, and the like number of boyes, is reſolved on by the councell; but as touchinge what you write for the charges you wil be at to putt them in an equipage fitt to be ſent, (havinge adviſed with ſome perſons heer) I know not well what anſwer to return you to it; but it's thought moſt adviſeable to provide their clothes for them in London, which we thinke you may doe better and at cheaper rates, then wee can heer. We ſhall have (upon the receipt of his highneſs his pleaſure) the number you propownd, and more if you think fitt. I could wiſh you would come to ſome reſolution concerninge the ſowldiers, which wee have hitherto kept togather, not with a little trouble, in order to that deſigne. If the condition of your affaires be ſoe, as that you cannot at preſent make uſe of them to that end, it wil be neceſſary, that wee ſhould ſpeedily know it, ſoe that wee might otherwiſe diſpoſe of them, for they are not only chargeable to us, but will prove troubleſom, in the condition we now keep them in. The affairs heer for the preſent are (through the bleſſing of God) in a peaceable and quiett poſture, though our wants are many for want of our ſupplies of money, of which I have given a more particular account to my brother Fleetwood, who, as I believe, doth underſtand, and is fully ſenſible of our condition heer; ſoe I hope he will be no leſs ſucceſsfull in his endeavours for our ſupplies therein, as allſoe for ſome additionall help of fit and able perſons to carry on the worke of this nation, of which I have often writt to you about. You will excuſe me for making uſe of another penn. Vol. xxxi. p. 198.

I ame your truly affectionate freind,

and ſervant,

H. CROMWELL.

Mr. R. Ford *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE juſt provocation, which the Spainard hath given us to prepare for a warr againſt him, hath putt into my thoughtes, that many Zelanders and Hollanders, whoſe trade hath bene to live by the ſpoile of any, againſt whom they cann gett commiſſion from any pretended authority whatſoever, may ether in perſon or by theire eſtates and ſhippes very much infeſt our Engliſh trade at ſea under the Spaniſh colours; and therefor I preſume to offer to your conſideration, whether it may not bee convenient, to require of the ſtates of the united provinces, that they publiſh an edict (as they did imediately after the concluſion of theire peace with Spayne) prohibitinge all theire ſubjects to ſerve any foraigne neuterall ſtate in warr by ſea or land, in perſon, ſhippes, or eſtates, upon penalty of forfeiture of theire whole eſtates, reall and perſonall, and perpetuall baniſhment, and capitall puniſhment, if they bee ever taken within the ſaid provinces. Vol. xxxii. p. 198.

If this motion ſhall ſeeme impertinent in your better judgment, I begg your pardon for my weakneſſe, and that you will pleaſe to impute it to that honeſt affection, which I bare to the good of my country, upon which ſcore I ſhall remayne,

Honourable ſir,

London, 8ber 16, 1655. your honour's obliged ſervant,

RICHARD FORD.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Received your lordſhip's by Bradley the meſſenger, who arrived here this day. You know wee are ſlow in all our buiſſineſſes, which is all the reaſon, that I can give your lordſhip, In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll Eſq;

A. D. 1655. lordſhip, that the directions concerneing the tranſporting of ſome Iriſh girles are not ſent herewith; as alſoe the reſolutions concerneing ſuch of the diſbanded men as ſhal be ſent for Jamaica. All that I can ſay is, that I hope they may be readie by the next; and deſire your lordſhip, that things may continue in as good a condition to anſwer them, when they come, as may be.

Wee have had noe newes from the Weſt-Indies, nor from any other parts this week, worth troubling of your lordſhip with. The forreine intelligence is contained in the encloſed print as particularly as I can ſet it downe.

Wee have at laſt ſettled the major generals all over England, there being in all of them ten; the greateſt creation of honours, his highnes hath made ſince his acceſſe to the governement. The perſons are the lord deputie, lord Lambert, general Deſbrow, col. Goffe, col. Kelſey, col. Worſeley, col. Berry, commiſſary general Whalley, major Butler, the 10th is not yet named. Theſe are to commaund the forces within their ſeverall precincts, and to ſee to the good governement thereof.

The councell of Scotland have wrought a great wonder there, in perſwading the miniſters to leave of praying for C. Stuart, which is accounted a great conqueſt; eſpecially it being done by faire meanes. Wee are like to have an open warre with Spayne, he continueinge to ſeiſe our merchants ſhips and goodes. I have ſome inklin, that he will endeavour to trouble us in Ireland, and perticularly in Connaught. It will therefore be very good, that an eye be had to thoſe people there.

The meſſenger brought us newes, that lieut. general Ludlow and his familye came over with him, which was very much unexpected here. The meſſenger alſoe tells us, that he met (at Beaumoris, where he landed before the lieut. general) capt. Shawe, who ſtayed there to apprehend hym, which was well liked of, and an expreſſe is ſent away from hence to confirme theſe orders, and to ſecure him, in caſe thoſe given in Ireland ſhould not be executed. I have not further to trouble your lordſhip, but remeyne

Ludlow, p. 543.

Your lordſhip's moſt humble

Oct. 16, 1655. and faithfull ſervant,

Jo. Thurloe.

A letter of intelligence.

Frankfort.

Vol. xxxi. p. 201.

THE prince elector having invited king Charles both by letters and by a perſon of honour, to viſit Heidelberg, and having made proviſion accordingly for his reception and entertainment, there was an anſwer returned of excuſe and thanks, which occaſioned the ſaid elector (together with the news of the queen of Swedens's arriving thereabouts, whom he likewiſe intended to ſalute and invite to Heidelberg) to come hither in perſon to perform his civilities, according to the reſpective relations. Being come, and ready to viſit the ſaid king, and his ſiſter the princeſs of Orange, he was given to underſtand, that they ſtood ſtill upon the former punctilio's, and ſcrupled to yield him that reception and reſpect, which the emperor himſelf and the king of the Romans uſe to exhibite to a prince elector, which made him forbear to go, hoping, they would better conſider of it, and take that rub out of the way, but in vain. Whereupon his highneſs ſought opportunity to meet them either in ſome of their uſual promenades, or in the comedy (which they never failed to frequent) and therein it happened they met ſo as they could ſee one another; but ſuch was the haſt the king and his ſiſter made, when the play was done, that (contrary to their cuſtom) they took coach immediately, and with ſuch precipitation, that it was impoſſible for the prince elector to overtake them; whereby it was evident, that they had no mind nor deſire either to ſee or ſalute him. His highneſs then ſent for their agent, and complained of this unkindneſs, ſending nevertheleſs his further commendations to them, and that he would be glad to receive their commands before his return the next morning; but neither the ſaid agent nor any anſwer returned thereupon, though his highneſs attended next day till noon. And ſtrange it was to obſerve, that not one perſon of all the train of the ſaid king and princeſs of Orange came, or deſired to ſee and ſpeak with any of the Prince elector's, that every body took notice of, and marvelled at his unnatural ſtrangeneſs. The ſaid king, while he was at Francfort, went once with his company to the Walloon-Lutheran church (never to the Reformed) and ſeemed much pleaſed with their ceremonies, coming ſomewhat near to the epiſcopal. In their return from Francfort, paſſing down the Mayne and Rhine, through the biſhop of Mentz's country, they were entertained by him, and made no ſcruple; but of the Palatinate they would taſte nothing, ſave that they accepted of ſome flaggons of wine preſented them as they paſt down the Rhine by Bacharach and Caub, where the

train-bands preſent themſelves, and ſome cannon ſhots from the Pals in the Rhine, and the caſtles thereabouts ſaluted them. A. D. 1655.

As for the queen of Sweden, that day the prince elector came to Francfort, ſhe was come to Konigſtein in the biſhopric of Mentz, 3 German miles from this city; and there ſhe tarried all next day, and received ſeveral viſits, as that of the Scottiſh king, which indeed proved the longeſt for time, but ſhorteſt and meaneſt for diſcourſe; to ſupply which the queen ſoon co-admitted the King's younger brother. Some time after the prince elector performed his viſit, and was with her half an hour, with whom ſhe had much diſcourſe of general matters, avoiding all occaſions of touching her deſign. The prince invited her to Heidelberg, for which ſhe kindly thanked him, alledging ſhe had loſt much time, and would fain make all the haſte ſhe could not to be overtaken by the winter in her intended journey. All that day being ſpent in viſits of that nature by her, the next ſhe came to Francfort, only paſſing through the ſame with ſeven coaches and ſome of her lifeguards; the reſt of her train, about 200 perſons moſt horſed, were diſpatched, and advanced another way the day before, conſiſting moſt of Spaniards, Italians, Frenchmen, Brabanders, ſhe having ſcarce two perſons left about her of thoſe, whom ſhe brought along with her out of Sweden. The chiefeſt of her company are Piemontelli, Don de la Cueva, and his lady, Don Antonio, a Portugueſe, ſome jeſuits and capuchins. And truly a body can hardly look otherwiſe upon it, but that theſe fellows purpoſely lead her triumph thus through all Germany. The magiſtrates of Francfort would gladly have beſtowed ſome entertainment upon her, but ſhe refuſing it, they only ſaluted her from their works with the canon, and ſhe barely paſſed through over the bridge. In her paſſing through the multitude, ſhe made ſeveral ſtrange grimaces and faces, and was not able to keep her countenance long. When ſhe approached the forts, ſhe ſat in the right boot of the coach in a black velvet coat, and a hat with feathers, whereof the people getting notice, they all got on that ſide to have the better view of her; but ſhe coming nearer to the city itſelf, ſhe ſuddenly changed her black coat, and put on a grey with a black hood about her head, and got to the left boot. That night ſhe diſpatched a courier to the prince elector, returning him thanks for his viſit and invitation. And now ſhe being on her journey again, in regard ſhe was to touch yet upon one of the bordering towns of the Palatinat, (Boxberg,) his highneſs, together with the lady electreſs, and both his ſiſters, who were very deſirous to ſee this wandering queen, did there once more attend her, but ſhe haſted on, and the viſit proved very ſhort. A perſon of note and quality, that waited upon her when ſhe was about Francfort, doth relate he heard her ſay, *The people talk, that I am going to Loretto, to offer up a ſcepter and crown to the lady Mary there. I laid down theſe regalities in Sweden, and if I had another crown to diſpoſe of, I would rather beſtow it on the good poor king of England.* And when it was told by ſome, that there was a rumour abroad as if ſhe intended to put herſelf into a cloiſter, ſhe is ſaid to have anſwered, ſmilingly pointing at Piemontelli, *He there likely may know, what cloiſter-fleſh I have about me.*

From Hamburg.

One writes (beſides divers particulars already mentioned in the foregoing extract) that it is credibly reported of her, ſhe is to make profeſſion of the Roman Catholic faith at Inſpruch or Saltzburg, and that the pope hath got a litter and caroche ready for her, valued at XC thouſand crowns, beſides the proviſion of other accommodations every where.

From the Rhine, Oct. 27.

We are pretty quiet hereabouts, but that the eccleſiaſtical Roman party ſeem to be troubled at the Swediſh ſucceſſes in Poland. They make underhand all the preparations they can to be in ſome poſture againſt a time of need; and now of late they begin to pick new differences with the elector Palatine, about ſundry old regalia and prerogatives of protection and otherwiſe, which his highneſs ever had and maintained in the biſhopric of Worms and Spire and ſome other territories thereabouts. Prince Rupert took th' other day his journey to the emperor's court, to ſollicit the remainder of the monies due to him by the Munſter treaty. The queen of Sweden paſſing by Augſburg in her way to Italy, ſhe made no ſtay there, but only viewed the town-houſe, the ſtructure and accommodation whereof ſeemed to have much pleaſed her. A friend writes from thence, that when the table was ſhewed her there, where her father had been entertained at, her eyes were on a ſudden full of water. Paſſing by the new Lutheran church there of the holy croſs, ſhe held likewiſe ſtill there, and took ſome view of the building from without, ſhe having herſelf not many years ago contributed a pretty round ſum to the ſetting up thereof. The elector of Bavaria invited her ſolemnly to Munchen, but ſhe thanked him with promiſe to viſit him in her return out of Italy. No body is able to tell as yet how ſhe ſtands diſpoſed for matters of religion, ſhe ſheweth every where ſuch an indifference, and no devotion at all. What his holineſs may work upon her, time will ſhew. The

A. D. 1655. prince elector Palatine takes extraordinary care to ſettle his univerſity and ſenate eccleſiaſtical.

The ſtates of Guelderland *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxi. p. 206. WHereas we have got information, that the lord Chanut, embaſſador of his majeſty the king of France to this ſtate, has taken his leave of your high mightineſſes to go back again to France for his majeſty's ſervice, which ſeems very unexpected to us, ſince we ſhould be glad of the continuance of the ſaid lord embaſſador in this country, at leaſt ſo long till the renewing of the treaty of alliance between his majeſty and this ſtate ſhould be finiſhed: for this reaſon, in this our preſent aſſembly, we have thought it our duty, to communicate this out good intention to your high mightineſſes forthwith, and to deſire, that you would be pleaſed to endeavour by all poſſible reaſons to perſuade the ſaid lord embaſſador to remain here, untill the ſaid time; and in caſe he ſhould be gone already, to write to the lord embaſſador Boreel with orders to promote, with all poſſible diligence, the proceeding and concluſion of the ſaid treaty, which we are of opinion will be very much for the ſervice of this ſtate.

Wherewith, &c.

high and mighty lords, &c.

Underneath ſtood

your high mightineſſes good friends

Arnheim Octob. 27, 1655. [N. S.] The ſtates of the principality of Guelderland and county of Zutphen aſſembled in a diet.

By order of the ſame

P. VERSTEGEN.

Mr. Tho. Harriſon *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xxxi. p. 207. I Know by experience, that he who adventures to be faithfull in diſcovering the miſcarriages even of good men, when dangerous to the publique, runs the hazard of being ſuſpected and judged by men, and alſo of being judged by the Lord, unleſſe his actings ſpring from a roote of faithfullneſſe, and aime ſincerely at the ſervice and ſafety both of the publique and of the very perſons themſelves, who are laid ſo open. With the awe and dread upon my heart of that day of Jeſus Chriſt, wherein the ſecrets of all hearts ſhall be revealed, I ſhall proceed (according to your encouragment) to manifeſt the ſpirit of that way, the principles and practiſes of thoſe perſons, who have ſoe farre prevailed in this poore country. Being at Kilkenny with my lord the 18th of laſt month, mr. Brewſter, mr. Wood, mr. Wells and my ſelfe, went ſolemnly to mr. Blackwood (the oracle of the anabaptiſts in Ireland) complaining of their totall withdrawings from us in publique worſhip. He alleadged the cauſe thereof to be our not obſerving the order of the apoſtles by baptiſme. Nevertheles they could moſt of them ſometimes joyne with us, provided 1ſt, that in a day of prayer they may ſpeake laſt, that if any thing be ſpoken againſt God or Chriſt or the truth, they might have an opportunity to bear witneſſe againſt it; and the like liberty they deſired at lectures, &c. 2dly, That ſinging of pſalmes be wholly forborne; and 3dly, All bitternes and termes of reflexion. 4thly, That we forbear to give magnifying titles unto men, or to be large in commendation of their graces, when (ſaid he) we know no ſuch thing by them, but rather hear the contrary. 5thly, That we ſhould not hinder godly men from places of authority and power, becauſe of their judgements, &c.

This man is now fixed with the congregation at Dublin, and mr. Patient appointed as an evangeliſt to preach up and downe the country. The laſt named being at the Naes with col. Axtell, when newes of his highneſs's danger by the fall came unto them, they laughed heartily at it, as a miniſter maintained by the ſtate in thoſe parts hath aſſured me. At Dublin they ſolemnly by excommunication delivered up to Satan a godly man, for falling off, as they ſaid, from the truthes of Chriſt to antichriſtian errors, in joyning with mr. Winter, &c. and for no other cauſe in the world. The man ſat next me the laſt Lord's day in breaking of bread with that ſociety, who forthwith received him upon due enquiry after their ejection of him; and yet alas how is this land ſhared out amongſt

perſons

perſons of his perſwaſion, governours of towns and citties, 12 at leaſt, colonells 10, leiut. colonels 3 or 4, majors 10, captains 19 or 20, preachers in ſalary 2, officers in the civill liſt 23, and many of whome I never heard. The encloſed is a true map of Ireland drawn by the pen of as judicious, as induſtrious, as precious a plainhearted miniſter of the goſpell, as any I know in Ireland. Sir, I aſſure you, that my lord never ſaw a line that I writ to you or to his highneſſe. I am not unacquainted with the ſnares and temptations, whereby my lord hath bene formerly indangered, and whereof I ſuppoſe his highnes may be ſtill fearfull and jealous; but ſir, I can aſſure you, to the praiſe of rich and glorious grace, the good hand of the Lord hath wonderfully broken them, to the admiration of all both friends and enemies, who formerly knew my Lord. Sir, I dare adde no further to your trouble at preſent, but begge you would pardon, A. D. 1655.

Sir,

Dublin, 8ber 17, 1655. your faithfull ſervant in the Lord,

T. HARRISON.

The Spaniſh *embaſſador to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIGNOR MIO,

HAviendo entregado Egidio Mottet el paſaporte que V. S. me embiò, y no ſiendo en la formalidad que ſe acoſtumbra dar a los embaxodores que parten de aqui me ha parecido advertirlo a V. S. paraque ſe ſirva de repreſentarlo a ſu alteza a fin que ſe me conceda en la forma ordinaria. Sobre lo qual y los demas deſpachos Egidio Mottet mi ſecretario propondra a V. S. me haga el fabor de procurar que S. A. mande ſeme concedan y no teniendo forma de beſar a V. S. las manos en perſona para recivir ſus mandatos para Flandes; dexo de hazerlo y le ſuplico le aſegure deque en quanto tocare al ſervicio de V. S. me moſtrarè ſiempre muy prompto para ſervirle y gde Dios a V. S. muchos anos Londres $\frac{28}{18}$ de Oct. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 344.

Muy gran ſerv. de V. S.

DON ALONSO DE CARDENAS.

Letters of intelligence to mr. Petit.

Rome, October $\frac{18}{8}$, 1655.

CArdinal Ceva died here tueſday laſt, being 80 years of age. He hath by his will left between ſix and ſeven hundred thouſand crowns of means to the abbot Adrian Ceva, who is not his nephew, but the neareſt kinſman of his houſe, who waited on cardinal Barbarini as his gentleman. Vol. xxxi. p. 371.

Two extraordinary embaſſadors from Venice are coming here with great ſtate. Thoſe from Avignon are arrived, and that from Portugal is ſhortly expected; but he will take no title.

The queen of Sweden will be here the 25th of November, accompanied with 300 perſons. She is to be met upon the frontier of Boulonois by four nuncios, namely, two archbiſhops and two clerks of the apoſtolic chamber. The two firſt are mr. Bentivogli and mr. Sorriſani, and the other mr. Carracioli and Ceſarini. Mr. Bentivogli is to make the complimenting ſpeech. She will alſo be met again, at two days journey from Rome, by two legats, viz. cardinal John Charles of Medicis, and cardinal Landgrave de Heſſe; and all the ſacred college will go and receive her at the gate *del populo* with a ſtately cavalcade, from whence ſhe will be brought between the two legates to the palace of Farneſe, where ſhe will be defrayed by the apoſtolic chamber, which has laid aſide one hundred thouſand crowns for that purpoſe. She will be met out of Rome by four of the chiefeſt ladies of this court, namely, by the princeſſes of Botero, of Roſſano, of Paleſtrina, and by the dutcheſs of Chiri. It's ſaid, ſhe is to profeſs the catholic faith in paſſing by Inſpruck; and that ſhe bringeth a crown and a ſcepter worth ſeventy thouſand florins to preſent unto the church of Loretto.

Turin, October $\frac{20}{10}$, 1655.

THE princeſs of Carignan arrived here monday night, having been met by madam royal and by our duke, who went to meet her with the princeſſes and the embaſſadors of France. Thomas her ſpouſe is ſomething recovered. The duke of Modena is ſtill at Aſt, and is not yet cured of his wound. It's doubted, whether he will come into this city. He ſtayeth for the return of a gentleman, whom he has ſent to France. In the interim the

A. D. 1655. the army beginneth to advance towards the Navarrois, and marquis of Caracena doth obſerve and follow it with much diligence; and as there daily arrive here troops from France, it is thought the ſaid gentleman will bring the reſolution of ſome deſign. Prince Alphonſo of Modena his ſon is ſtill feaſted at Montpellier by their royal highneſſes, having been here two or three times this week to viſit prince Thomas. And the embaſſador of France, mr. du Pleſſis Beſançon, hath paſſed at Placentia, where he hath ſpoken to the duke of Parma, who has well received and welcomed him; after which he is gone to continue his voyage towards Venice.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxi. p. 208. I KNow, thos great and weity affaires you manage muſt needs tak up one whol man's tym, althoh he wer compoſed of many men's abilityes, which is a ſuffitient reſon to me, that you wryt this way ſo ſeldom. Yet if you would command ſom about you to wryt me now and then, you would but do your ſelf ryht in it; for indeed this prince ſends often to me to be reſolved in certain general paſſages, and I can ſay no more to him, then what paſſes upon the exchange. 'Tis non of my deſyre to pry into any thing, that may not be made publik, but the knolledge of ſuch things at the firſt hand would giv me ſom credit here.

When general Blak was here, he was ples'd at my intrety to wryt to the great duke in a wel-pend letter, that his hyhnes would be pleas'd to be as gratious to our nation, as he is to the Greeks, Armenians, and Jewes, in allowing us lykwys a church or publik meeting-place to ſerv God in, by hearing the word preacht, and other duetyes incumbent upon Criſtians: but the great duke denyd it, ſaying he found no ſuch fredom given our nation by any catholik prince or ſtate, mentioning the king of Spayn and ſtate of Genoa. General Blake may probably be with you aſſoon as this letter, who promiſt to mov his hyhnes the protector about it, that ſom meanes myht be us'd by his hyhnes pyety and wiſdom to obtain this privilege for our nation, it being now, as I humbly conceiv, a very fit ſeaſon to obtain ſuch a favour; for here is advys from Liſbon, that that king has granted our nation a publik church in that citty; wherupon I acquainted the great duk's ſecretary with it, and hopt we ſhould enjoy the lyk privilege here. I am of opinion his hyhnes letter to the great duk might obtain it, for the king of Sweden's proſperity in Polland maks al Italy very meek and humble. And to ſpeak the truth, his hyhnes the protector is generally lookt upon as an intimat collegue, if not the contryver, of the king of Sweden's expedition for Polland: ſo my opinion is his hyhnes letter to the great duk at this preſent wil procure the biſnes, which I humbly leav to your juditious conſideration.

I hav had a couple of letters from one Metham, that was mr Baylye's companion from Ingland for Italy; by which you wil ſe of how much folly Bayly has bin guilty of, but now that comedy is over, and Bayly is come to himſelf again. The 50 l. I paid him here, as by the acquittance ſent, I now draw upon you in my bil payable to mr. George Smith merchant at a month, which be pleaſed to pay as you wer pleſed to promis. I am,

Right honorable,

Leg. 29 October 1655. [N. S.] Your moſt faithfull ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Rom, October 23, 1655.

Vol. xxxi. p. 210. LEtters from Flanders and other parts do al contradict the newes in our laſt, (the protector's death, but they ſay he was very much indiſpoſed; but all the affected to the Spaniſh party do ſtil affirm he is dead. Nay, the Spanyards here do boaſt, that they themſelves hav cauſed him to be killed by poiſon; and that two Ingliſh gentlemen wer gon from London, to cal in the king of Scots, that he may tak poſſeſſion of his kingdoms.

SIR,

The forgoing lynes ar faithfully collected and tranſlated out of the weekly newes or diurnal from Rom; wherin is to be conſidered, whether is greater, the Spanyards mallis or impudence, to glory and boaſt of ſuch deeds of darknes in the face of the world, and how circumſpect auht his highnes to be to avoid dark-lanthorn-men both abov ground and under: but God wil never fail his ſervants.

C. L.

Chanut,

Chanut, *the* French *embaſſador in* Holland, *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, October 29, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

I Am ſo uſed to ſee at the head of your letters the delaying of the concluſion of your treaty, that I commonly paſs by that firſt point. My lord protector hath a great confidence of our conſtancy. That which you were pleaſed to write to me, in your laſt of the 22d of this month, concerning the preſſing of the embaſſador to declare, that he will be gone, and the requeſts of the ſecretary to ſtir up the merchants to deſire him to ſtay, do make me to believe, that the one and the other have enough to do to reſolve upon the war. Every one doth believe here, that my lord protector, who hath always carried ſo high the reputation of his government, will not diſſemble. I will not undertake to make any judgment, in regard I do think it ſo difficult a buſineſs, that the head of the ableſt man living may have enough to do to make a reſolution. It is remarkable, my lord, that the three ſtates, who have taken ſo great intereſt in the puniſhment of a handful of countrymen in the valleys of Savoy, have now work enough at home to make them forget that ſmall quarrel, which they did ſo cheerfully undertake.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 211.

My lord protector with two fleets, which have drained his iſland of mariners, and ſoldiers, and money, hath for all thoſe gotten ſhame, and a war withal.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

THE reception, which hath been made at 112 Amſterdam to 169 princeſs dowager well affected of Holland was altogether royal and ſtately. I perceive that every where the 173 are not contented or pleaſed at it, but the alliance that they think, that the ſame was neither neceſſary nor uſeful. I can ſay the ſame of 155 Brandenburg Amſterdam with 170. But 112 hath been blindly fervent in this. And although they do imagine Brandenburg mountains of gold of this 170, yet uſually *non ex quolibet ligno fit mercurius*. But however God is not tied to means, and can do what he pleaſeth.

I know alſo very well, that men do endeavour to foment jealouſy between 168 and princeſs dowager prince Maurice of Naſſau princeſs royal grave William 169, as between 185 and 149. And it is certain, that Amſterdam the miniſters of the one do offend thoſe of the other; ſo that they will exclude the 112, Amſterdam ſaying, that all demonſtration is only *pro forma*, and that 112 are and will be notwithwell affected of Holland ſtanding 173. I refer my ſelf to the truth hereof; but thus much is true, that all thoſe, Cromwell good Hollanders as well 130 as 173, cannot have but juſt cauſe of jealouſy, and already they have oking of Sweden Denmark Sweden the protector Denmark fended the 141 in the higheſt degree. 142 is cold, and if 141 offer to 130 and to 142 ſuch commerce Amſterdam conditions, which tend to the welfare of their 179, certainly 112 might chance to loſe all commerce Brandenburg Amſterdam that 179; and 170 would be a poor aſſiſtant. Let 112 make grimaces as long as they pleaſe, the end will be to treat, and by treaties they will finiſh their grimaces.

Dantzic alliance

And I can aſſure you, that 166 (*quæ implet utramque paginam*) will in no wiſe make 155 Brandenburg alliance with 170; *veretur enim, ne hoc ſpecioſo titulo* 155 *implicetur longe majoribus difficultatibus, &* Brandenburg Dantzic *dum* 170 *vix ſufficit tantis quas accepit perficiendis rebus, omne tandem onus devolvatur in* 166, *tam alendi exercitus quam placandi irritatum hoſtem.* Theſe are the formal words, which they write me from thence.

A. D. 1655. princeſs dowager Brandenburg
In the mean time 169 ſollicites here with great impetuoſity for 170, and would well
cavalry foot men of war money
132. 133. 134. 135 altogether, although there be nothing due to him; for
amity Brandenburg
there is not yet any 154, but the diſpoſition of 170 is a little glorious, nouriſh'd therein
the ſtates general
by his flatterers, and by this occaſion he believes to become imperator over 104; and
the ſtates of Holland army.
that 105 will nouriſh his 131.
princeſs dowager Brandenburg good Hollanders commerce
And 169 (as much as 170) enemy of 173 and 174, doth believe to have got
Amſterdam princeſs dowager
the day by the great reception, which 112 hath made her, but 169 will be abuſed in
many things.
Orange party protector king of Spain protector
The 145 hate as much the 130, as the 139, ſhewing very much joy, that 130 is im-
king of Spain
broiled with 139.
ſtates of Holland Zealand
But the 105 and 106 will find themſelves very much incumbered and troubled in
commerce
their 179. And having formerly given a very bad example by their private letters of
protector Spain
marque too licentious, at preſent what can they ſay, if thoſe of 130 and of 139 ſhould do
the ſame? *nam oportet pati legem, vel conſuetudinem, quam fecerunt.* And therefore the
embaſſadors ſtates general peace protector
124 of 104 (who hath formerly ſo much laboured for 171 between 130 and
France peace protector Spain
140) ought well to do the ſame at preſent for this 171 between 130 and 139. But
ſtates general
certainly ſometimes thoſe of 105 know not what they would have, nor what they do.
p r T a r a n t e
The 34, 36. of 38. 20. 94. 20. 32. 38. 24 at his going from hence did declare to a
France
friend, that indeed he goes into 140, but in no wiſe with an intention to engage himſelf
France protectorian Hollander
with 140. The friend is, and doth remain a good 130, and a good 173. In effect, I
prince of Orange friends of Orange
know well, that he is in no wiſe with the 148 nor with the 145. alliance
Yea, I was likewiſe told, that he would hearken to ſuch as ſhould propoſe a 155 be-
protector
ween his ſiſter and the ſon of 130 by reaſon of the uniformity of religion. I am,

29 Octob. 1655. Your moſt humble ſervant.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

October 29, 1655. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. xxxi. p. 220. FOR news in theſe parts, the princeſs dowager laboureth to make a league offenſive and defenſive between the ſtates, king of Denmark, and elector of Brandenburgh; but it's thought that is rather in order to the making good conditions with the king of Sweden, than any way to oppoſe him, at leaſt if he prevail. Letters from Vienna ſpeak much of the emperor's great preparations, who, it is like, will labour to get ſome of Poland to himſelf. The general peace between France and Spain is much talked of, and the Spaniards are high in their language, no leſs than that they will make war upon England. And the king's party ſeemeth to promiſe themſelves great aſſiſtance from Spain; but I am afraid thoſe hopes will deceive them.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

This 22d of October 1655.

Vol. xxxi. p. 148. CONcerning the right, or law of drowning the Turks, it is reſolv'd, that men are to conform themſelves according to the reſolution of the 21ſt of October 1651, which is affirmative; however, diſtinguiſhing between the Turks on this ſide the cape Finiſterre,

and others. The admiralty hath alſo writ concerning the French captain, that is a priſoner. They have writ back an anſwer, that they ſhould do juſtice, and that they will tell the reaſons to the embaſſador. A. D. 1655.

The lord Verbolt and others have declared to be ready to pronounce ſentence upon the differences of Eaſt Friezland, deſiring to know, 1. Whether they ſhould pronounce the ſentence in the name of the ſtates general. 2. Whether the pronunciation ſhall be made in the aſſembly of the ſtates general, or in the withdrawing-room. They will ſee firſt how was pronounced the ſentence between the city of Groningen and the Omlandes.

The lord Ommeren writes, that the Switzers in the treaty for the Vaudois have regarded more their own intereſt than that of the Vaudois. An anſwer is to be returned him, that he be ſure to keep a good correſpondence with the miniſters of the protector, and with the Switzers, and that he inform himſelf exactly concerning the laſt collections, how they be diſtributed. Holland hath ſent them 6000 piſtoles.

There is a new complaint of depredations up and down. It is remonſtrated, that the remedy, to cauſe the merchant men to carry guns according to the placarts, will be good.

24 October.

Yeſterday was pronounced the ſentence or deciſion between the ſtates of Eaſt Friezland and the city of Embden, as is to be ſeen by the encloſed copies. And although they have adjudged to the city 475 thouſand guilders, (after ſo many millions, which they have forced the ſtates of Friezland to pay ſince the year 1603, and after ſo many millions, which Mansfelt and the Heſſians have taken from them) yet after the reading of the ſentence one of their commiſſioners durſt ſay, that they did expect a far greater ſum; and that they would make report thereof to their principals. How little contentment likewiſe monſieur de Bye, reſident of Poland, received here, is to be ſeen in the encloſed copy of his memorandum. They have reſolved to give him an excuſative and dilatory anſwer in civil terms. The ſtates of Overyſſel and Deventer have writ the encloſed letter to keep in Deventer the companies that are there, which will be very much oppoſed by thoſe that are for the party of the prince. The letter is referred to the council of ſtate to adviſe about it.

25 October 1655.

The great or royal reception, which was made for the princeſs dowager, is really very full of ſpeculation; for at the ſame time they careſs her ſo much, (which is in effect a kindneſs and honour done to the young prince of Orange) they demonſtrate very great averſion againſt prince William. For, or I am very much deceived, Amſterdam hath not a good thought to give the charge of marſhal to prince William. And to ſweeten that as well towards the great families as towards the people, (who are very much affected to the prince or the houſe of Naſſau) they do ſhew at preſent this affection, with aſſurance, that in time, and place, they will raiſe the young prince of Orange, as much as they ſuppreſs prince William. Vol. xxxi. p. 152.

And in mean time by this means they do plant jealouſy between thoſe of that great houſe, as they have done already between the princes Maurice and William.

This morning the lord Wyman cauſed to be remembred the treaty and the ratifications; upon which is reſolved, that the extradition ſhall be made of the ratifications. Thoſe of Embden have endeavoured by a memorandum to make great complaint of the ſentence, deſiring to be admitted to a reviſion. But it would not be accepted of, but it hath been ſent back to thoſe of Embden without keeping any notes of it. Prince Maurice is at preſent at Arnheim, where there is an aſſembly of ſtates, ſolliciting for the charge of marſhal, the ſaid aſſembly having laſted already one or two months, there being a great conteſt amongſt the members, ſo that they are mightily unreſolved concerning the ſaid charge. For the taking of Cracow, we are ſtill here in the ſame doubt and uncertainty.

26 October 1655.

This day the commiſſioners were nominated to go for Overyſſell, namely, the lords Wybergen of Zealand, Renſwoude of Utrecht, Knyff of Friezland, and Iſbrants of Groningen. All Guelderland is abſent, but without doubt, they will add one; but Holland doth ſtill perſiſt not to ſend one thither, ſaying to have no order for it from their principals. And the lord Becke on the behalf of Deventer being here, doth declare, that the ſending will be to no purpoſe, and that Deventer and Twente will not hearken unto them. Deventer doth alſo perſiſt to keep the companies, according to the contents, and upon the ground of the letter, which you have formerly ſeen. The ſtates of Guelderland have writ upon the ſame ſubject, that they do think it fit to keep ſome of the companies, which are demanded of them at preſent. The extradition of the ratifications upon the treaty of Brandenburg is to be made to-morrow.

They are now beginning to conſider of the inſtructions for the embaſſadors, that are to be ſent to Denmark, Sweden, &c.

It

A. D. 1655. It hath been again propoſed to ſend firſt monſieur Heinſius to the elector of Brandenburg; but his indiſpoſition doth keep him from going.

October 28, 1655.

This day and yeſterday there was nothing but diſputes and bandyings concerning the companies, which thoſe of Deventer will keep in their city, and which thoſe of the contrary party will not permit: Item for the deputation to Overyſſel, which, notwithſtanding the contradiction of thoſe of Holland and their followers, will go forwards; there being writ to thoſe of Guelderland (all abſent from hence) having their aſſembly at Arnheim, to name one likewiſe of their province, to be the firſt of the deputation to Overyſſel, which being done they will begin their journey.

To oppoſe this in the ſaid aſſembly at Arnheim thoſe of Twente and Deventer have commiſſioners at Arnheim, whereof the lord Scheel is the firſt. But in effect it is to oppoſe thoſe, who will chooſe in Guelderland a ſtadtholder, as have done the four members of Overyſſel.

The embaſſador of Spain hath ſaid in one of his memorandums, that the hides or merchandiſes taken by the private man of war at Amſterdam (Williams) are bought by one of the magiſtrates or kinſman of the magiſtrate. Upon which a ſharp and offenſive anſwer hath been returned by the admiralty to the ſaid embaſſador, which is by him ill taken, and therefore it is kept ſecret.

The lord of Waveren and others commiſſioners of the ſtates general have congratulated the princeſs Dowager, who by this occaſion hath very much recommended the aſſiſtance, which is to be made to the elector of Brandenburgh, and hath very much exclaim'd againſt Sweden.

October 29.

The earl of Witgenſtein having conducted the princeſs Dowager from Berlin hither, hath cauſed to be preſented a letter of credence from the elector of Brandenburgh, and hath demanded audience, which is appointed him for to-morrow; but it is known, that it will be only complimental, for he is to return preſently for Berlin.

Yeſterday was finally made the extradition of the ratifications, and at the making thereof the miniſter of Brandenburgh made great inſtance to have ſome ſubſidies, according to the treaties; and beſides to have proportionable to the danger, which was like to befal the elector, which ſeemed to be great. The lord raet penſionary being the firſt in the commiſſion made report thereof this morning, declaring, that the ſtates of Holland were to meet the 9th of November, giving to hope, that then not only for the ſaid ſubſidy, but alſo for the nominating of the embaſſadors, Holland would be ready. In the mean time men ſpeak with very great reſpect of Sweden; and if that king doth not take Cracow, or that he be forced to return to Stetin, they will judge it here for a juſt puniſhment.

They have propoſed to authorize monſieur Pels to go the elector of Brandenburgh, and to animate him, ſince that monſieur Heinſius doth continue ſick.

A letter of intelligence.

Hague, October 29, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi. p. 221. HER highneſs the old princeſs of Orange is come back to the Hague, having been entertained in all the provinces, eſpecially in Holland and Amſterdam, with a moſt magnificent, yea royal reception. Two days ago the ratifications of the alliance betwixt the ſtates general and the elector of Brandenburgh were interchangably delivered. The ſaid elector is not yet agreed with the Swedes. No body can tell what's become of the baron de Swerin, who was ſent as electoral embaſſador to the king of Sweden. There is yet no certainty of the taking or ſurrender of Cracow. It's written from Hamburgh, that the Muſcovite is to meet the forenamed king in that city. The Muſcovite army lyes ſtill enquartered about Vilna, not advancing further ſince Lithuania and Courland have ſubmitted themſelves to the Swediſh protection. The Maſſovians in Poland are beaten and diſarmed; the Poliſh king fled towards Lemberg, or (as ſome will have it) into Walachia, hoping to be able to raiſe a formidable army againſt the Swedes. The emperor is ſending Piccolomini to the king of Sweden, having gathered together all this while an army of thirty thouſand men. Between the royal and the electoral ſtates of Pruſſia, nothing as yet hath been concluded; if they agree, it's like that the cities of Dantzick and Elbing will likewiſe accept of the Brandenburgh protection. If the Swedes do not get Cracow, they will not be able to ſubſiſt in Poland, but be forced to ſeek and take up their winter quarters in the lands of Pruſſia, which will prove a very bloody work.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

SIR,

THE 22d October I wroate unto you concerning affaires here; every on is expectinge what the seazure of our nation and goods in the king of Spayne's dominions will produce: most men thinke there will a warr followe, whereby these thinke to gett the trade of those countryes to themselves. None will be more glad thereof, then the royall partye, who promise themselves great advantages thereby. I have notice Armorer is commanded to goe for Brabant, and to remayne there with sir Richard Malleverer to agitate for their master C. S. whoe is supposed will goe in person for those parts. One writes mee they have great hopes againe and great things in agitation. Darcy, nor Armorer have not wroate more then I advised you in my last. I am assured from a very good hand, that the Spanish embassador hath bin with C. S. thence you may gather that his master intends, if he can, to advantage himself by C. S.'s interest. If those of Dunkerck and Oostend be kept in, which may easily be done, those countryes can doe you litle harme, nor their assistance to C. S. be of small importance. The Cavaliers saye, that if they can bring their king's flag in sea, they doubt not but to drawe many of your shipps from your service; for they saye there are great discontents amongst the seamen. Indeed 'tis here generally so reported, but I hope the Lord will direct you to prevent their evill intentions. I have not any thing more to advise you in reference to the publick; only I must beg leave to ad a few lines for my particuler. The commissioners of the merchant adventurers in the Hage have received a sattisfactory answear from the states, and are now preparinge for a treatye with some towne for their staple, so as undoubtedly the company at London will suddenly proceed to an election of a deputye; which place I have formerly beseeched you to obtayne for mee, and you wear then pleased to promise mee to recommend mee to the company, and indeavour to get itt for me. I should not trouble you about the same, but that I feare your serious and overmuch bussiness might make you forget it. Most of the company here knowe, that you have spoken in my behalf, which causes many of them to thinke it probable for mee to have it; therefore I am sensible it may turne to my disparagement, if I have it not; which makes mee redouble my request to beseech you to use your utmost indeavours for the obtayning of the place for mee; wherein I shall be capable to doe you service. Sir, I have receaved none from you in a long tyme. I should be glad to heare of your good health, which will be welcome news to, sir,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 222.

Your most faithfull

Octo. 29, 1655. [N. S.] and humble servant,

JOHN ADDAMS.

A letter of intelligence to Mr. William Whittle.

Saint Sebastian, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

THE 23d currant I answered yours of the 24th paste: since I have received none from you, neither have any thing more to write, than what is advised, only the enclosed sent to mr. Mount-stephen, which advises that the Exeter merchant, William Smith master, was the $\frac{2}{19}$ current four leagues off Santonio, and as he heard there was an embargo in Spayne, sent a letter to Samuel Slad, and went for Nantz, where I hope he is now safe. Mr. Chalke and divers others were at Santonio. I offerred a great sum of money to have the ship in, with security as well to carry home goods, as to sell her fish, but could not be heard. God send us peace. As they write to me from Bilboa, there is an order come there, that out of what is imbargued, what the party owes to whom the goods belongs, shall be paid out of the same goods, which, if true, will ease our losses somewhat.

Vol. xxxi. p. 240.

Your assured friend,

STEPHEN JEFFRE.

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 224. THE uncertain advices, which arrive here daily, make, that one can write nothing particular nor certain concerning the affairs of Poland. Moſt letters from Sileſia and Thorn mention, that Cracow was ſurrender'd to the Swedes the 13th inſtant, and the Poliſh army ruined, and that the king of Poland is ſaid to be at Little-Glogau on the frontiers of Sileſia. On the other hand there are letters, eſpecially thoſe of the ſecretary of this city, of about the ſame date, which import, that Cracow defends itſelf ſtill, but we muſt ſoon hear the certainty. The dyet at Marienburgh is not yet broke up, nor any deputies appointed. The nobility and the ſmall towns, and likewiſe Thorn, have agreed with the lord elector according to the articles of the incloſed project; the other towns make ſtill ſome difficulties and objections, however the iſſue thereof is expected per next, eſpecially ſince the Swediſh army out of Livonia is marching and approaching the frontiers of Pruſſia, to take their winter quarters near Jorgen in Pruſſia. Count Waldeck with 8000 men of the troops doth march againſt them, to prevent the ſame. They aſſure alſo for certain, that the Coſacks are marching into Poland, and that the general Poloſki, with the crown troops under him, have declared themſelves intirely for the crown of Sweden.

Wherewith,

Dantzik, October 30, 1655. [N. S.] high and mighty lords, &c.

P. PELS.

A project of ſome articles for an union between his electoral highneſs and the ſtates of Pruſſia.

V. xxx. p. 226. 1. THIS union is to be without prejudice to his majeſty of Poland.

2. To no body's detriment, but only for a mutual defence and preſervation of the publick tranquillity and a general peace.

3. The ſame ſhall inviolably be kept, and no party ſhall have power to recede from it nor break the union, unleſs the other party gives occaſion for it, altho' the ſame was forced and oppreſſed by any enemy.

4. No party, without the other, ſhall make any alliance, peace, neutrality or the like.

5. Both parties ſhall be at liberty to have their miniſters and council.

6. After the concluſion of the union, deputies ſhall be ſent to his majeſty of Poland, for the ratification thereof, and the king of Sweden and likewiſe his generals ſhall be deſired, not to attack the country of Pruſſia in a hoſtile manner, and to abſtain from all hoſtilities, and grant a free paſſage. If they act contrary thereunto, they ſhall be forced to it, with ſword in hand.

7. Where the greateſt danger ſhall be, there the greateſt forces ſhall be ſent.

8. What ſhall be recovered, ſhall be reſtored to the owner.

9. The ſoldiers ſhall be kept under a good diſcipline.

10. The elector ſhall have the command of the ſoldiers, except in a general expedition.

11. Such orders ſhall be kept, that the ſubjects as well as the ſoldiers can bear it.

12. The war ſhall be carried on beyond the frontiers and quarters.

13. If neceſſity ſhould require, that the army ſhould be quarter'd within the frontiers, the ſame ſhall be done with the knowledge of our council, and without prejudice to any private perſons.

14. All charges ſhall be born by both parties in due proportion.

15. The towns agreed upon, ſhall be delivered to the lord elector.

16. After the concluſion of the union, a general expedition ſhall be undertaken.

17. The union ſhall be kept without diſputes, and thoſe that are diſturbers ſhall be puniſhed.

18. If any one ſhould endeavour to break the union, and refuſe to pay his quota, a general council ſhall be held of both ſides, and execution decreed.

19. This union muſt be made, without prejudice to the general and particular laws.

20. The general and particular frontiers ſhall be left unmoleſted, and not be inſulted.

21. All the courts ſhall be kept according to the laws and conſtitutions of the country.

22. The regulation and diſpoſition of a general expedition ſhall be left to his royal majeſty.

23. The elector or his army ſhall not commence any execution againſt any one of the nobility, who proves refractory, and is not yet tried by the laws, unleſs the ſame are required thereunto.

24.

24. The eſtates of the nobility, and all other country ſeats, ſhall be free from ſoldiers quarters. A. D. 1655.

25. No new contributions ſhall be raiſed.

26. The ſoldier ſhall be content with his pay, and ſhall buy after the rate which ſhall be ſettled by the council of both parties.

27. The over-rates which ſhall be advanced to the ſoldiers ſhall be deducted from their pay.

28. The army of both parties ſhall have a free paſſage.

29. In caſe that to this union of forces ſome more places in Poland or other foreign diſtricts have a mind to accede, they ſhall be both admitted.

30. To the Weywodſhips of Lithuania letters ſhall be ſent to invite them to come into this union.

31. The larger cities ſhall bring in their declaration hereupon, within twenty days.

32. Where new fortreſſes are raiſed, the ſame ſhall be demoliſh'd again, and the lord des Grands ſhall be reſtored.

33. As alſo our garriſons and the places that are in the general's hands.

34. Our army ſhall march forthwith, where it ſhall be required.

35. We the ſtates of Pruſſia take from this day 2000 troopers of the elector's army over for our uſe, and into our pay.

A letter of intelligence.

Antwerpe, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Have received both yours. Notwithſtanding the arreſts, which our king hath made in all places of his dominions upon the effects of the Engliſh, yet we hope the buſineſs will be accommodated, for if the protector will hearken to reaſon, Spain will continue the peace: in the mean time I have ſeen what you have writ, that it is not yet convenient nor a fit time to give in our claim, which we ſhall forbear according to your advice. Vol. xxxi. p. 230.

I hope that there will be no ſeizure nor confiſcation made in your parts of the effects belonging to Spaniards, for our king doth not make uſe of the imbargoed goods.

To mr. Stanier. HENRY NILLEWERVE.

A letter of intelligence.

Bruſſels, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

THE archduke doth divert himſelf much with hunting, and takes great delight to viſit the images of our lady, which have been brought thither ſince the trouble and taking of Condé and the other places. Vol. xxxi. p. 229.

The Spaniſh army is part of it between Sambre and the Meuſe, and the other part in its old poſt, ſome nine miles from hence.

That which is encamped between Sambre and the Meuſe, is commanded by the prince of Condé, who is gone to ſee his ſon at Namur, and the other part is under the command of Fuenſaldagna.

The French are retreated to their own frontiers. There is a report that the Spaniards are reſolved to beſiege Condé, but it is not very probable in regard of the ſeaſon.

A letter of intelligence.

Breda, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

THERE is but little ſtirring in theſe parts, and what comes from far is uncertain. The Swedes are not ſo victorious as we were made believe, for the Poles begin to gather head amain, being much raiſed by the pope's money and the emperor's encouragement, who ſent the other word, that if he would not deſiſt any further enterpriſing upon Poland, he ſhould be obliged to aſſiſt the other with 20000 men. The Engliſh court is ſtill at Cologne, but hopes to remove nearer you, if the diſpute with the Spaniard groweth to an abſolute breach, which we probably believe, being the dons are very much embittered againſt you. Vol. xxxi. p. 231.

They have ſeized to a very great value of Engliſh goods in Spain.

A letter

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 232.

HERE is little news ſtirring. The pope preſſeth much for a peace between the two crowns, the Spaniard having referred himſelf wholly to him; and if the French prove averſe to it, he threateneth them with bell, book, and candle. It is reported here, that the prince is ſat down between Condé, but this is not certain.

The duke of York is expected here next week.

We have it here very confidently, that the peace is concluded between France and England; and that a war will be ſuddenly proclaimed between England and Spain.

The ſucceſs of the king of Sweden in Poland will contribute much to unite the catholic princes, who grow jealous of the greatneſs and power of the proteſtants.

An intercepted letter of lord Gerard *to mr.* Edward Dicket.

Paris, October 30, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxi. p. 241.

I Hear we have peace with France, and war with Spaine. Tell Francis, it will ſpoil Charles's deſign; he was far advanc't in it. Tell him, the Modena lieut. generalſhip is offerred, if he can get levies in England. He would fain know, if his friend the lord Kinmore, or any other, hath power for that, and he will ſend to Diepe or Calais, to conclude with them. Robin the Devil (*) is invited to the imperial court, and Charles Stuart leſſens the family, and goes and removes from Cologne ere long.

Banno is for Bruſſells. Direct your letters *a monſ. de Gorrant en ſa maiſon rue de bons enfants a monſ. de Verville.*

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll Eſq;.

THE Spaniſh ambaſſador went from hence upon ſaterday laſt; and it is very likelye, that wee ſhall engage in a very great warre with that kinge. He hath uſed ſome of our merchants very barborouſlye in Spayne. In the meane tyme wee have concluded a peace with France, which wil be ratefied within theſe few dayes. Wheither this will hinder the catholique peace, which is ſoe much endeavoured by the pope, tyme will ſhew. Wee doe not yet perceive, that the French have any great inclynations to it, but on the contrarye declare themſelves willinge to contract with England, that they will enter into noe peace with Spayne without our conſent.

I have herewith ſent your lordſhip a declaration of his highneſſe concerninge the warre with Spayne, which I hope will be ſatisfactorye; by which your lordſhip will ſee, wee are now engaged to a vigorous proſecution, which wee are prepareinge for, and perticulerly for that of the Weſt-Indies. The ſhips, which are next to goe thither, will be appointed to take on board them the Iriſh women or girles. It is agreed to provide their clothes here, and to put them in the aforeſayd ſhips to be ready for them againſt ſuch tyme as they come on board. Soe that all the charge, which will be required further, is the bringinge them to the port, where they are to imbarque, which we thinke wil be Galloway, and that wee thinke will be very little. The tyme that they muſt be at the port wil be about the latter end of December. But I hope to ſend your lordſhip the counſell's orders in theſe perticulers by the next.

Lieutenant-general Ludlowe is yet at Beaumorris caſtle. There have beene many inſtances and debates about his releaſement. You knowe who holds hymſelfe much concerned for hym; and it is very poſſible he may have his liberſie given hym for a tyme; but I aſſure your lordſhip, the care of the counſell of Ireland is very much commended, that they ſent after him ſoe ſpeedily and effectuallye. I remeyne

Your lordſhip's moſt humble,

and faithfull ſervant,

JO. THURLOE.

(*) Prince Rupert.

A letter

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, Nov. 1, 1655. [N. S.]

CAptain John Shelton, captain-lieutenant to colonel Killegrew of Holland, is ſent by Hyde for England, as an additional agent for the weſt of England. He is allied to the Greenviles. The lord Craven will come over, if he can get your paſs, which take notice of. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 248.

Mr. John Gorge, brother to the colonel of the county of Somerſet, mr. Heyward of Sarum, mr. Richard and John Kitſon, and Penruddock the ſix clerk, were engaged with Wagſtaffe. They are joyed here, that you releaſe priſoners on bail, and eſpecially for the marquis of Hartford, who we hear is now at my lord Capell's, and at liberty. One mr. Richard Beeling is ſent hence an envoy to the emperor, as a fore-runner to an embaſſy, which Charles Stuart would ſend, if he may be admitted, and to look after the money in arrear, whereof the emperor is the greateſt debtor; and to the houſe of Auſtria is only court made at preſent.

The 28th of the laſt month Wilmot ſhewed me a letter from Price, wherein he preſſed again the employing of Doleman, and anſwers to his letters of preſent affections and real intentions now to ſerve the king: he intimated many particulars. In fine, that he was diſobliged by the protector, and was now moſt cordially intended to Charles Stuart's ſervice. I doubt not e'er long to intercept ſome letters of his, and ſend them to you.

Wilmot, as he eſcaped laſt, met the lord Calender between London and Yarmouth, which ſheweth he came over that way.

Armorer, &c. are now at Antwerp: they have ſent over Hewet, that keeps the ordinary there, to make their way, before they will adventure themſelves. Maſſey is ſent to the king of Denmark at Copenhagen, as an agent.

No news of Middleton, but that he goes on. The princeſs royal is for Holland the 19th inſtant.

Doctor James Hyde, who hath been lurking about Breda ever ſince Charles Stuart was in Zealand, a phyſician, and brother to that ſir Henry, that was beheaded, is now ſent for England by Charles Stuart and Hyde. He has been formerly a priſoner in the tower, with his brother, and goes by Dover.

Charles Stuart is much troubled at the death of the landgrave Fritz Van Heſſen, who was ſlain near Cracow, brother-in-law to the king of Sweden, and much our king's friend and confident in that court. Sir William Ballendine is ſent for from Bruſſels, to be ſent after Middleton, to aſſiſt him, and will be here this night.

I moſt heartily thank you for your care of my ſupplies, as alſo for the care you have had of me, in giving me ſafe addreſſes to you, and obſerving mine. But if the breach with Spain ſhould go on, probably there may be a ſtoppage of letters by Dunkirk, which I refer yourſelf to adviſe me of; for ſhould it be ſo, you muſt think of ſome courſe by Calais, Zealand, or Holland. Once more I intreat you to let me have, with the firſt, a letter of credit to lie by me for a dead lift.

I fear, that my not being aſſured of my letters coming ſafe to the governor of Dover hath been ſome prejudice. Many horſes are looked for that way hither.

The agents of the duke of Brandenburg *to the ſtates general.*

Read November 1, 1655. [N. S.]

MEMORANDUM,

THE lord of Renſwoude, now being preſident, is humbly deſired to move it in the aſſembly of their high and mighty lordſhips, that a reſolution may be taken upon what the miniſters of the prince elector of Brandenburg by the extradition of the ratification, &c. and upon what the earl of Witgenſtein did propoſe and deſire in the public audience, concerning the promiſed aſſiſtance; and in regard it is notoriouſly known, that *periculum in mora eſt*, that the ſame may be granted without any delay, the ſaid elector doth expect the ſame in purſuance of the treaty of alliance, and their high and mighty lordſhips may be aſſured, in regard ſuch aſſiſtance tendeth to the honour and advantage of this ſtate, that the ſame will be employed for the preſervation thereof by the aforeſaid elector, as a faithful confederate of this ſtate. Vol. xxxi. p. 247.

DANYEL WYMAN, JOHN COPES.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Lunæ, November 1, 1655. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 242. HAving received a letter from the lords burgomaſters and governors of the city of Amſterdam, dated the 28th of October laſt, containing complaint about the great damages, which the merchants ſuffered there daily by the great number of ſhips, which the Engliſh take of theirs, and by bringing of them into their ports, where they do detain them for ſome time; whereupon being debated, it is reſolved, that a letter ſhall be writ to the lord protector in very ſerious terms, to the end that ſuch taking and bringing in of ſhips, which belong to this ſtate, whether for the account of themſelves, or other nations, may not be ſuffered for the future. And that the lord embaſſador Nieuport be writ unto, to uſe his utmoſt endeavour for the effecting of this good intention of their high and mighty lordſhips by the lord protector.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeilles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxi. p. 257. MY laſt unto you was of the 26th paſt, adviſing you, that the duke of Vandoiſme was arrived at Thollon with his fleete, excepting two ſhips of warr, and one fyre-ſhip, of whom as yett is noe newes; ſoe it's generally conceived, they periſh't in the fight with the Naples fleete, although its kept private. Since the duke's arrivall hee hath proclaymed in Thollon the generall releaſement of all Engliſh ſhips, and a free trade for the future. A copie of his ordnance I heare encloſed ſend you tranſlated. To-morrow it wil be publiſht heare alſo. I have in my two formers given you notice of ſeveral atteſtations, that hath been heare made by our nation in favour of merchants of this place concerning goods laden by them on a Hamburger and Hollander, that was lately taken by general Blake's ſhips goeing for Roan; but that little notice is to be taken of ſaid atteſtations. The Genoe gally is ſtill heare, attending the Protugall ambaſſadour to carry him for Rome. Not any adviſe yet of the progreſs of the three private ſhips of warr, that are gone a theving out of Thollon; but undoubtedly, and as I am well informed, they will take all Engliſh ſhips they ſhal bee able to maſter. Not any thing elſe att preſent offereth worth your notice; ſo I humbly take leave, and remayne,

Marſeillia, Nov. 2, 1655. [N. S.] Your honnor's ſervant to command,

JO. ALDWORTH.

A letter of intelligence from Cologne.

Nov. 2, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi. p. 254. THE lord Dillon, Mac Thomas, Kelley, and Fitzgerald, are employed about the Iriſh in Flanders, and ſeveral Fryers, and amongſt them Talbot's brother.

One captain John Arundell, about 32 years of age, with black curled hair, lately come from England, is ſent back from Flanders.

A letter of intelligence.

Amſterdam, Nov. 2, 1655. [N. S.]

[Cologne.]

Vol. xxxi. p. 255. ORmond's commiſſion and inſtructions are ready, and he and O Neil are preparing for their journey into Spain on their firſt certain news of a war. They will offer the bringing in of the duke of York, Inchiquin, Digby, Dives, &c. and the body of Iriſh, that now ſerve the French, which will much weaken them. They will undertake, with the aſſiſtance of prince Rupert, to compleat a body of 15000 men, before the ſpring. They are to treat and to get a proportion in Flanders aſſigned, and liberty in the ports for ſhipping, of which they promiſe great numbers, and to themſelves, that they are able to make the war with you on Flanders-ſide, if that king will allow but a moderate proportion of money. The princeſs royal furniſheth money for this embaſſador.

You are nigh right: Charles Stuart is reſolved for Bruſſels on the news, that the war is proclaimed; of which I have given you an accompt.

The archduke in Flanders hath been very civil of late to Charles Stuart in ſeverall meſſages, who hath been alſo courted from hence. A. D. 1655.

The prince of Condé is alſo courted.

Pray take no notice of Hanham 'till you hear more from me: he is ſent for hither.

A letter of intelligence.

Amſterdam, Nov. 2, 1655. [N. S.]

[Cologne.]

SIR,

I Have yours of the 12th of laſt month.

I will always date my letters from ſome town in Holland, and tell you in the letter on any remove. Vol. xxxi. p. 259.

The Scot is buſy. I hear from the beſt, that about February you may expect ſomewhat from them, and, as they ſay, they doubt not but it ſhall be more conſiderable, than Middleton's laſt was. The agents are moſt preſbyterians, mix'd with ſome of the royal party, which are ſent from hence. They drive their deſign about Hamburgh, Embden, Amſterdam, &c. Belcarres is here. I ſhall be as careful as may be. One mr. Browne, a Scot, who hath an uncle of that name in the Barbadoes, came hither ſaturday laſt from thence, hath been employed to redeem priſoners into thoſe parts, which he hath to the number of 500 and 600, and as a ſpy on your Indian deſign, of which he gives an account. He came by Plymouth, where he converſed with David Leſley. Charles Stuart is now ſending him into Scotland, being a crafty young man, about thirty years of age, tall and well proportioned. Mr. Taylor is his public agent in Vienna; but the duke of Newburgh and the elector of Mentz his friends in private on the ſcore of Spain, who were ſo courteous to them at Frankfort. No certainty that Maſſey is gone for Denmark, letters being not yet come. Ballendine's commiſſion is ſigned to remain agent about the king of Sweden.

Werden you ſhall hear more of, when the lord Gerard and Wentworth come, who are daily expected, and the firſt much courted.

Take a care of releaſing the Iriſh Talbot.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

HAveinge noe letters from yourſelfe, nor any yet from mr. Rolt, at which I wonder, I have noe more beſides the encloſed paper to divert you with at preſent. I have onely to let you knowe (which yet it may be will be ſignified from themſelves, beinge confident their action will be approved of) that Townley and his partie beinge impatient of further delay, not knowinge, as they ſay, why they ſhould waite any longer, the ſhips beinge come on with their doctor, and noe deputy choſen at London, have (as it's like from ſome underhand encouragement thence) choſen here one Alexander Barron, a merchant of the company at London, to that place, a man, I preſume, not unknowne to you, at leaſt, if you pleaſe, you may quickly be informed of his fitneſs to anſwer the ends of his electors. Theiſe men were minded by ſome of the wel afected how unſutable it was for them to proceede to the choyce of a deputie, before they acquainted the company at London therewith, to whom they had referred it; but they gave for anſwer (beinge violently hurried on by Townleye's perſwaſions) that a princepall might take his commiſſion from a factor, when he pleaſed, without cauſe of exception; and Townley to ſecond that inſolent expreſſion, aſked, whether his highneſs would aſke leave to take generall Pen and generall Venables commiſſions from them; as if the company at London had committed a lyke offence in not obſervinge their order in the choyce of a deputie. They are very much diſguſted at the company's wayteinge ſo longe upon his highneſs' pleaſure, whoe they ſay had ſoe longe ſince declared in his letters, that he would not abridge them in their liberty of chooſeinge whom they pleaſed, which clauſe in his highneſs' letters they onely tooke notice of, ſleightinge the reſt, as I formerly acquainted you. This forwardneſs their doctor hath put them upon, beinge enraged, that he could not doe the worke for them, as he deſired in England, and beinge the third ſolicitor they have ſent to their charge. Vol. xxxi. p. 171.

I preſume before their new deputie come over, (whome they are reſolved to haſt to them, writeinge to the court at London this day to that effect, of whome they ſeeme to be aſſured) I ſhall knowe his highneſs pleaſure upon the buſines referred to the committe of

A. D. 1655. of the councell, if it be thought worthy a reſolution at laſt, or that at leaſt I ſhall heare from you what I am to expecte. They have carryed this buſineſs allſoe with much inſolence and ſcorne, and not without ſome ſaucie reffiections upon his highnes, one of them aſkeing (as I am told) what his highnes had to doe with their government; but I forbeare to truble you further with ſuch particulers, haveinge allready exceeded what I intended on this ſubject. I remaine,

Sir,

Hamb. Octob. 23, 1655. Your very humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

A letter of intelligence.

V.xxxii.p.25. LIttle here at preſent, in Spaine they - - - - - - warr, and ſix fire-ſhipps, and - - - - - - - that they ſhall bee readie - - - - - - - November to garde the fleet - - - - - - - ſo ſlowly, that it is impoſſible - - - - - - - readie by the latter end of January. There are at preſent - - - - - 30 galeons, carrying all of them between 40 and 60 guns - - - - - - fire-ſhipps expreſsly deſigned for the navy, but in ſo totter'd condition, that will coſt very much time, and no ſmall coſt to repaire them, and put them in condition for ſervice. Nay, the truth is, they will coſt more the repairing, then if they ſhould build all new veſſels; however, they are reſolved to fall to work upon them, and there are daily conſiderable ſumms of money raiſed for that purpoſe. And the common opinion is, that theſe ſhipps are deſign'd for the Indies, and that theyr ſtrength is conſiderable enough to unlodge the Engliſh in Jamaica. But this enterprize is very difficult and doubtfull, and not to bee effected with ſo much facility as many imagin, for as much as they have very few in Spaine fit for ſea affaires, as alſo their buſineſſe of navigation is very ill govern'd, together with ſeverall other reaſons, which I ſhall not here mention. To all this I may add that they have to doe with a nation, who are accompliſht as to all the qualifications neceſſary both for marriners and ſouldiers, as wee find by daily experience. There are frequent - - - - - at court, in order to the management of this buiſineſſe - - - - - - - their intent is to bring over the plate from - - - - - - New Spaine, which is thought to bee wintered there. I expected to have received news from Vera Cruz, that they were in expectation of 12 frigats from the other ſide to have gon to Havana. But in this, as indeed in all other affaires, wee have no certainty at all, by reaſon of the fickleneſſe of their reſolutions in their councells, which are wavering and changing every moment; and all things are ſo uncertaine, that affaires ſeeme rather to goe backward then forward, which is cauſed by the particular intereſt of ſome of the miniſters of ſtate, who preferre their private gaine and advantage - - - - - - - of the publick.

Here follows a relation - - - - - - - in a paper of the 2d of November.

From Cadis there comes newes - - - - - - - - - are prepared for the Indies, and nine for - - - - - to the Canaries to ply too and again. I expect every moment to receive a particular account of this affaire, and ſo ſoon as it comes to my hands, I ſhall moſt freely communicate the ſame to you.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

V.xxxiv.p.69. I Received yeſterday the great favor of your letter of the 16th inſtant, for which I returne you my humble acknowledgments. I feare till we ſee the conditions you will give for Jamaica, little progreſs wil be made therin; for 'tis not the deſigne, but the conditions will perſwade any men heere to engage. Beſides it is ſtrongly reported, that his highnes has permitted a leavy of 2000 Scots to the Swedes, which if ſoe, will ſoe alienate the mindes of all men from goeinge to America, that any propoſall of that nature afterward wil be ineffectual; I ſay not this, that my opinion ſhall any way prevayle with me to ſlakken my labor and endeavors therein, that the event may juſtify it; but only that beinge thereby informed, you may prevent the ill, and if not, expect and prepare for it.

the counſell

I know not how it comes about, but ſom have prevayled with 407. 152 in England

B o r s t e n

to recommend to the councill heere the permittinge of major 4. 19. 54. 23. 6. 18. 27 to re-

G l e n c a r n e

turne into Scotland, who hitherto has bin denyed that licence. He is 20. 5. 42. 95. 9. 7. 12. 27. 18

i n t e l l i g e n c e r b r o t h e r

chief 8. 27. 50. 42. 33. 5. 8. 20. 56. 27. 9. 93. 54 abroade, and his 4. 103. 19. 6. 37. 56. 54

is

is ours heere, who has advertized us, that it wil be beſt to let him com ; and whatever he A. D. 1655.
does heere we ſhall know it. He comes to ſee how things are heere, and what party he
can get for his maſter, and then to returne again ; upon which, as the thinge appeers hope-
full or not, ſoe to proceed or deſiſt. The 217 and I have adviſed pryvatly upon the bu-
ſineſs, and reſolve, accordinge to the councill's letter, to give a permitt ; but as ſoone as
he lands, to cauſe him to be rob'd, and thereby get all his letters, which he looſeinge upon
a robbery, he will never doubt, can com to our knowledge, for the men, which give us
the letters, to doe ſoe, muſt proove themſelves to be theeves. His brother too ſhall
know nothinge therof, the more unſuſpectedly to carry it on. And becauſe we would
not looſe our intelligence abroade, we are ſendeing over a notable fellow to Cullen, who is
Glencarns
20. 5. 42. 95. 9. 7. 12. 27. 18. right hand, and who has told us moſt of what we know,
who undertakes to bringe us the reſults of all councills ther concerninge this place ; and
poſſibly the commiſſions to thos, who are to acte with their names and all thinges ; wherby,
the Lord willinge, the deſigne will not only be diſappoynted, but the carryers of it all diſ-
covered and taken, which poſſibly if made examples, will prevent the like practiſes in
the future. This will coſt us ſom mony, but I know not how mony can be more ad-
vantagiouſly layd out. What from time to time is done heerein, you ſhall have a faith-
full and punctuall account of. None but the generall and I know heerof ; neither indeed
dare we not truſt any others therwith, havinge experimented that our moſt ſecret debates
in the councill have bin diſcovered. I beleeve one of our Scotch judges, (the lord South-
hall) wil be caſt of, for I have fowle informations brought me againſt him ; and then we
ſhall not have a quorum left without takeinge of one of the councill to ſit on the bench :
therfore again I muſt beg you to haſten us ſom Engliſh judges, for without them I feare
your worke heere will never be well carryed on.

Wee have heere a thinge called a court of admiralty, and but two judges in it ; it
hangs by geomitry. It were well, if it were quite taken downe, and the powers of it placed
in ſome other court ; or that it were effectually revived and authoriſed, and a competent
number of judges ſettled in it ; our growinge warr with Spayne will require, for adjudi-
catinge of priſes, ſuch an authority. This weeke we have ceiſed a Spanniſh ſhip and a
Hollander, which com in with prohibited commodities ; but what to doe with them for
want of a court of admiralty, we are yet to conſider of. I pray take this alſo into your
ſerious conſideration, for much wronge wil be done, and much benefit loſt, unleſs ſom
good courſe be ſettled heere. I heere preſent you with a couple of letters to his highnes,
which the councill begs you will procure a ſpeedy anſwer unto. They are both indeed
of concernement, and require an expeditious returne.

I hope your inland exciſe for beer, ale, and aquavite, will amount cleere to 2700 l.
monthly, beſides what Edinbrugh injoyſe, which is eſtimated at 200 l. a month, if
not more.

We are ſoweinge ſom ſeedes, as to the miniſtry, which poſſibly will produce a good
harveſt, if any thinge can be got out of that ground. But I have now alreddy troubled
you ſoe much, that I will continue at this preſent doeinge ſoe noe longer, then to ſub-
ſcribe myſelfe, as I really am,

Sir,

Edinb. 8ber 23, 55. Your moſt faithfull, and moſt
affectionat humble ſervant,
BROGHILL.

Lord Broghill *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

I Am appointed by your councill here humbly to acquaint you, that they being im- Vol. xxxiv.
powered by their ſeaventh inſtruction to uſe ſuch meanes, as they (in their judgments) p. 61.
ſhall thinke beſt, for recovery of ſuch part of the revenue, as hath bin concealed, detain'd,
or made away, whether belonging to the crowne of Scotland, or any archbiſhops, biſhops,
deans, deanes and chapters, or any other officer belonging to that hierarchy, or to any
other, which of right doth belong to the commonwealth, and to improove the whole re-
venue to the beſt profitt and advantage of the commonwealth ; and inclining in their owne
judgments to place in the exchequer heer all power relating to the adjudicating of whatſoever
concerns your highnes revenue, (as they are aſſured 'tis now in England) both as it will
more expeditiouſly determine of things concerning the ſame, not having other cauſes in-
termingled therewith, which any other court muſt have ; as alſoe that it ſeemes to be the

A. D. 1655. proper judicatory for determining actions of that nature, and erected principally, if not onely, for that purpoſe. And to the end that worke might have bin carryed on, att leaſt without oppoſing any knowne law of this nation, your highnes councell heer have diligently peruſed the ſeverall ſtatutes, which have bin from time to time made in that behalfe. But finding, that one of them paſſed in the year 1633 ſeemes to give the exchequer in Scotland as full a power as your councill heer would reſtore it to, or erect it with; and that another act (paſſed in the year 1640, explaining that of 1633) does ſoe farr retrench the powers thereof, as it hardly leaves the ſaid exchequer any thing but a name; it hath put your highnes councell heer to a doubt, what wil be in all reſpects fitteſt for them to doe. And although it may be beleeved, that the then judges of the exchequer, which were for the moſt part creatures of the then king, with the power the exchequer then had (if the act in 1633 were as large as the explainatory act in the yeare 1640 ſeemes to ſhew it was) as alſoe the king's diſſatisfaction att that time with the powerfulleſt men of this country, who had grants from him and his predeceſſors, which by that court ſoe conſtituted and impowred might have bin revoked and annulled, might have invited the ſaid parliament to paſſe the ſaid explainatory act, who in that juncture of affaires did what ſeemed beſt to them; yett in regard it was a ſtatute made by parliament, and not ſince revoked, and that by the councell's fifth inſtruction, though they are to endeavor, by the beſt waies and meanes they can to take care and give order, that the proceedings in all courts of judicature in Scotland, and the adminiſtration of juſtice there, be agreable and according to the lawes of England, as fully as the ſame may be done by the power and rules of the courts, judges, and officers there; yett they are, in ſuch caſes as they ſhall finde the ſame fitt to be done, but cannot be effected by the power and rules aforeſaid, to certifie the ſame to your highnes, or your highnes councell. They have eſteemed it beſt, before they determine poſitively, to put the recovery of ſuch concealed and alienated revenue belonging to the crowne, or to the biſhopps, and their hierarchy, either into the courts of civill juſtice, or into the exchequer, humbly to lay the whole before your highnes with both the acts themſelves; and humbly to move your highnes, to cauſe your ſpeedy and poſitive reſolves thereon to be ſent to your counſell heer; for it wil be of very great concernment both to the improving of your highnes revenue, and as it will intrench upon many perſons, out of whoſe grants from the laſt two kings ſuch improvement of the revenue muſt be made, who, if to the loſſe of their poſſeſſions, have them taken away by the power of a court, which by the lawes of Scotland is diveſted of the right to doe it, may have ſome ſhadow or cauſe of complaint. It is alſoe apprehended, that if the power of the exchequer heer ſhould be extended as farr as the power of the exchequer of England, in a ſhort time all pleas, now properly determinable in the court of the ſeſſions, will be brought into the exchequer; the tenures of this country being ſuch, that noe land is held, but mediately or immediately, from the crowne, which likewiſe may poſſibly be worthy your highnes's conſideration and prevention, by limiting the court of exchequer (if you ſhall thinke itt fitt to ſett itt upp, impowred to judge in matters of inheritance betweene your highnes and the ſubject) onely to judge in what concernes any part of the revennue made away from your highnes by king James and the laſt king, contrary to the law of Scotland, and in any lands or profitts belonging to the biſhopps, or any branch of that hierarchy unduely alienated, which will anſwer the neceſſary and deſired end of it's erection, and not prejudice the juſt power of any other court: all which by the appointment of your highnes councell here is humbly preſented to your conſideration by

Your highnes moſt humble

Edinburgh, October 23, 1655. and faithfull ſervant,

BROGHILL.

The information of Joſeph Riches, *gent.*

October 23, 1655.

Vol. xxvi. p. 258. THIS informant ſayeth, that on fryday the 19th of this inſtant, about 8 of the clocke at night, he this informant did meet with capt. Richard Little, a captaine of horſe in the late king's army, and went with the ſaid Little, upon his entreaty, to his lodgings at one Hollenſworth's a tayler in the Strand, over-againſt the inner court, where this informant lay that night, and hath lyen two nights ſince. And that the ſaid Little did in the time of their converſe then together tell this informant, that himſelfe and major generall Digby, brother to the earle of Briſtoll, and ſir Edward Savadge, together with one collonel Weſton, and major generall Maſſy, and major generall Middleton (notwithſtanding the late proclamation) were all in London, and that they were rayſing men againſt the preſent govermement,

governement, and that none were acquainted yet with it but men of conſiderable eſtates. A. D. 1655.
And that before Chriſtmas next the ſtreets in London would run with bloud. This informant further ſayth, that during the time of his being in the company of the ſaid Little at the lodgings aforeſaid, he did ſee diverſe very ſuſpicious perſons there, but was fearfull to appeare too inquiſitive amongſt them, leaſt they ſhould ſuſpect he would betray them.

JOSEPH RICHES.

A liſt of the ſeverall ſhips ordered by his highneſs and councell to be ſet forth for the ſervice of the channell, the 23d of October 1655.

	men.	guns.		men.	guns.
Eſſex	220		Flagon	100	
Reſerve	140		Colcheſter	100	
Yarmouth	140		Bazing	100	
Portſmouth	130		Bryer	80	
Dragon	130		Greyhound	80	
Saphire	130		Drake	60	
Great Preſident	130		Mayflower	60	
Adventure	130		Paradox	60	
Nonſuch	130		Sparrow	60	
Tiger	130		Wexford	60	
Conſtant Warwick	110		Weymouth Pinck	60	
Sorlings	110		Cornelion	45	
Pearle	100		Hopewell Pinck	45	
Dartmouth	100		Truelove	40	
Pembrooke	100		Hare Ketch, loſt	30	
Primroſe	100				

Vol. xxxi. p. 262.

Memorandum, the Dragon and Colcheſter are appointed to goe with generall Blake in lieu of the Gainſbrough and Nightingale.

Secretary Thurloe, *to* H. Cromwell, *major-general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Am very ſenſible of what your lordſhip writes by the laſt concerninge the keepinge of your diſbanded men for the weſterne expedition. I doe aſſure your lordſhip I have not beene wantinge in my endeavors to further buiſſines, as alſoe to get ſome directions to the counſell as to the Iriſh wenches, but I have not beene able to get them diſpatcht in reſpect of the many great buiſſineſſes which are upon our hands. The comeinge in of two great fleets both at once, and that unexpectedly, put us to ſome difficulties about the payeinge of them of; but, bleſſed be God, that is overcome in a great meaſure, and without any diſcontent, which I aſſure your lordſhip is a great buiſſines. Wee are gettinge forth a good fleet to deale with Spayne, with whom we ſhall have warre. He continues to ſeize and keepe our merchants and their effects: wee doe neither yet; but hope to be ready for hym in another kinde. He uſeth our men very barbarouſlye. Don Alonſo deſired to take his leave, beinge, as he ſayd, comanded away by his maſter. His highnes refuſed to ſee hym, but ſent hym a paſſe; after which he makeinge ſome delay, he is commanded by his highnes and the counſell to depart this comonwealth within four dayes. In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll, Eſq;.

The iſſue of our treatie with France is alſoe doubtfull; all things are agreed, and the treatie engroſſed fitt to be ſigned, and now the ambaſſador refuſeth to ſigne, upon pretence, that his highnes comiſſion impoweringe his comiſſioners to treate with the ambaſſador, is placed in one of the parts of the treatie before his maſter's, although in the other part his maſter's comiſſion is firſt placed. He ſayth alſoe, his highnes calls hym in his comiſſion *rex Gallorum*, whereas it ought to be *rex Galliæ*.

But in this forme have all treaties beene in ever ſince any treaties have beene made betweene the two ſtates, and wee ſhall not ſuffer hym to innovate now; but I take this to be but a meere colour, although he is more like a ranglinge lawyer then an ambaſſador.

Our major generals are goeinge into their ſeverall aſſoſiations to prepare for a new ſtorme, which the cavaleirs threaten us with, and it is certeyne they are againe at worke.

Captain Shaw hath beene with his highnes to give an account of his ſecuringe Ludlowe in Beaumorris caſtle. It gives very little ſatisfaction to a perſon here, that he is ſecured haveinge

A. D. 1655 haveinge my lord deputies paſſe, and his highnes is as little ſatisfied on the other hand, and therefore keepes hym in priſon, and ſoe is like to doe.

I ſuppoſe adj. gen. Allen will be with your lordſhip before this. He hath expreſſed all manner of ſatisfaction, and promiſed utmoſt fidelitie. I perceived by your lordſhip's to his highnes, that Scott and ſome others have been troubleſome. But I hope it ended there.

It is very difficult to get you any help in reſpect of men, and more in reference to money. I ſuppoſe my lord deputie will doe his utmoſt, although he comes not yet at the counſell.

The kinge of Sweden continues his ſucceſſes in Poland; he was marcht againſt Crokovia, and the laſt letters make it very doubtfull wheither he was maſter of it or not.

The prince of Conde is now in the field, and intends to attempt one of thoſe places the French tooke the laſt ſummer. I have nothinge to trouble your lordſhip with further, but reſt

Your lordſhip's moſt faithfull

23 Octob. 55. and humble ſervant,

Jo. THURLOE.

Mr. Throckmorton *to mr.* William Barner *and mr.* Walter Jago.

Bilbao, Nov. 3, 1655. [N. S.]

GENTLEMEN,

Vol. xxxi. p. 263. AS long as we live in this world, we muſt expect croſſes, loſſes, vexations, and moleſtations; therefore it is no novelty to undergo ſuch accidents, as commonly happen to us poor mortals, which we muſt bear with patience, and pray to God almighty forgive us our ſins, that he may beſtow ſuch things, as are moſt convenient and fitting for us, and make us worthy of his grace and favour, which is the greateſt bleſſing we can expect in this world.

It pleaſed God ſome four days paſt to bring the ſhip Hopewell, John Gowell maſter, laden with fiſh from the Newfoundland; and no ſooner was he come over the bar of Portugalet, but he was ſeized on for the king: his diſpatches were ſent up to the governor of the town, who preſently ſent for me to take my examination about the ſhip; and being a thing I was ignorant of, I told them I expected no ſuch ſhip, and that it did not concern me. But when I ſaw the ſhip was conſigned to me, I preſently recalled my word, and then really made him believe the ſhip and goods were for my own proper account; ſo he cauſed her to be brought up, and the next morning being ſunday the firſt of this month, he ſent his officers aboard, to take notice of her cargazon, and what quantity of fiſh ſhe brought; but the night before, about 12 of the clock, I went privately, and gave the maſter his leſſon, what he ſhould ſay, who in the morning declared he brought but 750 quintals of fiſh and 150 of paſta.

Yeſterday we began to work; the kepes are left with me at my diſpoſal: all what is over and above 750 quintals will be free; and ſo I hope to get the reſt free, whereof I ſhall adviſe my next. Now my next way will be to clear your ſhip, and to get her away. I will do all what I can for you.

JOSEPH THROCKMORTON.

Van Ommeren, *the* Dutch *reſident at* Geneva, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol xxxi. p. 271. SInce my laſt of the 27th, my lords of Zurich have ſent me the incloſed anſwer, touching the report I made to them of your high mightineſſes reſolution of the 24th of September laſt paſt, and my requeſt, that their lordſhips would be pleaſed to join their good offices to thoſe of your high mightineſſes with the king of France, in order to obtain by him a mitigation and redreſs in and concerning the treaty made with the poor Vaudois. Your high mightineſſes will obſerve thereby, that they, as well as I, ſtay for the orders, which the lords deputies of England ſhall receive in relation thereunto, and which to their very great ſurprize are not yet ſent them, yeſterday's mail having brought no Engliſh letters at all, ſo that we ſit idle here, not being able to concert or undertake any thing ſuitable to your high mightineſſes good intentions and pious zeal. The differences in Switzerland betwixt the proteſtants and papiſts increaſe daily, and it ſeems they will burſt out into a rupture: thoſe of Zurich are upon the watch, and buſy without any great noiſe to put themſelves into a good poſture, having appointed already the chief officers of their forces, and form'd the companies. The papiſts are ſaid likewiſe to arm themſelves,

and to desire succours from Rome, some troops are offer'd them for this winter from the Milanese, against which the protestants know not where to apply better than to the lord protector and your high mightinesses, having again desired me, to recommend their affairs in the strongest manner, that they might receive a favourable answer to their request herebefore presented to your high mightinesses, which I mentioned in my last. They have summoned a convocation at Aron, and appointed a deputation to the neutral cantons, which Switz has done likewise. The Nicodemites, who, out of a christian zeal for their religion, have left their native country, the canton Switz, and about whom all these differences are risen, have made at Zurich a distinct and orthodox confession of their faith in every article, and proved the same by scripture-places to the astonishment, and in the presence, of the deputies of both orders: the other prisoners remain and persevere in their faith with great constancy, and it is said, that a great many well-affected to the true religion, are found all over the popish cantons, which very well deserve to be incouraged by a vigorous protection by those of Zurich; and, on the other hand, those of Zurich also in this their religious zeal to be assisted and supported by their good friends. At Appenzell (which canton consists of protestants and papists) it is reported, that likewise some disturbances have happened, the papists having made an ordinance, that those of the protestant religion shall not be permitted to buy any estates in their quarters, against which the latter are said to have taken the resolution to demolish two convents of nuns, which hitherto have been tolerated by permission. A. D. 1655.

Yesterday I had here of the senate a public audience, and, in conformity to your high mightinesses credentials, assured this republic of the continuation of your high mightinesses good affection towards them; whereat they did shew an exceeding great satisfaction, and protested that they would always continue in their usual respect and devotion to be at the service of your high mightinesses, of whose affection they in several occurrences had seen and felt the effects; that they could not extoll sufficiently your high mightinesses fervent zeal for the welfare of the reformed religion, particularly shewn in the protection of the poor distressed Vaudois. The misery, poverty, and exceeding great sicknesses of whom are such, that the same will hardly be removed before winter. The forty-two thousand guilders, distributed among them by order of the synod of Dauphiné, did not go very far, some of them having profited but five, four, and others but three guilders and some stivers, by it. They are about 10000 souls in number: there are some other sums collecting there, in order to free those wretches from still greater accidents and miseries. The malice of the papists against them is so great, that they endeavour to stop the ministers that are sent thither out of Dauphiné. Those that live beyond the river Pelice are pressed to sell their lands out of hand, and to depart. Gastaldo has cited all the landholders to appear at Turin on the 16th of October, to hear their condemnation for the payment of their taxes and imposts, since they cannot pretend to be exempted from them, because their lands shall be sold, and the money paid them for the same, which is a notorious cavil against that article, which promises them an exemption of taxes and impost for some years. It is to be fear'd, in case the lord Boreel (to whom I am writing concerning this affair) can obtain no prolongation for these people, by the intercession of the court of France, that they will proceed there with the execution, and expel them out of their old habitations and paternal inheritance, which however is one of the chief grievances, which are alledged against the treaty.

The fortifications of the fortresses La Torre Miraboca, (which lies higher up in the mountains) are still continued without ceasing, and with an extraordinary diligence: the garrison of the first is changed every month, the same is well provided with a large quantity of provisions, ammunition, and victuals, but is as yet unprovided of cannon, because the bastions are not yet advanced far enough. In short, these people being already in such great distress, are besides this in a continual fear to be every hour anew attack'd and abused, unless the hand of the Lord, by the intercession of some christian and compassionate powers, come to their assistance. Whatever endeavours or complaints have been made hitherto, to have the imprisoned children of both sexes released, it has proved all in vain, and the same are refused under pretence, to have first back the charges for their maintenance, which is an intolerable grief for the parents to be thus deprived of their children. The protestant cantons have very earnestly desired his highness the lord protector, by mr. Pell, that, in case a peace should be concluded between the crowns of France, Spain, and him, they might be included therein, chiefly thereby to render fruitless the treaties, which the popish cantons have formerly made with Spain, and whereof a copy is sent to your high mightinesses.

Wherewith, &c.

Geneve, Nov. 3, 1655. [N. S.]

High and mighty lords, &c.

sign'd

R. V. Ommeren.

A letter of intelligence to mr. Petit.

Paris, November 3, 1655.
October 24.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 264.

FRiday the king went a hunting at Vincennes, and returned on ſunday. He touched the ſick on monday, and parted yeſterday for Chantilly, where he is to make the Saint Hubert.

Monday the nuncio had audience about two of the clock, in which he much exhorted his majeſty (in the pope's behalf) to peace, and after gave his ſaid majeſty a brief, which the pope writes to him to that purpoſe. He alſo preſented him with another, by which the pope doth thank his ſaid majeſty for the edict by him given againſt duels, entreating him to put it to execution when time requires. The Venetian embaſſador had ſoon after his audience upon the ſame ſubject of peace. His majeſty anſwered unto both, that it ſhould not hold to him, and that his holineſs ſhould always find him diſpoſed thereunto.

The enemies are in the field with a numerous army, but they have undertaken nothing as yet; they ſtill threaten Queſnoy, but it's doubted whether they dare engage themſelves for fear the rain ſhould make them periſh. It's ſaid the king and the cardinal will approach the frontier, to give encouragement unto the oppoſition, which ſhall be made them in caſe they come.

Marſeilles, October $\frac{26}{16}$, 1655.

Duke of Vendoſme is returned to Toulon with all his fleet, except two ſhips and a fire-ſhip, which (as it is thought) remained in the fight (I have told you) between him and the Spaniards upon the coaſts of Catalonia, although he pretended to have made that loſs by ill weather. Soon after his arrival an order paſſed for releaſing of all Engliſh ſhips, which were detained in Provence.

The king of Spain has made a prohibition to bring any Engliſh merchandize in his eſtates, although he can hardly be without.

There is here a Genoa galley to carry to Rome the Portugal embaſſador, who cometh from Paris.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

Vol. xxxi. p. 302.

I Know well from a very good hand, that 169 (princeſs dowager) doth think herſelf very well ſatisfied with 112, not ſo much for the outward as the inward affection. Thus all thoſe of the (Amſterdam) magiſtracy did cajole her. Yea, ſhe ſaith, that ſhe is ſure of the affection of 112, that it is for 148; and that 130 (prince of Orange) is nothing. I could ſay many things as to this, being verily perſwaded, that 112, or thoſe that govern it, do hate 130, for the reaſons, which I have formerly mentioned, and are overjoyed for the misfortunes, which 130 hath had this ſummer with his fleets. And 112 will take, as well as all 145, a great delight, if 130 doth fall into a warr with 139. I have made objection to ſome, that 112 and 105 will be very much hindered in their 179 by the ſaid 154; but they made me anſwer, that there will be a good remedy to prevent it; that they will keep ſuch good, and ſo many 134 for the convoy, that 130 will let 105 in peace; as alſo they preſuppoſe, that 130 will be intereſſed to uſe well 105. In effect, to ſpeak freely, I do much wonder why 130 and 139 will cauſe their ennemies, as well concealed as publick, to laugh. 130 is very much deceived, if he believes, that he may rely upon 105, and as little upon 140. But if 130, muſt have friends, or if he deſireth to have 153, that the leſs harmfull, and the

king of Sweden king of Spain A. D. 1655.
leſs unfaithfull, will be always to him the 141 and 139. I do not ſpeak out of
any cordial affection, (for ſuch is not to be found amongſt the great ones) but out of an
affection of intereſt.
the protector Spain Sweden the ſtates of Holland
The intereſt of 130, 139, 141 is to be well together. In 105 there is no ſtability,
liberty
they float. They declare well, that they will maintain 195. But how? by binding and
prince of Orange grave William
tying 148 and 149 to ſuch inſtructions, and moſt ſtrong oaths. But by your
prince of Orange grave William
favour, if being at preſent altogether free of 148 and 149, they cannot preſerve
prince of Orange grave William
themſelves, how will they do, when 148 and 149 will be again in charge? for
though it be never ſo mean, yet their high birth will render them always formidable.
And as for the laws, though never ſo ſtrong, yet they will never be ſtrong enough to
prince of Orange grave William
hold 148 and 149. For the militia, as the ſame is already, ſo it will be always
prince of Orange grave William
for the future adherent to 148 and 149, and alſo the miniſters and the people like-
wiſe. The magiſtrates dare not then deny any thing; for if they ſhould, the miniſters,
ſtates of Holland
the militia, and the people would force them to it. And theſe 105 believing to avoid
prince of Orange
ſome diſſentions and civil contentions (by taking the 148) will fall into them ſome time
prince of Orange
or other through the ſuggeſtion of 148, who doth always get by this word *divide & impera.*
good Hollanders ſtates of Holland
Although that the 173 do perſwade themſelves, that this is the deſign of 105 or of
good Hollanders princeſs dowager
173, giving or making all this good uſage, all this good mein to 169,
Brandenburg prince of Orange Brandenburg prince of Orange
170, 148, to the end to plant jealouſy between 170, 148,
grave William prince Maurice of Naſſau
149, 185; but my underſtanding is too dull to comprehend this; for
ſtates of Holland
I can take all that but for a weakneſs of 105, having recourſe to a ſudden evill,
to remedy one that is remote, for at the laſt that is the worſt, which can happen unto
liberty
them, unleſs they will change their deſign, and inſtead of 195, (which they have had
ſtates of Holland
hitherto for the end) follow and embrace the contrary. Yea, it is ſaid, that 105 will *pro*
penſ. De Wit Sweden Denmark Opdam
ſpecie honoris ſend the 181 to 141, 142. Item, lay aſide 183.
Amſterdam ſtates of Holland
In ſhort, as well 112 as 105 have ſome maxims too ſubtle for me. I am,

This 5th of Nov. 1655. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

October 31, 1655. [N. S.]

IF in England the embaſſador of Spain will depart, here the embaſſador of France hath declared to have order (he calls it permiſſion) to return into France. He hath often made complaint to his friends, that here he did not effect any thing. But in effect it is, that he being come to reimbarque this ſtate in a new alliance, he findeth no diſpoſition in Holland but only for a treaty of commerce, wherein France is very little intereſted. And one of the ſtates general told me yeſterday, that they did believe the two crowns were very much diſpoſed to the peace; and without that, Spain would not engage in a new war to do a pleaſure to France and the partiſans of the houſe of Orange here: and thoſe of that houſe (yea the princeſs dowager herſelf) are very full of hope, that Holland will give ſome employment to that houſe, and that all anger and malice is almoſt quite laid aſide, by reaſon of the great reception made to her ſaid highneſs. But when one takes

Vol. xxxi. P. 277.

A. D. 1655. takes notice of the difference of Overyſſel, as green as ever, and that Holland doth ſide with Deventer, one muſt confeſs that the game is not yet won.

Since the extradition of the treaty of Brandenburg, the miniſters of the elector have in a conference very much preſs'd the promiſed aſſiſtance by the treaty; and when it was told them, that *via concordiæ*, item, the aggreſſion is to precede, they replied, that the danger was preſent, and did admit of no delay.

And to make the elector the more conſiderable, they ſay, that he hath wherewithal to pay his army of twenty thouſand men, and demand the ſuccours, not in money, (as was ſaid it ſhould) but in ſoldiers here entertained.

Thoſe of the Holland, (who are uſually *duces gregis*) have declared, towards the 9th of November there will be a meeting of the ſtates, and that then there will be debated upon this point, as alſo upon the nominating of embaſſadors for Sweden, Denmark, and Brandenburg.

But in general Holland is lukewarm or cold for the embaſſy, fearing that the king of Sweden will not hearken to it, and will defy it.

The earl of Witgenſtein having had yeſterday audience, (with the ſame ceremonies as meſſieurs Sparr and Chariſius had) did only propoſe ſome compliments; afterwards did recommend very much the aſſiſtance. And when they demanded of him this requeſt for aſſiſtance in writing, he did excuſe himſelf, for fear, ſaith he, of offending Sweden.

They write to the king of France, and the embaſſador Boreel, againſt the new impoſition upon the herrings.

Thoſe of Zwoll have writ, that they will alſo keep ſome of the companies, if thoſe of Deventer do the like.

All Friezland hath furniſhed for the Vaudois no more than nine or ten thouſand guilders.

2 November.

The lord preſident did propound yeſterday, at the requeſt of the miniſter of Brandenburg, that the preſent neceſſity; wherein the prince elector their maſter is in at preſent, doth require by all means, that he ſhould be aſſiſted, not only according to the quantity expreſs'd in the treaty, but alſo in proportion of the powerful enemy with the greater aſſiſtance. Upon which the provinces have reſolved and promiſed to declare themſelves.

The archduke Leopold hath likewiſe approved of the ſubmiſſion, according to the reſolution lately taken here concerning Alden Bieſen.

The embaſſador of France hath not yet ſignified his departure or revocation: he ſaith, that another is to ſucceed him in his place, and ſaith that he is to go upon the pacification between the two crowns, which the pope propoſeth at Boulogne. I am aſſured that the princeſs dowager doth declare to her creatures a great ſatisfaction of thoſe of Amſterdam, not ſo much for the outward as for the inward affection, which ſhe perſuades herſelf to have found in the hearts of all the magiſtrates. The ſentence againſt thoſe two priſoners ſo very moderate and favourable doth ſufficiently declare, that the court of Holland itſelf hath much reſpect to the houſe of Orange and of Naſſau. It is very certain, that the raet penſionary hath made his expreſs complaint, how that they puniſh thoſe two priſoners with the tail of a fox.

They ſpeak likewiſe of ſending this raedt penſionary embaſſador towards the Baltick ſea, ſending him away *ſub ſpecie honoris* to be rid of him, for in effect I do hold him to be one of the firmeſt. They ſpeak likewiſe of turning out or laying aſide the lord of Opdam.

In the mean time two things are yet conſiderable to the contrary: firſt that prince Maurice doth continue in earneſt to oppoſe prince William. Secondly, that the nobility of Twente, as well as the city of Deventer, do continue to oppoſe the ſaid prince William; and the princeſs dowager (as head of the party of the prince of Orange) doth labour for the ſaid prince William in the one and the other caſe.

The deputation to Overyſſel doth again halt, in regard that the lord Wybergen commiſſioner of Zealand is gone for Tolen, where his wife is to lie in being big with child. Alſo the lord of Renſwoude doth deſire to be excuſed, and thoſe of Guelderland have not yet named one for their commiſſioner,

In the end they have reſolved to ſend an order and commiſſion to mr. Pels, commiſſary at Dantzick, to tranſport himſelf to Marienburgh, there to compliment the elector and all the aſſembly of the ſtates of Pruſſia, to exhort them to union, and to preſerve their freedom and preſent ſtate; and to aſſure them, that this ſtate will contribute towards it all that they are able.

The embaſſador Chanut hath demanded audience for to-morrow, having order to return for France.

November 3.

The embaſſador of France conducted to his audience, and reconducted by the lords Beverning and Vierſen, did make a ſpeech full of ſpeculation, ſaying that he was ſent

thither for two ends; the one to offer to be in the ſame condition with this ſtate for the war of England; namely that neither France nor this ſtate ſhould make any peace, but with incluſion, the one of the other. Conſequently that France ſhould enter an open war againſt England with this ſtate. The ſecond cauſe for his coming he ſaith to be, to make an alliance with this ſtate here; in regard that the embaſſador Boreel on the behalf of this ſtate had made in France an overture of ſuch a thing (in ſubſtance) inferring from thence, ſince there hath been nothing to do or done in the one or the other, that the cauſe of his ſending ceaſing, his abode here did alſo ceaſe. Afterwards ſpoke of gratitude and ingratitude; that gratitude was a virtue not only particular, but alſo publick; that not only a perſon in particular was obliged to acknowledge the favours received, but likewiſe a ſtate and body politick was obliged to gratitude, and not to fail of its faith for the intereſt of its merchants, or for ſome profits; but not to offend the aſſembly, he ſaid, *My lords, I do not ſpeak to ungrateful perſons.* Afterwards he ſpoke in praiſe of this ſtate, or of thoſe that govern it, ſaying that they were not only prudent but alſo united, that the one and the other was requiſite and was apparent: that without this, this ſtate had never grown to ſuch a greatneſs of power, nor could preſerve itſelf. Afterwards he ſpoke in commendation of his king: of his power he ſpoke theſe words, that the preſent king was given to France by a miracle (one of the aſſembly hath ſaid ſince, that the king his father however did believe, that he came by natural and ordinary generation:) then he ſpoke of the mutual correſpondence, adding thereunto ſome words, that the king had loved and did love this ſtate, not that he ſtood in need of it, but becauſe he loved it. At laſt ended with theſe words: *This is that which I had to tell you in the behalf of the king my maſter*, and being ſilent, the lord preſident after auricular communication of his aſſeſſors, made a compliment more proper to the embaſſador in particular, and of the ſatisfactions, which they had of him; then upon the ſubject of his ſpeech; after which the embaſſador ſaid, *after having declared what I had to ſay on the behalf of the king my maſter, I now ſpeak in my own particular, that I give you thanks for all the civilities, which I have received during my abode here, preſenting you with my ſervice, &c.* And in regard the preſident had already declared in his firſt anſwer what he had ſtudied, he did not ſay much upon this laſt reply. A. D. 1655.

Here is news from Stetin and from Dantzick, that Cracow is no longer beſieged. That the Swediſh army is retreated in a bad equipage enough, and in danger of being deſtroyed by the Poles, and the Tartars. I believe, that the jealouſy here againſt the Swedes is very much diminiſhed.

As to the garriſons in Overyſſel, it is agreed upon, that all as well of Deventer as of Zwoll ſhall be withdrawn, but that afterwards they will adviſe to provide for Deventer. They have been in debate about the ſalaries of the judges, that have been employed about the buſineſs of Eaſt-Frieſland; ſome will have them to have ſix guilders *per diem*, others 10, others 12, but nothing concluded on.

November 5, 1655.

Notwithſtanding the reproaches, which the embaſſador of France did caſt upon this ſtate, they are in deliberation to give him a preſent, which will be of ſix thouſand guilders. They have given ſix thouſand guilders, but then it was when a treaty was made; yet in this caſe they did give to colonel d'Eſtrades ten thouſand guilders, as alſo to the embaſſador of England in the year 1651. But the quantity of the ſaid preſent is not yet reſolved on.

They have alſo propoſed (it ſeems by occaſion, that France doth declare itſelf ſo buſy) to ſend and keep reſidents at Madrid and Bruſſels. Yeſterday there paſſed big words and injuries between two members of the aſſembly about the determination of the ſalary, which the judges were to have, that had been employed about the buſineſs of Eaſt-Friezland, which at laſt is reſolved at ten guilders *per diem*, that they were employed, which will employ 600 guilders for each judge.

To mr. Pels at Dantzick is only ſent a ſingle order, no inſtruction, to tranſport himſelf to Marienburgh, to ſalute the elector, and to hear and ſee what paſſeth there.

Minard *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, November 4, 1655. [N. S.]

My Lord,

YOUR letter of the 29th of the laſt month hath very much rejoiced my lord, your father, who went in the morning to carry it to the Louvre, where the court arrived late laſt night, and from whence he is not yet returned. The poſt being ready to depart Vol. xxxi. p. 276.

A. D. 1655. I got him yeſterday to ſign a bond for 6000 livres, which I am going to receive. I will keep ſome of it in my hands to ſupply your occaſions againſt your arrival here.

Your father is furniſhing part of his houſe to lodge you and your lady at your arrival here.

Nieuport, *the* Dutch *embaſſador, to the protector.*

To his moſt ſerene highneſs the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

Vol. xxxi. p. 275. THE ſubſcribed extraordinary embaſſador of the lords the ſtates general of the united provinces beſeecheth, that it may pleaſe his moſt ſerene highneſs to authoriſe mr. William Croſs and John Becx the two ſurviving arbitrators of the demands for damages of the 22 ſhips in Denmark in the year 1652, mr. Edward Winſloe and James Ruſſell being both deceaſed, to ſee and ſettle the account of ſir Thomas Vyner, knight, concerning the monies, which by order of his moſt ſerene highneſs have been conſigned and paid unto him, on the behalf of the lords the ſtates general; and that the overplus, which hath not been due or demanded by the parties, who had pretended the ſame, may be reſtored to the ſaid lords the ſtates general, according to the promiſe of the ſaid arbitrators.

This $\left\{\begin{matrix}25\text{ Octob.}\\4\text{ Novemb.}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1655. WILL. NIEUPORT.

Chanut, *the* French *embaſſador in* Holland, *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, November 5, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxi. p. 299. ALthough I have had my audience of farewel of my lords the ſtates general with all the ſolemnities requiſite, I will not yet take my leave of you, ſince I do pretend to be your correſpondent to the very laſt moment of my abode here, which will be longer than I had hoped, in regard monſieur the nuncio is dead at Bruſſels, very ill for me, juſt as the order of nuncio in France was brought him to aſk for a paſs for me. We muſt endeavour to ſupply this inconvenience; but in the mean time I deſire you to do me the favour to get one of my lord protector for my goods and equipage of coach and horſes, to the end I may be ſure of one ſome way or other. If your treaty were ſigned, I ſhould not need any paſs; but I can hardly believe it is.

There is nothing certain yet come from Poland. They write from Cologne, that Cracow is taken, and the king of Poland retreated into Sileſia, forſaken by his people. In theſe provinces many believe, that the party which rules in Holland doth begin to loſe their credit.

Monſieur Beverning hath deſired to ſee me in particular before I go. In my next I will give you an account of our diſcourſe together.

Minard *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, November 6, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxi. p. 320. YOUR packet of the firſt of this month was delivered to me yeſterday. I have ſent away the letter to his eminence, who is with the king at preſent at La Fere, where, after ſome ſhort ſtay, they will advance further, they having advice given them, that the enemy hath an intent to beſiege Queſnoy.

My lord your father is ſtill at Queſnoy, and very angry you have left off writing to him: he had thought to have been here in town very ſuddenly, but this news of the court's departure ſo far off will keep him from coming.

Preſident

Preſident Viole *to monſieur* Marigny.

Bruſſels, Nov. 6, 1655. [N. S.]

I Am newly returned from the army: there hath been a great conference with all the generals and head officers of the army; ſome deſign is reſolved on, but what it is, is not yet to be made public. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxi. p. 321.

The queen Chriſtina, who is a catholic in her heart, is to make public profeſſion thereof at Inſpruck; and the pope will preſent her in the quality of a queen. He is ſending four nuncios to her, to meet her upon the confines of the eccleſiaſtical territories, and the cardinals de Medici and Heſſe two miles from Rome.

Nieuport, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE lord embaſſador of Spain has put off for ſome days his departure from hence; pretending that the paſs ſent him, on the 7th of October laſt paſt, was not made in due form. The lord protector being inform'd thereof, cauſed another to be deliver'd to him on tueſday laſt, and he was told at the ſame time, that he expected that he the ſaid lord embaſſador ſhould depart within four days out of this city. Many merchants here could have wiſh'd, that the differences between Spain and this ſtate could have been accommodated; but ſince they have got news here, that not only the Engliſh effects are confiſcated, but that alſo the Engliſh merchants and factors at Malaga, and in other places of Spain, are very much abuſed in their perſons, and thrown into vile dungeons, it is obſerved here very plainly, that almoſt the minds of all mankind are violently exaſperated againſt the Spaniards; and I am inform'd by a good hand, that ſeveral officers of the army, which having ſhewn a diſlike formerly againſt the preſent government, were retired into the country, and had deliver'd up their commiſſions, come now with great zeal back again, and offer their ſervices againſt Spain. There is no want of inclination here, to make a notable exploit againſt the king. In the beginning of this week it was reported every where, that the treaty betwixt France and this ſtate was entirely broke off; but it has pleaſed God to diſpoſe the minds on both ſides ſo, that the ſaid treaty was at laſt concluded and ſign'd here on wedneſday laſt at eight o'clock in the evening. The lord embaſſador of France came yeſterday morning, to thank me in very civil terms for the good offices, which it had pleaſed your high mightineſſes to do in this affair: he told me, that he intended that very night to diſpatch a courier to his court, ſince it was thought good, that the ratifications on both ſides ſhould be exchanged within fourteen days, and that fourteen days after no act of hoſtility ſhould any more be committed, neither under the pretence of repriſals nor otherwiſe. I hope that with the firſt I ſhall be able to ſend your high mightineſſes a copy of the articles agreed upon. Vol. xxxi. p. 296.

Wherewith, &c.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 5. 1655. [N. S.] High and mighty lords, &c.

ſign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

From embaſſador Nieuport.

MY LORD,

IN my laſt I acquainted your lordſhip, that the lord embaſſador of France refuſed on thurſday laſt to ſign the treaty, becauſe in the copy, which was to remain here, the commiſſaries and plenipotentaries of the lord protector were placed before thoſe of the king his maſter; but the day after I was inform'd by him, that the whole ſcruple conſiſted in this, that the ſaid king was ſtiled therein rex *Gallorum*, and not *Galliarum*. Having underſtood the ſaid difficulty, I thought myſelf obliged (according to their high mightineſſes order and reſolution) to procure, that the ſo long expected final concluſion of the ſaid treaty might not any longer be delayed. Accordingly I went to the ſecretary of ſtate, on the one ſide, and to the lord embaſſador, on the other, and took ſuch pains, that at laſt all is ſettled and ſigned in ſuch a manner as it was written, without any alteration; and obſerving, that every thing begins to be prepared for a war with Spain, I have made ſerious repreſentations, to the end that this government might once be perſuaded to accompliſh Vol. xxxi. p. 298.

A. D. 1655. the known treaty of Spain with their high mightineſſes. In relation whereunto, I have promiſes made me in very ſerious terms, that the ſame ſhall be taken in hand very ſoon. I will not be wanting duly to urge this affair. And am, after my conſtant recommendations,

My lord,

Weſtminſter, Nov. 5. 1655. [N. S.] Your lordſhip's

moſt humble ſervant,

W. Nieupoort.

Reſolutions of the ſtates general.

Sabbathi, November 6, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi. p. 315. WAS propoſed in the aſſembly, that the land commader of the bailywick of Bieſen did ſtile himſelf in his memoirs and requeſts as land commader of Aldenbieſen in the country of Liege, and that theſe laſt words, viz. in the country of Liege, were now and then inſerted in the reſolutions and records of their high mightineſſes. Which being deliberated upon, it was reſolved to declare thereby, that the ſame ſhall nor can, no ways, be underſtood to the prejudice of this ſtate in the right to the land commendary; and farther, that the ſaid Aldenbieſen in the country of Liege, which ſince the death of the late commader Hoenſbroek is left out of the ſaid reſolutions and records, ſhall be reclaim'd.

Sabbathi, Novemb. 6. 1655. [N. S.]

There being read in the aſſembly the former precedents, and what has uſually been done concerning the preſents which are made to the embaſſadors of the king of France, upon taking their leave as well as otherwiſe; after deliberation, it was agreed and reſolved upon, that to the lord Chanut, embaſſador of the ſaid king, being upon his departure, ſhall be given a gold chain of ſix thouſand guilders, and to his ſecretary likewiſe a gold chain of ſix hundred guilders. Secondly, that before the ſaid lord embaſſador be diſmiſſed, there ſhall be delivered to him, together with the ſaid preſent, a letter of recredentials to his king. Thirdly, that he ſhall be provided with a free paſs, for the ſending away and exportation of his baggage, coaches, and horſes; and that, for the conveniency of the ſaid tranſportation, for the uſe of the ſaid lord Chanut, a fit veſſel ſhall be freighted at the charge of the generality, however with all poſſible ſavingneſs. Fourthly, that a letter ſhall be ſent to the college of admiralty at Rotterdam, that their lordſhips would be pleaſed with all poſſible ſpeed, and without loſs of time, to order a ſhip of war to be got ready and maintained, to carry the ſaid lord embaſſador with his retinue to France. For which purpoſe the commiſſary Spronſen is ordered and appointed, to ſecond their high mightineſſes good meaning and intention in the ſaid college of admiralty by word of mouth, and to haſten the ſame, and by the ſaid opportunity likewiſe to cauſe the ſaid tranſport veſſel to be hired for the ſaid purpoſe by Huybrecht Scheepmoes merchant of Rotterdam aforeſaid, or by any other perſon, according to the circumſtances and in the aforeſaid manner; and afterwards make his report to their high mightineſſes of the effects of his commiſſion and occurrencies. Farther the lords of Beverning and Vierſen are deſired and hereby appointed, together with the delivery of the ſaid reſpective preſents and recredentials, to take leave of him, and to attend him with a good number of coaches. By the ſame opportunity their lordſhips ſhall recommend to the ſaid lord embaſſador in the ſtrongeſt manner, the intereſt of this ſtate, and eſpecially the ceaſing and preventing of the many exceſſes and loſſes, which amount to many millions, and have been committed and cauſed for many years running by the French to the inhabitants of this country in both ſeas. Secondly alſo, that the great imports, wherewith the herring and other fiſh at Rouen and other places in France are charged, may be aboliſhed, according to their high mightineſſes good meaning and intention contained in their reſolution of the 26th of October laſt paſt, making in due time their report of the whole; which reſolution of their high mightineſſes ſhall be iſſued, and the diſpatches reſulting therefrom delivered, without reſumption.

Nieuport, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the ſtates general.*

High and mighty lords,

Vol. xxxi. p. 266. MY lords, ſome days ago was iſſued here by the lord protector, with the advice of his council, the incloſed ordinance, touching the execution and obſervation of the laws and ſtatutes made againſt printing and publiſhing of ſcandalous books and pamphlets,

as alſo a further regulation of the preſs. Here is likewiſe publiſh'd a proclamation, whereby it is ordered, that all thoſe, that follow'd the party of the late king or his ſons, ſhall depart out of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the lines of communication before the $\frac{5}{15}$ of the month of November next; and in the preamble of the ſaid proclamation, it is ſaid, that the lord protector, by the advice of the council, had thought neceſſary to make and to publiſh a certain ordinance for the preſervation of the inland peace of this republick: the execution and obſervation of the ſame is conferred on the major generals of the reſpective counties and provinces, to whom all perſons, that have been up in arms againſt the republick and live there, muſt give ſecurity, that for the future they will behave themſelves peaceably. The names of the ſaid major generals, and the diviſion or repartition of the reſpective counties and provinces, is likewiſe publiſh'd in print, for every one's information: it contains the following names, viz. A. D. 1655.

Of Kent and Surrey, colonell Kelſey.

Of Suſſex, Hampſhire and Barkſhire, col. Goffe.

Of Glouceſter, Wiltſhire, Dorſet, Somerſet, Devonſhire and Cornwal, being the whole weſtern quarter, gen. Diſbrowe.

Of Oxfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Hertfordſhire, Cambridgeſhire, the iſle of Ely, Eſſex, Norfolk and Suffolk, lord deputy Fleetwood.

Of London, major general Skippon.

Of Lincoln, Notingham, Derby, Warwick and Leiceſter, commiſſary general Whaley.

Of Northamptonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Rutland and Huntingtonſhire, major Boteler.

Of Herefordſhire, Shropſhire and North Wales, colonel Berry.

Of Cheſhire, Lancaſhire and Straffordſhire, col. Worſley.

Of Yorkſhire, Durham, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland and Northumberland, the lord Lambert.

Of Weſtminſter and Middleſex, colonel Barkſtead, governor of the tower.

Moſt of them are ſet out already for their reſpective diſtricts, and now it is believed, that very ſoon ſome more orders will be iſſued againſt thoſe, that have ſerved on the king's ſide. The lord embaſſador of Spain don Alonzo de Cardenas ſet out laſt monday from here by water for Graveſend, and the next day was publiſh'd here in print the incloſed declaration of the lord protector with the advice of his council, ſetting forth in behalf of this commonwealth the injuſtice of their caſe againſt Spain. They ſay now, that within a very few days above forty frigats and men of war, well provided with all neceſſaries, will be able to put to ſea, and they are working with the greateſt diligence to fit out the reſt. The ſaid caſe againſt Spain is very much exaggerated. The council of Scotland has made a regulation, which was publiſh'd on the $\frac{17}{27}$ of October laſt paſt, touching veſſels coming from the united Netherlands, whereby it is ordered, that no perſons nor goods ſhall be permitted to come on ſhore without the conſent of the magiſtrate or officers of the place. That the maſters of the ſaid ſhips ſhall be obliged to produce a certificate of the place from whence they come, with an account whether the ſame is infected with any contagious diſtemper; whereupon thoſe that come from places not infected, muſt remain twenty days on board, and thoſe of infected places forty days. Laſt monday Sir John Dethick, the preſent lord mayor of London, took the oath at Weſtminſter in the hands of the barons of the exchequer after the ancient cuſtom, being accompanied thither by water by the maſters of the companies and a great many liverymen, and returned back in the like manner: beſides this there was a greater ſhow by land than in the former years, ſince thoſe of the mercers company, which he belongs to, out of ſome money, which in former times was bequeathed to the ſame for that purpoſe, made a triumphal ſilver chariot drawn by ſix white horſes to drive before him, wherein were three ladies very richly adorned, and accompanied by footmen and pages dreſſed in red and white clothes. Laſt week came back the Briſtol frigat, which was ſent with three victualling ſhips to the fleet of admiral Blake, but miſſed him. Admiral Penn, as I am inform'd, is diſcharged out of the tower, and at the ſame time of his place as admiral, which, as I hear, will be likewiſe the fate of general Venables.

Wherewith, &c.

November 3, 1655. [N. S.] high and mighty lords, &c. ſigned

Wm. Nieupoort.

Intelligence from ſeveral parts, ſent from Hamburg *by mr.* Bradſhaw.

Vienna, October 27, 1655. [S. V.]

THE Swediſh embaſſador Bielake hath had audience both of his Emperor's majeſty, as alſo the empreſs and king of Hungary at Eberſdorff. His ſpeech was more complimental than material, conſiſting chiefly in congratulation of their majeſties in their Vol. xxxi. p. 313.

A. D. 1655. happy inveſtiture with the crown of Hungary, and aſſuring them of his maſter's real and ſincere deſire to obſerve inviolable the ſacred confederacy between them. His anſwer was no leſs complimental, with all the reſpect that could be deviſed. In the mean time his imperial majeſty, knowing how far he hath to truſt to the Swediſh compliments, did the next enſuing day convocate ſeveral of the chief officers of his army by him at Eberſdorf, giving them a ſtrict charge to uſe all poſſible endeavours, that his appointed army of 50000 men may be raiſed with all expedition.

Hamburg, Nov. 6, S. V.

By the laſt poſt out of Poland we had news, that Cracow was ſurrendered to the Swedes with accord the $\frac{9}{19}$ paſt, and that their king thereupon having left four regiments of foot and two of horſe under command of major general Wurts in the city, was returning for Warſaw, where general Chamlinſky with 3000 horſe attended his majeſty's coming to preſent himſelf with 6000 Coſſacks at his majeſty's ſervice and devotion. As alſo that the Muſcovite had profered himſelf, if need were, to aſſiſt the ſaid king with 12000 Dutch ſoldiers, the beſt his whole army affords. But all this hath been ſince contradicted by divers, that ſhewed letters to the contrary, in as much as we muſt expect this night's poſt's confirmation, before we can give full credit to it. The elector of Brandenburg (which writes himſelf 45000 men ſtrong) is ſaid to be agreed with the ſtates of Pruſſia, but not with the great cities, who fearing of colluſion between him and the Swede, will not truſt him. Some days ago a Muſcovite envoy came to this city from Lubeck, but ſtaid no longer than one night, and he returned thither again. It's ſaid he came thither to ſpeak with the popiſh vice-chancellor, whom he meant to have found here: whither his journey further tends, he would not diſcloſe.

Dantzick, Nov. 10, S. N.

My laſt imparted unto you what paſs'd in Poland, and of the Swedes taking of Cracow, and the ending of the land-day here in Pruſſia, without any concluſion: they are now again met to ſee, if they can cloſe with the duke of Brandenburg, whereunto not only the gentry are inclined, but alſo the magiſtracy of the three great towns; but the commonalty will not conſent therein. It's now ſuppoſed, the king of Sweden is a ſetling of things at Cracow and the upper parts of Poland. *Interim* there is an embaſſador come from the Coſſacks to Warſaw with 3000 men, but admitted into town only with 50 horſe. What his deſire is, is not yet known, but if they join with the Swedes (as is ſuppoſed) the buſineſs in Poland will be in a manner ended, and ſo the war will return upon thoſe parts. A good compoſure of the buſineſs between the Swede and Brandenburg were to be wiſhed; otherwiſe if theſe parts of Pruſſia ſubmit unto him, there will be a hot diſpute between them. The Hollanders have undoubtedly put the duke upon this deſign. I wiſh it may not turn to his hurt. Here are ſome whiſperings, as if the king of Poland would wheel about unto theſe parts privately, and join with the duke. By this day's poſt from Koningſberg they write, the court of the duke of Brandenburg would gladly ſend an embaſſador for England, if he might be ſure of reſpective reception.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, November 7, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi. P. 337. A Few days ſince here arrived an expreſs from Caſall, who bringeth advice, that there hath been a meeting of the dukes of Savoy, of Mantua and of Modena, where there was reſolved amongſt them to ſend the ſaid expreſs to the king, to let him know the reſolution they had taken to provide for the ſafety of the frontiers of Piedmont, Montferrat, and the ſtates of Modena, by ſending 300 men of the army into the territories of Modena, who are to paſs the river Po upon a bridge of boats.

The pope doth ſtill continue to ſhew his inclination to the general peace; and on thurſday laſt the nuncio had audience of the cardinal; and after that he had read the letter, which his holineſs ſent him upon that ſubject, his eminence told the nuncio, that he had already done all that lay in his power to bring things to an accommodation, but the obſtinacy of the Spaniards was the only cauſe, why that hitherto there hath been no peace procured, as it hath always been the inclination of his eminence.

The ſaid nuncio hath ſince had audience likewiſe of the king, and after half an hour's ſpeech to his majeſty he preſented to him the letter of the pope, wherein he exhorts his majeſty to the general peace. His holineſs promiſes to ſend a legate to the place, which ſhall be choſen to debate about that great work, and to come thither himſelf if need be,

to advance the concluſion thereof. His majeſty did declare to the nuncio the great affection he had to the general peace, and how willing he would be to further it. This ceremony being performed, the nuncio went and preſented the queen with a letter likewiſe from his holineſs, who received it very reſpectfully, and gave likewiſe great teſtimony of her affection to the general peace. A. D. 1655.

The letters from Toulon, which arrived here on wedneſday laſt, adviſe, that the duke of Vendoſme, who was arrived there with his fleet, had cauſed the peace to be publiſhed between England and France. And here is alſo a ſtrong report ever ſince yeſterday, that the peace is concluded between the ſaid two nations. The earl of Brienne hath carried to the pope's nuncio an anſwer from their majeſties to the letters of his holineſs: That of the queen in ſubſtance, that the king her ſon will not be the laſt that ſhall ſend plenipotentiaries to the place, that ſhall be choſen to agree about the general peace.

On thurſday at night the nuncio did diſpatch two expreſſes, the one for Rome and the other for Madrid, to carry the news to the king of Spain, that their majeſties were willing, that a place ſhould be choſen to treat about the general peace; deſiring his catholick majeſty to do the like, and to ſend his plenipotentiaries as ſoon as might be. It is ſaid, that monſieur de Longueville and the lord keeper of the ſeals will be ſent thither on the behalf of France.

Mr. Peter Dunbar *to mr.* James Modiford, *merchant in* London.

Dantzick, October 27, 1655.

SIR, and vearie worthie friend, at your putting penn to paper, I can promiſe to write litle anſwerable to your expectation, unleſs the Breſlawes poſt from Sileſia (who brings us nou all the neues wee have out of Poland, I mean from Crokaw, and wher both armies lye neare, the Swedes haveing poſſeſt al the paſſes on the croſs-line from Warſhaw to Poſna, the borders of Greate Polland) come before I cloſe att noon, our evening poſt's departure being changed to nooneday, which wil make our newes henceforth alwayes 8 dayes ſtailer as in former times; onelie that I received yours of the 28 paſt, with a diminitive relation of the paſſages in Hiſpaniola, the Potugal, Spaniſh and Holland's aviſoes, yea a letter out of your owne fleet from the place from a ſick hand nou dead, runing much contraire, and ſtil threatening a blow at Blake, whom they think lyes in great danger of the Spaniſhe freſh and powerfull navie commanded againſt him. The houſe of Auſtria hes bien ſo much ane enemie to our religione, that none has cauſe to wiſh his victorie; beſides our native obligation to pray, that the navie, the walls of our little world Britaine, may endure undefiable. By al appearance the Swedes progreſs in this kingdome hes had its hight, and is beginning to decline; the reaſones in my judgment, two. The præcipitat advanceing ſo far with ſo few men, in ſo vaſt a countrie, which lyes open, and you know hes no paſſes nor ſtrenthes, which can be ſecured for a ſaiffe retrate, upon ſome few diſguſted proditors aſſeveration and promiſs of a general complyance, though the multitude of commonalitie being quite of a contraire minde. The ſecond reaſone I find the enemies rude proceedings, perhapps neceſſitated to content a diſcontented and unpayed hungrie armie, with the ſpoyle firſt of churchmens lands and eſtates, next of churches and cloyſters, and nou of al in general: Yea, thoſe that ſubmitted firſt and moſt willinglie, beginn to groane ſo ſoare under the Swediſh yoke, that not onelye by ther daylie revolts, bot wher they can by ther manifeſtationes diſwade all men to follow their courſe. No doubt the Swedes ambaſſadors have had reports of the taking of Crakow, and ſudden expectation of a new coronation, which wee find publiſhed in the papers from all quarters. Bot wee have certantie of the contraire, viz. ther retreate from thence, with no ſmall loſs, ſome 24 cannon left behinde, and many officers of high qualitie killed and taken. The king's brother-in-law Friderick land-graff of Heſſen, with al his company, amongſt whom the duke of Naſſaw Dillenberg, wer killed at Koſtian, a Sweedes garriſon in great Polland, paſſing to the king. The king at firſt was reſolved (though unprepaired againſt ſuch ane enemie, of whoſe amitie and conjunctione againſt the Muſcowiter he wes other wayes aſſured) to have hazarded al on a deſperat battel, comitting the ſucceſs to God and his good cauſe; bot by counſel wes diverted, and perſwaded to retire, and draw the enemie further from the borders, which both parties hoped to be advantageous. Wee thot our armie ſhould encreaſe by the daylye gathering countrie-ſupplies, and ſome hopes from the emperor, and prince of Tranſilvania, the Tartars and Koſakes upon the point of aggriement. The enemie ſuppoſed to be weakned by his farr march, and leaveing garriſons behind. Bot the enemies hopes by encouragement from his leader the malcontent under chancellor Radriewſki wer, that his forces wold daylie augment, and al the countrie come in, and help to expell the old king, which I think accordingly had iſſued, if the Swedes had been as modeſt to the churchmen, churches, and the common people, as their firſt entrie promiſed. Vol. xxxi. p. 346.

A. D. 1655. miſed. Bot nou any wyſe man may ſee, that although al the inhabitants of the Swedes dominions wer tranſplanted hither, and divided as cunninglie as the witt of man could deviſe, when they ſhall look on the number of the conquered, ponder the robuſtnes of ther bodies, ther qualificatione to warr, in al requiſites, wanting nothinge bot diſcipline, which time amongſt the experted Swedes wold ſoone teach them, they muſt be amazed, and ſtand in continual feare of a maſſacre. I muſt injeniouſlie confeſs, though I cannot bot wiſh this kingdom wel, wher I have had my being ſo long, and built my neſt for my poſteritie, yett I forſee a prodigeous perſecution of our religione, ſo ſoon as the Sweede is forced to retire; and therefore pray God, that this warr may end in a faire treatie, to which his highnes authoritie can contribute much, ſince wee waite both French and Hollands ambaſſadors to interpoſe the mediatione; and houever the ſtate of England, for politick cauſes, may ſeeme to connive at the Swedes progreſs, yet the trade of England (which in peaceable times wes not the leaſt towards theſe parts) wil finde a greate change to the much decay of the ſame. I wil not inſert my reaſones, which you may gueſs att; but darr tel you, if the duke elector Brandenburg declaire againſt the Sweedes, the newes whereof wee expect to morrow from ane aſſembly att Marienburg 6 miles hence, wher his ambaſſadors and the ſtates and frie tounes of Pruſſia are treateing for a conjuctione offenſive and defenſive againſt the Sweedes, the duke haveing a brave armie of neare 30000 neare this place, which ar marching towards the frontiers of Pruſia on al ſydes; I ſay in the poſture that Pruſſia is nou in, if they be loyal on to another, and God be with them, they ar able to repel al the Sweedes armies. One thing I cannot omitt, er'r I cloſe, that efter that king's arrivall at Warſhaw, (wher the keyes met him at the firſt meſſage his trompeter) all the king's and noblemens houſes wer ſacked and ſpoyled to a naile in the wall, yea fixed pictures, looking-glaſſes, and coſtlie peeces of Marmure digged out of the walls, the artillerie-houſe plundered, and all this putt on veſſels to be tranſported by water, bot lye as yet by the way feareing a ſtopp. This makes me think they minde not (I may not ſay they darr not) to poſſeſs the Eagles neſt. I muſt complaine alſo, that their ſhipps ſtopp my deſigne, in not admitting the Engliſh to our port, that I cannot have conveniencie to ſend you the cucumbers and wine, which lyes in readines, except mr. Kemp help mee, as he has promiſed to carrie all about with him for Konigſberg and the Pillew, wher he intends to embarke in your ſhipps, which wer forced to unload there. And now forced to cloſe, I muſt delay what the poſt brings this day and to morrow, till mr. Kemp's departure this weeke, and til then and ever reſt, your regardful and affectionat

friend and moſt humble ſervant,

P. Dunbar.

Captaine Cock, they ſay, is to marrie the rayreſt beautie in this toune, and to morrow ſhould be contracted, bot is now aboard of the Swed admiral.

Cardinal Mazarin *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Compiegne, November 9, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

Vol. xxxi. p. 352. I Have nothing more to add to your letters of the firſt of this month, ſince that at laſt the treaty is ſigned, and by that means all the ſcruples, which were remaining, are removed. At the ſame time that I received this good news, I gave an account thereof to the king, who did declare as much joy, as it doth deſerve. I can aſſure you alſo, that he did declare no ſmall ſatisfaction of your cares. I will not ſay any thing for as much as concerneth myſelf; you know well enough, what I have done to advance ſo good a work, of ſo much importance for the good and peace of both nations, to judge of the contentment, which I have to ſee it ſo happily accompliſhed. And moreover, the love I have always had for you will not permit you to doubt, that I am not overjoyed at the honour, which you have gotten in this negotiation. I do then rejoice with my whole heart, referring myſelf to the letters of monſieur de Brienne concerning the ratification. And I will only add, that for many conſiderations it is neceſſary, that you do proclaim, where you are, by public demonſtrations of joy and uſual ſolemnities in the like re-encounters, the happy ſucceſs of this buſineſs. As for a nearer alliance, all which I can ſay unto is, that his majeſty doth deſire it, and will be always ready to embrace it; but before we ſend you his intentions as to particulars, we muſt foreſee what propoſitions they will make to you.

I thank

I thank you for the news, which you give me. I can aſſure you, that we do not omit any thing, that may advance the accommodation of both crowns of the north. I pray you once more to do your endeavours for the raiſing of 2000 Scots; and likewiſe, whether one thouſand Engliſh cannot be had, and one thouſand Iriſh. I believe for the laſt they will not make any great difficulty. A. D. 1655.

When you ſee a time to ſpeak about the reſtitution of my two ſhips, I pray do not loſe the opportunity.

If you conceive, that by ſending to the lord protector ſome preſent, whether barbs or ſtuffs of Milan to make tapeſtry, that it may prevail any thing, you will do me a pleaſure to let me know it: I will endeavour to have them. I will now fervently purſue your particular concernment. This late good ſervice hath now very much fortified the title of your juſt inſtances, and doth facilitate to me the means to declare unto you, that I am, &c.

Bordeaux, *the father, to his ſon, the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, November 9, 1655. [N. S.]

My son,

I Have received your letter of the fourth at Genitoy, with another letter from monſieur la Baſtide, who ſtaid at Paris to receive my orders what courſe he ſhould ſteer. I ſent him word that I would make haſte to Paris to ſpeak with the earl of Brienne, to whom I adviſed him to deliver his letter rather than to the court, and to take his orders from him, to the end not to fall into this inconveniency to ſee him diſpleaſed at a news ſo important to be ſent to others, before it comes to his knowledge. The ſaid monſieur la Baſtide arrived about noon, and I made to be in this city at night, where preſently I went to monſieur de Brienne, to whom I ſhewed your letter; and after he had peruſed it, he declared to me a great deal of joy for the good news that your treaty was ſigned. This news was preſently ſent to the queen, who is in this city; and I went and communicated it to the chancellor and ſurintendents. I ſhall do my endeavour, that all may be ratified, and approve of what you have done. Vol. xxxi. p. 341.

Were it not out of a paternal love to you, I would not have come from Genitoy, nor intereſſed myſelf any more in the affairs of this court.

I am ſure, I have been no bad ſollicitor for you about your arrears, that ſatisfaction may be made to you; ſo that you have no reaſon to complain of me, and to forbear writing to me as you have.

Monſieur de la Baſtide is gone to find out his eminence. The earl of Brienne hath promiſed me to inſert in his letter to his eminence your particular condition.

The earl of Brienne did not open your letter to his eminence, nor the articles, but ſent them away without peruſing them.

To Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Calais, Novemb. 9, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

I Take a very great ſhare in all that doth concern you, and more particularly when any thing doth concern your honour. I am now rejoicing amongſt the public acclamations with France and England, for the happy ſucceſs of your enterprize, whereof the advantageous iſſue will eternize your name, and that of your poſterity. You are now rid of all trouble and diſquietneſs of mind, and in a condition to recompence your paſt labours and troubles with the moſt ſolid pleaſures, which England can afford you; which can never be perfect, till ſuch time that madam de Bordeaux doth encreaſe them through her preſence. Vol. xxxi. p. 348.

Roſenwing *and* Chariſius, *the* Daniſh *agents, to the ſtates general.*

High and mighty lords,

IN regard we the underwritten are informed, how that their noble great lordſhips, the lords, ſtates of Holland and Weſtfriezland, are to meet this week; and our deduction, as alſo ſeveral memorandums concerning the liquidation of the proceeds of the Engliſh ſhips and goods, being received by the provinces of Holland and Weſtfriezland, according Vol. xxxi. p. 350.

A. D. 1655. to their high and mighty lordſhips reſolution of the 29th of October laſt, into farther deliberation, and the ſame being required to declare themſelves upon them with all ſpeed: wherefore we do moſt humbly and friendly deſire herewith, that your high and mighty lordſhips would be pleaſed to diſpoſe the ſaid lords ſtates of Holland, to the end the ſaid liquidation, and whatſoever concerneth the ſame, may be undertaken in this next aſſembly of the lords of Holland, to be by them decided to the ſatisfaction of our king, in reſpect of the damages ſuſtained by his ſubjects during the war between the two commonwealths; and likewiſe that order may be given for the ſpeedy payment of 24000 rix dollars, remaining yet unpaid of the promiſed ſubſidy, by virtue of the treaty of the $\frac{8}{18}$ of February 1655, between the king and this ſtate.

Your high and mighty lordſhips

Hague, Nov. 9, 1655. [N. S.] humble ſervants,

H. W. Rosenwing,
Peter Charisius.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, Nov. 9, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi. p. 354. MR. Jones of Yapton near Arundell, and mr. Walker of Pulborugh near Petworth in Suſſex, are men, who are ſtill conveigling people to and fro, which by accident I heard Charles Stuart tell Wilmot of.

Vere Cromwell hath been privy to all Morden's actions, as alſo Randal Egerton, the earl of Rivers, Booth, &c. This earl's brother, with another gentleman, is juſt now going hence for England: you will do well in having them examined, for they had long diſcourſe with the king.

This night we expected the lord Wentworth, ſir William Swan, and ſir Charles Cotterell, who is to be governor of the duke of Glouceſter. His tutor Lovell, who is come from England, of whom I have often writ unto you, it ſeems is let to paſs. Sir Edward Walker is here alſo.

A meſſenger is ſent to young Goring into Spain, who hath power to appear as ambaſſador there on the breach, and is joined with Ormond; but this laſt poſt, as well from England as Flanders, gives not ſo lively hopes as the former, which in ſome meaſure aſſured us: you know beſt whether there is reaſon for it.

Alderman Bunce will be here this week. Maſſey's laſt letters ſay him to be at Elſenore.

I looked to have heard from you, according to your promiſe in your laſt. I pray let me not fail to hear from your ſelf or your ſervant weekly; and always by Cudner, till you hear to the contrary.

Remember Wilſon: let him ſend by Wicket.

I had no letters from you this poſt.

The duke of York hath been ſent for, as I have ſaid, but yet deſires to be excuſed. He hath, as by his letters this laſt poſt, ſent the lord Gerard hither expreſs, with inſtructions to treat of what may concern him; and if occaſion be, the lord Gerrard will be here within a fortnight. The duke is unwilling to quit France. The peace there they fear is done. Charles Stuart is much troubled, that they in France treat with you. Bamfield and other of the preſbyterian agents have been lately in Paris, and returned back to London. As to Bamfield, Charles Stuart hath a particular animoſity to him; yet the queen, duke, Jermyn, and lord Gerard make uſe of him. They run a deſign apart there. You can not imagine, how this confounds the council here. Charles Stuart uſed his commands by letters, that they ſhould not meddle or make particularly with Bamfield. They again juſtify him. Both govern themſelves with much jealouſy.

Hyde is very fearful of being laid aſide, which makes him omit no way, which may keep him up, though to the ruin of thouſands. This cauſed him to promiſe much to be done on his deſign in England and Scotland before Chriſtmas.

The Spaniſh ambaſſador is expected and looked for here (I mean him in England) to be come away. Ormond is troubled at Wall's being hanged at Tyburn on Wedneſday laſt was ſeven night.

Yeſterday looking on the news-book of our council, I obſerved thus:

Letters to the king of Sweden and his brother prince Adolphus, in anſwer to a letter to the king of Denmark; another to the Spaniſh ambaſſador in Holland, ordered to be prepared and made ready to be ſent by the poſt this day.

One Arnot, a Scot, ſon to ſir James, is baniſhed the court for beating Armorer. The equery breeds daily quarrels with thoſe of that nation, of which there are many here.

The princeſs royall goes home next week for Holland. The king brings her to Santen, A. D. 1655.
being two days journey.

I pray fail not to let me hear by the next; and what you promiſed in your laſt, let me have without fail.

The commiſſioners of the treaſury, to the right honourable the councill.

IN purſuance of your lordſhipps order concerning the ſumme of two thouſand one hundred pounds, due from the Spaniſh leiger, wee did direct the receyver of London to take care for bringing in thereof; whereunto we have receyved this account, that the ſaid leiger is gone from London, and no goods left in his houſe, whereby the ſame may be leavyed; which wee humbly repreſent to your lordſhipps, and leave it to your conſideration. Vol. xxxi. p. 365.

Octob. 30, 1655.

B. Whitelocke. Th. Widdrington.
E. Mountagu. W. Sydenham.

Tho. Armſtrong *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

The 30 October, 1655.

ALL due reſpects premiſed, that I have done no act or thing in relation to his highneſs or the publique, that hath merited the hard meaſure I have ſuſtained by above 7 monthes chargeable impriſonment, my owne innocency doth engage me to averre to your honour; and not onely ſo, but to beg that if any legall crime can be laid to my charge, that I might be brought to a tryall; but that ſince my impriſonment, I ſhould in any meaſure render my ſelfe ſo culpable, as to draw your honour's diſpleaſure upon me manifeſted by your order for my cloſe impriſonment, cannot come into the compaſſe of my imagination. I know not what in your information your honour hath received concerning my keeping a horſe, which from the ſearch made for him, I have reaſon to conjecture to be part, if not the principall, charge againſt me. Now to the end your honour may not be abuſed by the officious or malicious information of any, nor retaine your prejudice againſt me, I ſhall humbly take leave to give you an account thereof, as I ſhall, if called to it, venter my ſelf upon. Vol. xxxi. p. 363.

Being reduced by my chargable impriſonment tò ſome want of money, I was conſtrained to preſs a freind to ſupply me; he being unfurniſhed of money, and willing to anſwere my deſire, gave me the horſe in queſtion for my releife, and I in hopes of a ſpeedy chapman willingly accepted, but having cauſed him to be brought to towne, I found I could not ſell him in the market without great loſs, and ſo was conſtrained to keepe him at charge, till I could get a reaſonable price for him, which no ſooner was offerred but gladly received by me. Right honourable, of the truth hereof (if called) I am ready to depoſe; and if any other matter or thing be laid to my charge, I beſeech you let me know my time and accuſer; and I earneſtly beſeech you to take the premiſſes into conſideration, and if it may ſtand with your wiſedome, free me from any impriſonment upon ſecurity, or at leaſt, if I muſt longer ſuffer under your diſpleaſure, that I may enjoy the liberty allowed to other priſoners, which favour will exceedingly oblige,

Right honourable,
you ſupplicant and ſervant,
THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

Right honourable, I beleive I could give you better ſatisfaction then I can poſſibly here inſert, if I might have the favour of waiting on you.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABE SIR,

I Have received yours of the 19th preſent, and ſent forward yours to mr. Rolt, from whome as yet I heare not, nor can I learne from any, where he is: but that I preſume you have letters from him by ſome other conveyance, I ſhould be in feare of him. Vol. xxxi. p. 378.

By the laſt poſt I gave you notice of the choyce of a new deputie here, with a little of the manner of it. I expected in this your laſt letter to have underſtood from you the reſolution of his highnes and the councell touching the buſines, which concernes the old one, but it ſeemes that ſleepes, or there is not leaſure yet for it.

To

A. D. 1655. To the encloſed paper of intell. I have nothinge to add, but that I am

Sir,

Hamburg, Octo. 31, 1655. your very humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Minard *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, November 10, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxi. p. 368. MOnſieur de la Baſtide is gone with his letters to find out the court. Your father having writ to you at large about that buſineſs, I will ſay nothing to it; only he is ſo pleaſed with the good news of it, that he hath ordered me to take up money to pay your bills of exchange, and he will be ſecurity, which I ſhall do with as much ſpeed as may be. I wiſh your lordſhip much happineſs with the good ſucceſs of your treaty, for which we are all glad here.

A letter of intelligence from col. Bamfylde.

SIR,

Vol. xxxi. P. 373. MY arivall in this place was ſoe late on ſaturday night, that I wanted tyme to have written to you by that poſte; which was noe great omiſſion, ſince I coulde not have advertiſed you by that occaſion of any thing, that coulde have recommended the trouble of a letter. The principall buſineſs you intruſted mee with cannot yet be affected; the

Langlad Rouſline

chiefe perſons, with whome it is to be tranſacted, 858 and 869 being at the courte, which is not likely to returne till the end of the next weeke, allthough the king intends to be here this evening, only to viſit his mother and his miſtreſs, but returnes to Compiene the next day, where the cardinall and the body of the court remaynes, in order to the concluding of a buſſineſs, of which, if they had been ſeaſonably advertiſed, the inconveniencyes, which muſte have ariſen from it, might have changed the whole condition of affayres in this kingdome, and would more than have counterbalanced the proſperity of theiſe tow laſte ſommers. The deſigne was contrived and carryed on by madame du Chattillion, to engage mareſchall d'Hauquincourte, whoe is governour of Peronn, and Han, tow principall fronteire garriſons, together with Dourlance, Corbei, and Aras, to have declared for the prince of Condy, and for the generall peace; allbeit that the critticall diſcovery of this has ſuſpended the imediate putting the deſigne in execution, and brought the cardinall and theiſe governours to a treaty; and that it is believed a worke of noe great difficulty to ſatisfye the reſt, except d'Hoquincourte; yet if he alone proceeds in his deſigne, it may occaſion a greater change here, then is eaſily imaginable. Madam Chattillion, whoe has much more kindeneſs to the prince of Condy, then what theyr affinity produces, and with whome mareſchall d'Hauqincourte is deſperately in love, is impriſoned in the Baſteile as the conductreſs of this affaire. Concerning the peace betwixt Spayne and this crowne, you may full as well, if not better, judge of the likelyhood or improbality thereof, by your knowledge of the artickles of agreement betwixt you and France, which not any in this place is yet privye to. As an advance to the peace, a treaty is concluded on, and the nomination of the perſons, tyme, and place left to the pope. This I knowe cannot be newes to you, but what is further privately reſolved on concerning it the cardinall

by 847, and what the conſequencys of this treaty are like to bee, I may ere longe be able to advertiſe you, as ſoone as you and I can ſpeake with 859. Touching the corre-

kinge of Swede cardinal

ſpondence betwixt the 841. 48. 21. 20. 73. 30. 6. 22. and 847, I ſhall then likewiſe informe you. Concerning the Swediſh affayres, wee are informed here, that they are ſtill proſperous, but Crackovia not taken. The emperor armes apace, being alarmed at the ſucceſs of the Swede; he has ſent Pickolominy to mediate an accorde, with orders (if he findes the king of Swede reſolved not to be otherwiſe ſatisfyed, but by the conqueſt of Poland) to let him knowe, that the emperor will declare himſelf in the behalfe of the king of Poland, and aſſiſte him. The pope is rayſing an armye likewiſe to the ſame purpoſe, which will march ſpedily; the report is 20000 ſtronge, but the truth will be 14000; and towards the maintenance of that warr, he has ſuſpended the diſpoſing of divers cardinalls places, which are vacant, and ſeverall other church endowments, which yielde a large

Buck.
revenue. 860 is jelous, that what I ſay of coming hither about leavyes only, is but pre- A. D. 1655.
tended, to cover ſome deſigne of greater importance. I have allmoſte convinced him of
t o w gaine
the contrary. Concerning 9. 8. 73. 47. 39. 90. 55, I cannot yet 317 what 'tis poſſible in a little tyme and ſome induſtry I may. Pray be pleaſed to let mee know by the firſt occaſion, whether the agreement with the French has not changed your thowghts concerning 859, whoe I find much fitter for our occaſion then 858, and really the fitteſt perſon in
o f warr e card.
this kingdome, if you ſtill believe the 498. 48. 21. 5 the 711. 20 of 847 as materiall to you nowe, as before the peace, trade being nowe ſecured. This will be requiſite for my ſpeedy knowledge, and your letters directed thus, *A monſieur mon. le collonell Beauple a l'Hoſtell du Maine rue de Jean fleury, a Paris.* They will come ſafely to the hands of, ſir, your

Paris, Nov. 10. 1655. [N. S.] moſt humble and moſte faithfull ſervant,

J. Beauple.

Letters of intelligence.

Paris, the { 10 November, / 31 October, } 1655.

THE king having made the St. Hubert at Chantilli parted from thence on thurſday for Compiegne, where his majeſty has ſojourned until now. He intended to go to la Fere, but the enemies having undertaken nothing, contenting themſelves to roam about Condé and Queſnoy, his majeſty has not ſtirred. The mareſchall of Turenne having caſt 1500 men into Queſnoy hath withdrawn himſelf with the army to St. Quintin. His chiefeſt quarter is at Riblemont. It's thought he will ſhortly betake himſelf to winter quarters, there being no likelihood of the enemy's undertaking any ſiege, fair weather being paſt, and the ſeaſon ſo far advanced. Vol. xxxi. p. 369.

In the interim the ſaid mareſchal is come to Compiegne, to labour after the agreement of ſome governors of the frontier of Picardy, who were not ſatisfied with the court, to which they have given great jealouſies, chiefly the mareſchal of Hocquincourt, governour of Peronne, the marquis of Mondejeu, governour of Arras, mr. de Chaulnes, governour of Dourlans, who had already made a ſtrict union amongſt themſelves to favour and uphold one another. This is the true cauſe of the king's ſtaying at Compiegne; but it's hoped the buſineſs will have no conſequence, and that money will end it.

It was certified unto me laſt night, that madam de Chaſtillon had been arreſted in her caſtle of Marlou, it being diſcovered, that ſhe had ſome ſecret intelligences with mr. le Prince.

All honeſt people do much rejoice at the happy ſigning of the treaty between the two ſtates, which will reſtore unto us the liberty of trading; and chiefly thoſe of the religion, who wiſh much proſperity to his highneſs my lord protector, and pray God without ceaſing for his preſervation. You know what inſtances the pope makes towards the two crowns, to induce them to peace. His nuncio received the king's anſwer (by the diligence of the count of Brienne) the { 5th inſtant / 24th paſt; } and the next day the ſaid nuncio ſent two poſts, one to Rome, and the other to Madrid. It's thought, it's to make the Spaniards condeſcend on a place to the treaty, where the plenipotentiaries of the two ſtates ſhall meet to negotiate.

Marſeilles, the { 2 Novemb. / 21 Octob. } 1655.

This is to tell you, that ſince the releaſing of our England ſhips in this province, the duke of Vendoſme has cauſed the liberty of trading to be publiſhed at Toulon, which is alſo to be publiſhed here to-morrow, until the ſigning of the treaty between my lord protector and France, whereof the news is ſhortly expected.

Major-general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

THrough God's mercy I came hither on ſaturday night laſt, but with a great deale of difficultie, the rivers in the vale being more out, and the floods greater, then the oldeſt Vol. xxxi. p. 375.

A. D. 1655. oldeſt man here can remember. On munday morning I ſent for capt. Clud, but he being from home came not to me, till tueſday morning, and after ſome conference with him I ſent letters to the ſeverall gentlemen apoynted commiſſioners to meete me on fryday morning at Nottingham, where I doubt not they wil bee, yf the floods prevent not. How wee then ſpeed, and of our further proceedes, and how the Lord ſhall bleſſe us therein, you ſhall, God willing, be advertiſed, by, ſir,

Screaveton, Octob. 31, 1655. Your moſt affectionate freind to ſerve you,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Capt. Cludd tels me, that he hath heard nothing from you concerning your reſolution as to the putting in mr. Withers to bee poſt-maſter of Scroobye, whome he affirmes to bee a very fit man.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

The 6th of November 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxi. P. 325. THEY have reſolved to give a preſent to the embaſſador of France of a chain of gold of ſix thouſand guilders, and ſix hundred guilders to his ſecretary; and in regard he will go home by ſea, they have ordered him a man of war to tranſport him.

They have examined the act of ſubmiſſion of the archduke Leopold about the buſineſs of Gemert; but they have very much diſputed upon the title of the archduke of great maſter, &c. fearing leſt that ſhould give ſome prejudice to the buſineſs itſelf. And therefore they will conſider of it again on monday.

The Hans towns have writ and made complaint, by reaſon that Holland will charge the public miniſter of the ſaid towns with the thouſandth penny. Item, by reaſon, that in Zealand in the year 1652 they did plunder him, without that the admiralty would ever obey the reſolution of the ſtates general, requiring that they ought to reſtore what was taken from him.

The 8th of Nov.

From the country of Outremeuſe or from Maeſtricht are come expreſs letters this morning, that the French are come into the ſaid country, and have carried away ſix of the chiefeſt of Roledu, declaring that they will have contributed for them, before they will releaſe them, ſince that the king of Spain doth draw contribution from them, as well ordinary as extraordinary, ſo that there was propoſed, that a retortion might be uſed in the country of Limburgh, to the end that Spain might ceaſe from drawing contribution; and that ceaſing, that the French will alſo give over uſing in a hoſtile manner the inhabitants of the country of Outremeuſe.

There is great likelihood, that the officers of this ſtate, who are there, do invite the French to do ſuch a thing, to the end that thoſe officers may quietly fleece the ſheep all alone.

Here are letters come from Stetin of the 30th of October, which do aſſure, that Cracow is not taken, and that the Swediſh army is in a bad condition; but I believe the correſpondent is a little miſinformed, for certainly on the 10th of October the Swedes were then in Cracow, having forced the king of Poland to retreat into Sileſia, ſo that at that time the Swedes were maſters in the field; but the Rhinegrave did lately ſhew letters of the total defeat of the Swedes; likewiſe that Warſaw was delivered of the Swedes.

The ſtates of Guelderland aſſembled at preſent at Arnheim having heard, that the embaſſador of France was going away, and that he had made ſome complaint, or at leaſt ſpoke ſomething as if this ſtate had refuſed to renew the alliance, have writ to the ſtates general, deſiring that they will yet undertake and finiſh the treaty of renovation of alliance with France, if the ſaid embaſſador be ſtill here; and if he be gone, that orders may be ſent to the embaſſador Boreel to do it in France. But upon this nothing is yet reſolved on; only that they will adviſe their principals about it.

9 November.

The complaint concerning the hoſtility of the French in the country of Outremeuſe, and the reſpective inſtance to cauſe them to reſolve upon a new retortion againſt the inhabitants of the country of Limburg, is referred to the council of ſtate.

The lords of Roſenwinge and Chariſius have, by a memorandum, repreſented and required, to the end that the ſtates of Holland, who are to meet this or the next week, may be admoniſhed to declare themſelves at laſt in conformity to the demand of the king their maſter to be indemnified concerning the damages, which his ſubjects have received during the war of England.

Item, that the king may have paid him the 24000 rix dollars remaining due upon the subsidy, which was promised to the king of Denmark by the treaty of the $\frac{1}{8}$ of February 1653; upon which is resolved that they will admonish the lords of Holland and the other provinces. A. D. 1655.

Those of Embden have again this day presented a memorandum full of complaint, concerning the diminution of their garrison. They would not enter any thing about it, but it was delivered them back again without any resolution, wherewith they are departing.

10 November.

The resident of Poland hath represented by a memorandum the levies, which the Swedes make here in several places, requiring that the same may be forbidden them and prevented; whereupon the states of Holland are required to inform themselves about it, and to give order what they will have done. Concerning the government of Gemert is also resolved according to the desire of the earl of Gleen.

They are here very much surprised at the news of the taking of Cracow; as also that royal Prussia doth yet declare themselves, that they will be for him, who is master of Poland and of the Weyxel, and that the said elector hath enough to do.

The magistrate of the Lisle hath sent a duplicate of his letter and information concerning the two daughters of Amsterdam, who have put themselves into a cloister at Lisle; but in regard that they made here some priests prisoners by way of retortion, they say, let the priests speak.

11 November.

The embassador of France having (as it seemeth) understood, that Guelderland hath writ and admonished, that they ought to stay him here, to continue the business for the renewing of the ancient amities and alliances, hath made visits to several of the states, as if on his part he were inclined to re-assume this business to perfect the said alliance.

Lord Broghill *to secretary* Thurloe.

Honored sir,

MUCH of our time since I gave you last the trouble of my letters has bin spent in setting thinges concerninge all the branches of the revenue, which for the time past have bin soe confused, that your auditor generall, tho' a very able man in his profession, will not be able in three monthes to state and audit all the past accounts, which yet we shall endeavor the best we can to cleere, tho' we cannot promis to doe it perfectly. But for the time to com I trust it shal be in such good order and method, that hardly any wronge shal be done his highnes; and that shal be made appeere at a dayse warninge to any, who shall desyer to be satisfyed therin. V. xxxiv. p. 13.

We have likewise considered of the charge of the hospitall heere, which we found of little use, and of great charge, and therefore have put it in as good a way for the ende it was erected for as ever, and abated neere six hundred pound a yeere of the charge.

The retrenchment of the ministeriall officers of the civill list we have spent noe small time about, which is neere brought to a conclusion; of which I should now give you an accounte, but that som of the judges desyer to offer an amendment; which we have appointed thursday morninge to heare; and therfore till then shal be silent in it.

We have found the fees of the collectors of the monthly assesments comes to neere 5000 *l.* a yeere, which is heavy to the people; and therfore we have proposed a way to ease them of it; which is an expedient I got the gentlemen of my cuntry in Irland to accept of (when laboringe under the like burthen) and which did the publike worke, and freed the people from the charge. It is, that the shire doe give the tresurer sufficient security by the time limitted to pay in the assesment; and then that the gentry of the cuntry, quarterly by turnes, take the paynes and care of levyinge it *gratis*. This also prevents inequallityes and favoringe of friends; for he, that is guilty of this one quarter, will have it retalliated upon him the next. This most I have spoken with take as a favor, and I thinke wil be practised thankfully by all.

Our mayne worke is with the ministers, who truly I thinke give themselves as much trouble as they give us; for what proposalls som of them make, others of them dislike; and what others are willinge to obey, som are reddy to protest therat. This chiefly too amongst thos we esteeme the honnestest, even the remonstrators; for truly the others are pretty well of a peece. Last thursday ther came unto me sir Andrew Carr, sir George Maxwell, mr. Gilaspy and mr. Jhon Levingston, two noted ministers, thes all deputed from the westerne Presbyteryes of Scotland. The errant (as well as I could gess) was to learne how an address from them to the councill would be received, professinge at last most of them would willingely owne the power now over them. I gave them what incouragement

A. D. 1655. couragement I could therin, and then they did desyer a privat meetinge with me in my owne house, which I assented unto, desyringe that the generall and mr. Collins (a faithfull minister of the gospell) might be present. There came seaven of them in number; two knights, and five ministers. Much discourse ther was about the cause of their breach with their brethern, and a desyre to close with such of them as were honnest, if it might be. Then great bemonings of the sad condition the kirke was in by reason of the ill principles most of the kirke men were of; with earnest desyres, that soe evident and dangerous an evell might be redressed. I told them at large, that I thought the providence of God had offered a way for both; the puttinge his highness's ordinance in force of the 8th August 54, for admittinge only of deservinge men into the ministry; which was a good and speedy way to seperate their good brethern from the rod, who then would be more apt to close with them, then whilst they were intangled in partyse, wher interrest and the sense of past ingagements might make them stik to one another; and when by such separation none but the good would be left, the agreement would be easy, and the hinderinge of unworthy men's admission in the future would be the consequence of such an accord. This I fortyfyed with the best arguments I could; which prevayled soe far with som, that they declared themselves satisfyed therein; but som others, havinge longer held out, did in the end confess that was the best expedient; only there remayned with them this feare, that such a proceeding might not only intrench at present upon the power of the kirk, but be also presidentiall for the like in the future.

I desyred them seriously to consider, if the worst they feared by this remedy should happen, whither it were as bad, as that which must happen without this remedy; and whether it was a good spirrit in them, to stand soe resolutely for the power of a kirke, which even now was their greatest greif. I desyred them further to consider, whither the wit of man could finde an expedient to satisfy all ther apprehensions; for any declarations, which might assure the kirke, that this remedy was only taken up, when the major part therof wer unsound, and the minor sound, (which might be the only rise) would implicitly at lest acte, what it ames to prevent in ascertinge of the power in the civill magistrate, or can judg when the kirke is devided, who are in the right; nay a power of declaringe the minor number are in the right, which would, I am confident, disatisfy more then it would satisfy. The like would any prommiss of restoringe the kirke to their former power, when they should be fit for it, that it selfe leavinge the judgment of that fitnes in the magistrate. But on the contrary, the ordinance, sayse neither one nor the other, but holds forth a remedy, without intanglinge thos, who embrace it, in greater inconveniencies then it proposes to cure; it does all the good, without any of the apprehended ill. I further told them, they might well beleeve, when the kirke was well purged, his highnes would be as reddy to heare what then they had to say, and doe them right, as now he was to redress the ill they suffered; and therfore conjured them vigorously to apply themselves to prossecute the said ordinance, as the councill were resolved forthwith to set it on foot. Then we broke up, som beinge cleere in the thinge, and others havinge jellosyes and scruples, which I feare they will have, whilst they live. The next morninge I had a couple of ministers sent me from a meetinge they had held that night, to desyer we would not put forth our declaration concerninge the ordinance of the 8th of August 54, till the 18th of November next, which would be three dayse after their appoynted generall meetinge; wherein they might better consider of the busines and more powerfully firme their resolutions. I told them, the councill had alreddy at their request delay'd publishinge ther declaration 14 dayse, and had found soe little fruit therby, that it would dishearten them from grantinge a longer time; but above all som, that had given certificats in obedience to that ordinance, wer now com for admission accordinge unto it, which we could not delay or refuse, lest therby we should discountenance thos, who obeyed the authority, to please thos, who were in doubt, whither they should obey it. Som other ministers too that morninge came to me, and desyred to publish our said declaration as soone as we could. This I mooved the councill in, who accordingly agreed therunto; and the declaration is now in the press with the ordinance also, which we thought fit to printe; it never yet havinge bin printed, wherby many were misinformed concerninge it.

The reasons, which made us resolve noe longer to delay this worke, were, that the ministers were still more tractable out of ther publicke meetinge and assemblyes then in them.

That many were persuaded not to acte upon the ordinance, because if they did soe, it must fall of it selfe, which we would by evidence convince them all was not a truth.

That if ther assembly did approove of it, noe hurt would be done by the declaration; and if they did not, it would be better to doe it, before such dislike were manifested then after, &c. The last Lord day I persuaded mr. Gilaspy to preach before the councill, which he did and very well; and in his after prayer had this expression, that it was God, who did pull downe one, and set up another; and then prayed for the government under thes expressions, such as were in trust, and in power; at which many of the ministers were offended.

offended. The general assembly-men did also imploy a couple of their chief ministers to me to persuade the not puttinge that ordinance in force; and havinge used all their reasons, they left me som papers, which I am transcribinge for you. We have sent into the several provences thos ministers, who will acte, to propose others, which they assure me they will doe effectually, as the event shall manifest. A. D. 1655.

I feare I may have bin too particular in thes relations concerninge the ministry; if I have, give me but a touch thereof, and I shall free you in the future from that trouble, which till then I shall esteeme the duty of, sir,

Your most affectionat, and most
faithfull humble servant,
BROGHILL.

We are now hasteninge the erection of our exchequer, tho' we feare wee may committ som error therin; for tho' we have expresly endeavor'd by severall wayse to leave the powers of the judiciall part of it in England, yet we finde such darke returnes and such stronge assurances, that the customs of that court (as in the common law) is the chiefest rules they have to walke by, that we should be at a stand, if we did not beleeve hardly the doeinge of any thinge wil be worse, then the doinge of noethinge.

Sir, col. Scroop does informe me, he waited from before last month at London for his highnes commands for Scotland, and therefore desyres his sallary may commence from thence, in which I beg your favor if you see it.

Instructions to the council of Scotland.

By his highnes Oliver lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging.

1. FIRST for the West India expedition, you are to require and command the sherriffs of the severall countys the commissioners of the severall parishes and the inheritors of the severall lands, to take all the knowne idle masterlesse vagabonds and robers, menn and weomen, the only instruments of troble, plots, and projects in the commonwealth; and to that effect, that they may not faile, you are to command the governors of the severall garrisons to be assisting thereunto; and to see the persons soe taken to be quartered and maintained by the severall parishes, where they shal bee taken, who are to be answerable for the same untill such tyme as they shall be transported: and who ever faile herein are to be esteemed as enemyes to the commonwealth, and proceeded against accordingly; the governors of the severall garrisons allwaies takeing care of secureing there persons, and proceeding against there resetters, if they be fugative. V. xxxiv. p. 53.

2. Secondly, you are to appoint the governor of Innerlocha and Inverness above the river of Forth, and the comander in chiefe on south side of Forth, to imploy such persons, as they may best trust, and those who knowe all such idle masterlesse vagabonds and robers, menn and weomen, and to give in a list of them from tyme to tyme, to the effect none may be omitted; for whose incouragement for listing and discovering of such persons from tyme to tyme, you are to appoint six pence out of every hundred pounds Scotch vallewed rent to be collected *per ann.* by the collectors of the countyes over and above the ordinary assesments; which money soe collected is to be paid to such persons, as the governor of Inverlocha and Inverness above the river of Forth shall thinke fitt, and to such persons be south the river of Forth, as the commander in chiefe in Scotland shall thinke fitt, for the effects aboveseid. And to this effect you are to take care, that none travell without passes conformable to the proclamation.

But herein you are to proceede noe further while further order from us, excepting only the listing and discovering the persons as is above said.

3. Thirdly, you are to cause a true and perfect accompt to be taken of all hospitall-rents, and see the same imployed for that use of the poore, for which they were first appointed, and especially for the use of poor children of such as shall be listed for the West-India expedition; as alsoe to take care, that every parish maintain the poor people within there own parish, that none goe a begging, the governors of the garrisons, the sherifs and collectors of the countys taking care to see the same effectuall.

4. Fourthly, you are to erect Lohabber, Glencoo, Rennorgh, Glenorquhay, and Glens adjasent, Ardnamorach, Ardnagowra and Glengarrie in one county by it selfe, and appoint one sheriff with all the members of court necessary, with all the libbertyes of a county, as well in matters civill as criminall; as alsoe you are to see justice administred in all other places in Scotland, where justice formerly was administred.

A D. 1655. 5. Fifthly, the garriſon of Finlaricke omitted in the eſtabliſhment is to be added thereunto, being a place moſt uſefull and neceſſary.

6. Sixthly, you are to take ſpeciall care, that the proclamation for the ſequeſtration of the ſtipends of miniſters, who continue prayer for the king, be put in execution againſt the moſt eminent, who may be preſidents to others; and you are to give all incouragement to thoſe, who will live peaceably, acknowledging, and ſattisfyed with preſent government.

7. Seventhly, you are to require the commiſſioners for viſitation of univerſities and colledges to goe about the placing or diſplacing of miniſters only by themſelves, uppon the call of the major parte of the people (if the minor parte) or uppon the call of the minor parte, if the melior, taking ſpecial notice allwaies of ſuch, as would live peaceably under the governement according to the laws of the church. All former orders to the contray are declared voide.

Laſtly, wherein you ſhall finde the advice of coll. William Bryon, Governor of Inverlocha, and mr. David Drommond, uſefull for you in the particulers above named, or any other thing elſe, for the good of the nation of Scotland, you are to make uſe of them as occaſion offers.

For the councell of Scotland.

The protector to major-general Forteſcue *at* Jamaica.

SIR,

V. lv. p. 194. THESE are firſt to let you know, that myſelf and this government reckon ourſelves beholding to you, for the ready expreſſions of your love in giving aſſiſtance to our late deſign; which indeed though it hath miſcarried in what we hoped for, through the diſpoſing hand of God for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, and as we may juſtly conceive for our ſins, yet is not this cauſe the leſs his, but will be owned by him, as I verily believe, and therefore we dare not relinquiſh it; but ſhall, the Lord aſſiſting, proſecute it with what ſtrength we can, hoping for bleſſing for his name ſake. You will receive ſome inſtructions with encouragements to remove your people thither, whereto I refer you; only let me tell you, that if you ſhall think to deſire ſome other things, which are not mentioned in thoſe inſtructions, reſt upon my word, that we ſhall be moſt ready to ſupply what then may be defective in, and you may reaſonably demand, when once you are upon the place, where certainly you will be better able to judge what may tend more to your accommodation than at a diſtance. Surely the ſooner you remove thither, you will have the more time to ſtrengthen yourſelf, in ſuch place and upon ſuch part as you ſhall like of. And for your own part, I have named you one of the commiſſioners there for managing of the whole affair, whereby you will have your vote and intereſt in that government. Having ſaid this, I think fit to let you know, that we have twenty men of war already there, and are ſending eight more, many whereof have 40 guns and upwards, and the reſt above 30. We hope the plantation is not wanting in any thing, having at the leaſt 7000 fighting men upon the place, and we are providing to ſupply them conſtantly with freſh men, and we truſt they are furniſhed with a twelve month's victuals; and I think if we have it in England, they ſhall not want. We have alſo ſent to the colonies of New England like offers with yours to remove thither, our reſolution being to people and plant that iſland. And indeed we have very good reaſon to expect conſiderable numbers from thence, foraſmuch as the laſt winter was very deſtructive, and the ſummer hath proved ſo very ſickly. I pray God direct you, and reſt

Your loving friend.

The protector to vice-admiral Goodſon *at* Jamaica.

SIR,

V. lv. p. 27. I Have written to major-general Forteſcue divers advertiſements of our purpoſe and reſolution, the Lord aſſiſting, to proſecute this buſineſs; and you ſhall neither want bodies of men, nor yet any thing in our power for the carrying on of your work. I have alſo given divers hints unto him of things, which may probably be attempted, and would be very diligently look'd after by you both, but are left to your better judgments upon the place; wherein I deſire you would conſult togethter, how to proſecute your affairs with that brotherly kindneſs, that upon no colour whatſoever any diviſions and diſtractions ſhould be amongſt you, but that you may have one ſhoulder for the work, which will be very pleaſing to the Lord, and not unneceſſary, conſidering what an enemy you are like to have to deal withal. We hope, that you have with ſome of thoſe ſhips, which came laſt,

laſt, near twenty men of war, which I deſire you to keep equip'd, and make yourſelves as A. D. 1655.
ſtrong as you can to beat the Spaniard, who will doubtleſs ſend a good force into the Indies. I hope by this time the Lord may have bleſs'd you to have light upon ſome of their veſſels, whether by burning them in their harbours, or otherwiſe. And it will be worthy of you to improve your ſtrength what you can, both to weaken them by parcels, and to engage them as you have opportunity, which at ſuch a diſtance I may probably gueſs would be beſt, by not ſuffering, if you can help it, the new fleet, which comes from Spain, to go unfought, before they join with the ſhips, that are to the leeward of you. We are ſending to you with all poſſible ſpeed ſeven more ſtout men of war, ſome of them forty guns, and the reſt none under thirty, for your aſſiſtance. This ſhip goes before with inſtructions to encourage you to go on with the work, as alſo with inſtructions to Mevis and the other windward iſlands, to bring ſo many of the plantations, as are free to come. And I deſire you with your leſſer merchant ſhips, or ſuch others as you can ſpare, to give all poſſible aſſiſtance for their removal and tranſplantation from time to time, as alſo all due encouragement to remove them. You will ſee by the encloſed what I have writ to M. G. Forteſcue. And I hope your counſels will enter into that, which may be for the glory of God and good of this nation. It is not to be denied, but the Lord hath greatly humbled us in that ſad loſs ſuſtained at Hiſpaniola, and we doubt we have provoked the Lord; and it is good for us to know ſo, and to be abaſed for the ſame. But yet certainly his name is concerned in the work; and therefore though we ſhould, and we hope we do lay our mouths in duſt, yet he would not have us deſpond, but I truſt give us leave to make mention of his name and of his righteouſneſs, when we cannot make mention of our own. You are left there, and I pray you ſet up your banners in the name of Chriſt, for undoubtedly it is his cauſe; and let the reproach and ſhame, that hath been for our ſins, and through, alſo may we ſay, the miſguidance of ſome, work up your hearts to confidence in the Lord, and for the redemption of his honor from the hands of men, who attribute their ſucceſs to their idols, the work of their own hands. And though he hath torn us, yet he will heal us; though he hath ſmitten us, yet he will bind us up; after two days he will ruin us, in the third day he will raiſe us up, and we ſhall live in his ſight. The Lord himſelf hath a controverſy with your enemies, even with that Roman Babylon, of which the Spaniard is the great underproper. In that reſpect you fight the Lord's battles, and in this the ſcriptures are moſt plain. The Lord therefore ſtrengthen you with faith, and cleanſe you from all evil, and doubt not but he is able, and I truſt as willing to give you as ſignal ſucceſſes, as he gave your enemies againſt you. Only the covenant-fear of the Lord be upon you. If we ſend you not by this, I truſt we ſhall by the next, our declaration ſetting forth the juſtneſs of this war. I remain,

Whitehall. Your loving friend.

The Venetian *reſident to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE publick miniſters that are here, though they do reſpect other juſtices, yet do they acknowledge no other but his highneſs's ſupreme juſtice. Therefore I am neceſſitated to addreſſe my ſelf thereunto, through your favourable mediation, for a buſineſs not worth the ſpeaking, but which unjuſtly diſturbing me, and putting me to ſome charges, I cannot, nor ought not any longer ſuffer it, without applying myſelf for redreſſe to ſuch as I ought to apply myſelf unto. Above foure months ſince I turned away one of my ſervants, a Frenchman, becauſe of his bad ſervice, he having been at firſt my footman, but ſince by me prefered to waite in my chambers. I have always well payd him his wages, as I have juſtifyed; yet for all that being fomented by ſome other vagrants, he reſolved to call me before the juſtice. Out of reſpect I appeared to the late quarter ſeſſions at Weſtminſter, and there was then fully diſcharged by the juſtice, as being found there to owe him nothing; yett being ſtill inticed by evill inſtruments, and now being upon my departure, and having therefore not only turned him out, but alſo the reſt of my ſervants, by virtue of a writ of the high court he hath cauſed me to be arreſted. I did put in bayle on purpoſe to mortifye the ſawcyneſſe of a ſervant, who hath wrongfully informed the juſtice; but he being backed by other French vagrants, not ceaſing impertinently to trouble me, that they might unjuſtly extort of me ſome monney, being upon my departure, I am therefore oblidged by theſe lines to have recourſe to the ſuperior juſtice of his highneſſe, to which only the publick miniſters ought to ſubmitt themſelves, that out of his ſouvraine authority he might be pleaſed to diſcharge me from being forced to appeare before any other juſtice, and to order the judges not to ſuffer me nor my baile, which I have been forced to putt in, to be moleſted any longer by ſuch a raſkall who doth wrongfully informe the juſtice, and who with ſuch like rable, as he is in other countries, ſhould be dealt with baſtanadoes. I am forced for that end to be importunate, and trouble

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A. D. 1655. trouble your bounty, imploring your favour by theſe lines, intreating his highneſs's ſupream authority, that I might not be further moleſted unjuſtly, ſpecialy ſince the judges of the laſt ſeſſions have aquitted me, which I hope to obteine from his highneſs's ſoveraine hand for the publick reputation of a miniſter of ſtate, who being upon his departure cannot but be very ſenſible to be ſo moleſted. And I ſhall ever be at all times, and in any place, both to his highneſſe, and to your honour,

A moſt humble obedient ſervant,

LAURENCE PAULUZZI.

Secretary Thurloe's *memorandums of the plot in* March 165$\frac{4}{5}$, *and reaſons for erecting a new ſtanding militia in all the counties of* England.

Vol. xxx. p. 367.

THEIR deſigne was a generall inſurrection through the whole land at once for deſtroyeinge the preſent power, and to reſtore againe the late kinge's ſonne.

To effect this,

1. They excuſe to their Kinge, that they came not in to hym at his march to Worceſter.

2. They ſettle a counſell here, and appoint agents, who might ſollicit all their partye, and acquaint them with their motions; and ſoe ordered it, that all might knowe, and yet never above 2 of them ſpeake together.

3. They raiſe and collect ſeverall great ſummes of money, as well for the maintenance of C. S. as carryeinge on the warre, and letters of privy ſeale were ſent, &c.

4. They buy and provide great ſtoare of armes; ſome were layd up in a magazine here, and others ſent up and downe in the countrye.

5. They labour to divide the armye, and to blowe up the diſcontent of all parties; wherein they imploy notable inſtruments, which doe their worke ſoe well, that a great parte of the army ſhould have mutinyed in Scotland, and beene headed by col. Overton. This was managed by correſpondence with the malignant partye, and I could name the perſons, that wente betweene them, and this well knowne to ſome preſent. This was to have a little preceded their generall inſurrection.

6. They had agreed their general poſts in the nation, eſpecially theſe; the north, where Wilmott was to command in chiefe; in the weſt Wagſtaffe; and in Kent he, that was firſte to appeare, was the lord Tufton; his armes and furniture for his owne perſon was taken, and he was to be very well aſſiſted both with counſell and ſouldiers; and London, Surrey, and Suſſex were to aſſociate with Kent. There was beſides ſir Thomas Peyton, one col. Gardner and Weſton much imployed in this particular aſſociation; and their way of maſteringe the cittye and the forces therabouts was all agreed upon, and a very great ſumme of money undertaken for. Another poſt was at Shreweſbury, which was to be the rendevous of Wales. Other poſts there were of leſſer conſequence; as in Nottinghamſhire about Morpeth, Staffordſhire, Cheſhire, and elſewhere.

The computation of their forces made by themſelves was very great; many thouſands in every place, they haveinge ſollicited, and ſome way or other acquainted moſt of their partye with their intentions.

7. They contrive an aſſaſſination of the lord protector to precede all this, which they thought themſelves ſure of doinge, but directed it ſhould not be executed, until all their other matters were ready.

8. Great ſtore of comiſſions are ſent from the pretended kinge, and delivered to ſeveral partys, to raiſe horſe and foot.

9. The pretended kinge promiſes to come to them in perſon at ſuch tyme as they were ready, and to be in a convenient place for that purpoſe.

10. The whole party here carry themſelves with confidence and boldnes, have frequent meetings by themſelves; ſpeake, and drinke, and ſwagger, as if all had beene their owne, even to the terror of the countryes; and their confidence was ſuch, that one of their agents ſaid about a weeke before it broke out, that if he ſhould diſcover all, it were not poſſible to hinder it.

11. All thinges beinge ready, the pretended kinge removes himſelf from Cullen, where his court then was, and comes into Zeeland waytinge for the good houre, haveinge ſent before Wilmott, Wagſtaffe, Oneale, and ſeverall others to begin.

12. They had in their eye ſeveral garriſons, as Portſmouth, Plymouth, York, Hull, Newcaſtle, Tinmouth, Cheſter, Shrewſbury, Yarmouth, Lyn, and Boſton, and to poſſeſſe themſelves of the iſle of Ely.

This was their deſigne, and they made their attempt upon the 12th of March.

It's

It's true, it fell not out accordinge to their intentions. A. D. 1655.

The great reaſon of all was, the Lord diſappointed them, and gave us occaſion to ſay of them, *They conceived miſchiefe, they travelled in iniquity*, &c.

Other ſubordinate cauſes were;

It pleaſed God to diſcover a great part of their plott; that they were traced in it. The inſtructions given to them were brought to hand; many of their forces were ſeized upon; ſome of their money; many, very many of their partye ſecured and impriſoned, who were to have beene chiefe actors; the army put into a poſture, and moveinge up and downe on purpoſe to prevent their rendevouz, and very conſiderable forces brought out of Ireland.

Yet they riſe in the weſt, &c.

That this deſigne thus framed, brought to a ripenes, could not be but with a correſpondency betwixt the bulke and body of this party.

The pretended kinge would not have put himſelf in the face, &c. nor thoſe he ſent hither.

They kept their meetings aparte.

The tyme when this attempt was made well with forein ſtates.

The deſignes of the army broken, and thoſe at the helme awake and aware. Theſe things muſt be the fruit of a generall conſent.

Theſe thinges, which were in fact, wee had as good proofe as thinges of this nature will permitt; and after all this and this rebellion ſuppreſt, wee had new evidence that they were at worke againe.

This was the matter of fact; theſe were ſome of thoſe grounds, which made his highneſs believe, that the whole partye were infected.

He ſaw by this, what meaſure to take of their affections, and what was to be expected from them.

Some in the laſt Parliament did thinke them a very inconſiderable number or company of people, without armes, that there were ſcarce need of any army. It appeared otherwiſe. His highneſs ſaw a neceſſity of raiſing more force, and in every county, who might be ready upon all occaſions, unleſſe he would give up his cauſe to the enemy, and leave us all and the whole kingdom expoſed to their rage and malice.

This additional ſtrength muſt draw with it an additionall charge. Who muſt beare this? muſt the well affected? what ſoe juſt as to put the charge upon them, who are the occaſion of it?

This is the ground of the decimation.

The queſtion is not, whether they ſhall be confiſcate, or their lands taken; but whether they ſhall not be made to pay for the ſupport of that force, which is raiſed to keepe them quiet. And I think the act of oblivion is nothing to the queſtion.

Juſt jealouſie and ſuſpition is enough to a ſtate to doe more than this; or otherwiſe they were without the means of their own ſafetie.

That there hath beene a juſt ground of jealouſie it's more than evident.

Why to be continued to the future?

Upon the ſame grounds it was ſet.

They diſcovered by their laſt inſurrection, and what hath been ſayd about it, what their intentions are; that they are implacable in their malice; that noe act of grace or moderation will winne them; that they are men of another intereſt, which they can noe more ceaſe to promote then to live.

Beſides, they are now joyned in with a foreine prince, and thereby the dangers from them is encreaſed.

The pretended kinge hath undertaken with the Spaniard, that his whole partye ſhall riſe upon the firſt appearance; and they are now prepareinge themſelves with horſe and foot for that attempt.—This is certeyne.

I thinke it is neceſſary for you not only to continue what you have, but to raiſe more; and I hope wee are not come hither to take of the charge from the king's partie, and lay it upon our friends.

An intercepted letter.

[October 1655.]

THE Swede being maſter of all Poland, and marching againſt Pruſſia, putts the marques of Brandenburg and the townes of Pruſſia in a great doubt what to do; but moſt wiſe men think, they will take the law from the conquerer, till ſome other rub bee put in the way of his victorious progreſſe. And theſe ſtates of Holland will bee forced to ſpeake him fayre, and the emperor with all the great army hee is rayſing will bee glad to keep his own territoryes, and leave Pole to bee divided among the Swedes, Moſcovites, Tartars, Vol. xxxi. p. 53.

A. D. 1655. Tartars, and Coſſaks. And thus much for that nothern end of the world. In the ſouthern all the expectations are what will become of the generall peace; and many wiſe men think it will bee concluded, and then the emperor will adventure to intermeddle with the affaires of Pole. For the Spanyard, they will proceed no further in the war with England, but onely to prey upon the trade by free booters, and to defend theyr own coaſt. Wiſe men think, that the affayres of England are much concerned in the generall peace; if it fayle to bee concluded, France and Portugall will be good alliances in order to a war againſt Spayn. The king of England will have his agents upon the place, where the generall peace ſhall be treated, (which ſome think will bee at Avignon, but that a ſmall time will ſhow) and wiſe men beleeve, that the protector will have ſome there at leaſt to take his meaſures of for that buſineſſe, and the effects of it. Some think, the king of England will receive great aſſiſtance in caſe of a peace between the two crownes: others, and men of great underſtanding, believe, that the protector, eſpecially if hee ſettle the government in any good way of ſucceſſion, may ſtrengthen himſelfe by the jealouſyes there will bee between the two crownes, and may bee received into the generall peace in what ranke or title hee pleaſe. And thoſe men think the protector will bee as higly courted to give liberty of conſcience, as the Swede will bee to make ſome fayre compoſition with the Pole; and that this pope hath no inclination to incite the catholiques to make a war of religion. There will bee great matters ſtarted in the treaty, but thoſe that are in poſſeſſion have great advantages in all revolutions, and can truſt themſelves to new deſignes, according as they ſee occaſion; and wiſe men are afrayd, that the protector of England will alwayes have it in his power to turne aſide any undertakings, that forrayne princes will bee induced in the behalfe of the king of England; ſo that England, as it hath alwayes don, is like to receive its eſtabliſhment or alterations from the prevalent humors at home; and in probability after ſo long a civill war, in which all ſides have been ridd of theyr mettall, there will no violent commotions, but things will jogg into ſome forme of ſettlement by ſlow and almoſt undiſcernable motions.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABE SIR,

Vol. xxxi. p. 379. I Never received letter from you more to my ſatisfaction, than by this laſt poſt, it haveinge beene confidently writ from the Hague, Amſterdam, and Antwerpe, but three dayes before the poſt came, that an expreſſe was come on at the Hague, to give notice of the death of his highneſs, and your ſelfe, which very much trubled me, beinge I had heard his highneſs was not well, and that your ſelfe writt me but the very poſt before, that you were very ill. Bleſſed be God, whoe hath recovered you both. I truſt he hath yet more worke for you, and that he will preſerve and enable you unto it, and therein diſapoint the deſires of your enemyes.

I humbly thanke you for the large accompt of paſſages touchinge the fleetes, &c. I truſt the Lord hath opened a doore of hope in the Weſt-Indies, and given you a footinge in that iſland, from whence to riſe to higher action for the ſpreadinge of the goſpell, and the advantage of the commonwealth, though your enemyes ſpeake contemptably of your beginnings. I wonder not that the Hamburgher ſkipper ſoe willingly offered himſelf into the Spaniſh ſervice. You cannot imagine, how joyfully the common men here entertayned the newſe of his highneſs's death; but they are a ſelfiſh, ill-natured, and ingratefull people. One of their ſeamen cominge lately in reported, that he met with one of your fregats in the channell, whoe told him that generall Blake was beaten home by the Spaniſh fleete; and when he was queſtioned for it, denyed it If you thinke fit, I ſhould let the ſenate knowe, that notice is or will be taken of the diſaffected actings of their burghers, I ſhall doe it; but they will only ſmooth all over with excuſes. I perceive by this your laſt letter, that the comittee of the counſel had conſidered the buſineſs of the company, and were ready to report it; only thought fit firſt to ſpeake with ſome of the company there; ſoe as e'er longe, I preſume, I ſhall heare from you, how his highneſs and the councel have beene pleaſed to reſolve. Truly, ſir, the hint I gave touchinge the doctor's ſollicitations proceeded not from any great regard I had of what he could doe for his party, that imployed him; onely it beinge writ thence, that he made it his whole buſines, and it being knowne heere, that he left his church (as he calls it) to goe over for that end, though he pretended others, made me take that ſlight notice I did of it. Were it not for trubleing you, I could give you ſuch an account of that man's unworthyneſs and ingratitude towards my ſelfe and the honneſt partye heere, cheefely becauſe they have ſent for mr. Gunter to them, as would leave him but little credit with yourſelfe or others, to hurt with. This act of his, in leaving his people to ſolicite ſuch a buſines, and for ſuch a party,

party, betells him ſufficiently, though nothing ſhould be ſaid more of him. I have not yet heard from mr. Rolt, ſince he left Stettin, which I now begin to wonder at. I have ſent your letters towards him, and ſhall obſerve your order for his ſupply. I admire the bill ſhould not be preſented you for the 500 rix dollars, but ſuppoſe mr. Daget might be abſent, to whom it was ſent. I deſire you will pleaſe to give order at the poſt-houſe, if my pacquets ſhall paſſe free from Antwerpe, as for ſome time paſt they have, for they now require poſtage; or otherwiſe to let me know of it, if I muſt pay, that I may order my friend there to doe it. A. D. 1655.

Declaration of the king of France, *ſignifying that he had made peace with* England.

DEPAR LE ROY,

ON faict a ſcavoir, qu'il y a paix, amitie, & alliance entre la France & la republique d'Angleterre, d'Eſcoſſe, & d'Irlande, pays, terres & ſeigneuries dependentes des dicts eſtats, avec liberté entiere de commerce entre les ſubjects de l'une & de l'autre nation ſelon les anciennes traictez faicts entre elles; que toutes lettres de marque ou de repreſailles cy devant accordées ont eſte revoquées. Vol. xxvi. p. 394.

Que des ce jour tous actes d'hoſtilité ceſſeront, ce que s'il eſt faict quelque priſe de part ou d'autre, elle ſera incontinent rendue ſans aucune procedure; & qu'il ſera faict droict aux partyes intereſſées aux priſes par les commiſſaires, qui ſeront au deputes dans le temps porté par le traicte, qui cy a eſté arreſté. Faict ſa majeſté deffenſes a ſes ſubjects de courir ſes aux Anglois ſoubs quelque pretexte que ce puiſſe eſtre, des qu'ils ſeront receus es ports de ce royaume, & traictes comme allies de cette couronne. Faict a Paris le jour de 1655. Signe Louis & plus bas de Lomenie, & ſelle.

To his highneſs the lord protector of England, Scotland and Ireland, the humble remonſtrance of the merchants trading for Spain and its territories.

THE Engliſh trade with Spaine is driven and upheld in a circular motion as well by creditors as by the real ſtock of the nation; and it is ſo conſiderable, as that there are tranſported and ſpent in Spain and its territories well nigh as great quantities of our native manufactures as in all foreign parts beſides, and more than ¾ parts of all the fiſh of Engliſh taking, and alſo more of our ſhipping are employed therein, and in making and carrying of fiſh, which encreaſeth our mariners, and cauſeth to be built daily more and more, augmenting the ſtrength and ſtock of the nation, being ſo much got out of the ſea as the fiſh amounteth to, as alſo the great benefit that ariſeth from the manufactures by our induſtry, whereby ſo many thouſands of the people of this nation have their ſubſiſtence and perpetual motion of imployment, by which our ſhipping and mariners are maintained and increaſed, our means augmented, and our dominion of trade kept on foot, if not extended. In the poſſeſſion of Edward Burton, Eſq;.

And it's to be obſerved, that our traffic with Spain redounds more to the eſſential benefit of this commonwealth than all others whatſoever; for the product of our manufactures and fiſh, and what elſe we carry to them, although we have from thence iron, oil, cochineal, tobacco, wines, raiſons, ſilk, &c. We alſo bring great quantities of woolls ſo great a material for other trades, which if the Hollanders ſhould altogether have and convert into cloth the damage to this nation would be unſpeakable, for already they go driving us out of our cloth trade both in the north parts of France and Turky, making above 6000 cloths a year, having no wooll of their own.

We alſo bring great ſtore of monies from Spain, and great quantities are ſent from thence to Italy and Turky, for the better advancement of thoſe merchants affairs. In the like kind proceedeth from hence the monies that are carried to the Eaſt Indies, and for many other places all proceeding from the produce of our fiſh and manufactures, by all which it appeareth that by our trade with Spain we inrich and ſtrengthen ourſelves, and diminiſh and impoveriſh them.

The contrary of which befals us in our traffic with France and other places, in regard they make ſtore of manufactures in their own countries, they need not ours, or inconſiderable quantities in reſpect of what we bring from thence do amount to, whereby their nation becometh inrich'd and ours impoveriſh'd, driving us out of our treaſures by degrees, for what anſwers not our export muſt be put into thoſe commodities by exchange or in monies.

We ſhall give an example how beneficial the trade of Spain is for England. The commodities ſent from England to Spain and its territories are numerous, as bays, fuſtians,

A. D. 1655. ſtuffs, ſtockings, ſerges, perpetuanies, &c. Twenty three pounds to 24 of wooll makes a ſerge or perpetuany; for which the gentleman or countryman hath one ſhilling per pound profit, the wooll being carded, ſpun, wove, dreſt, paſſing through many hands before it comes to the merchant, who buys it for four pounds, and then puts it to dying and other workmen before he tranſports it, which with cuſtom the ſaid perpetuany or ſerge comes to ſtand him in when ſhip'd for Spain 5 l. ſo there remains to the nation for labour and induſtry, 3 l. 16 s. and the materials paid for.

An example how the Spaniſh trade advances the revenue of your highneſs. The merchants ſend to Seville in Spain as many Engliſh manufactures as coſt him 100 l. he pays cuſtom thereof, at their exportation at leaſt 5 l. the inſuring them for Spain and other charges will coſt 10, and allow the merchant to gain on his goods 10 l. ſo that he ſhould have in Spain 125 l. which employed in tobacco at 3 s. per pound hath 833 l. weight of tobacco; when he cometh to England, he muſt pay for the cuſtom of each pound 6 d. which amounts unto 20 l. 16 s. 6 d. and when he ſells it there muſt be paid for exciſe 12 d. for each pound weight, which amounts to 41 l. 13 s. and ſo the 100 l. the merchant ſent out brings to your highneſs 67 l. 9 s. 6 d.

Another inſtance,

The merchant ſends to Malaga or Canaries as many manufactures as ſtand him in 100 l. he pays cuſtom thereof at their exportation, at leaſt 5 l. he pays for inſurance thereof to Spain and other charges 10 l. allow the merchant for his benefit 10 l. ſo he ſhould have in Malaga 125 l. for which he hath 10 pipes or buts of wine; when they arrive in England the merchant muſt pay 2 l. for cuſtom of each pipe or but, which is 20 l. and when they are ſold there muſt be paid for exciſe on each pipe or but 3 l. which is 30 l. ſo that out of the merchant's 100 l. that was exported in Engliſh manufactures your highneſs hath 55 l. and this many times in 5 or 6 months time from the firſt exportation of the goods, and the like by a ſecond adventure, the merchant may make of the ſame monies, and the benefit he made by the former, his ſtock being increaſed, and in this manner ſucceſſively on all our ſtocks, monies and intereſt, credits, profits, &c.

There are none of the manufactures, that we trade for Spain, but may be made either there or in other countries, for that they altogether do depend on the matter and materials of handy labour, and of late years they have made in Spain many manufactures of wooll, for which purpoſe they tranſported out of Flanders to Burgos in Caſtile 3000 men at once, where they have great privileges and immunities, being free of exciſe and cuſtom, and proceeded in the making of ſuch manufactures, as are carried from England and in teaching of others, the moſt of them being already married with Spaniſh women; wherefore it may be feared that if our trade be diſcontinued for thoſe parts, neceſſity will put them in all places upon making of ſuch as we are accuſtomed to carry them, or of ſuch as will be uſed inſtead thereof; and this being once introduced it will be impoſſible in after times to vent ours, having more and better woolls in their country and to be had better cheap in England; beſides what they ſpend in their own country, there are tranſported great quantities for France, Italy, Holland and other parts, and alſo to England where it is made up into cloth.

And it is probable, that the ſale of our manufactures may thus be obſtructed, if not wholly loſt; becauſe that when the Spaniards are at enmity with any nation, they do ever make ſtrict laws againſt the bringing into their territories any of the manufactures of thoſe countries, and without doubt they will do the like by ours; and if they themſelves ſhall not make ſufficient of their own, the Hollanders, Hamburgers, and other nations will make them, and traffick with them, and bring from them the fruit of their country, and have their ſhipping employed with freights by other nations as ours are, which we cannot remedy, they being in friendſhip with us and the Spaniards.

The Spaniſh woolls that are imported into England are of important concernment to the nation at home, and trade abroad. For if that manufacture deſerves moſt encouragment from the ſtate, which improves the value of the materials moſt in the hire of labourers, the Spaniſh woolls are highly to be eſteemed; for whereas 6 l. worth of Engliſh wooll, made into cloth, doth not render above 12 l. ten pounds worth of Spaniſh wooll renders 30 l. to the clothier by the extraordinary charge in the fabrick, which is double the benefit to the nation.—And whereas moſt of our other Engliſh manufactures of wooll are ſo well imitated in France, that little or none of ours vents in that kingdom, our cloth made of Spaniſh wooll ſtill remains in good demand, and at leaſt ſeven parts of eight of all that is here made is conſumed in France; and ſhould we loſe that trade alſo, we ſhould purchaſe all the goods we have from thence with our ready monies, or by exchange to the notorious conſumption of the ſtock of our nation.

In the time of queen Elizabeth, when we had wars with Spain, we then made little or no manufactures for tranſportation for Spain; but we getting workmen from other countries learned their art, and finding benefit and great vent for manufactures, have by the long peace got in a manner the whole traffick, and before we had little or none with them, or

with other nations, in reſpect of what we have now, and the Spaniards having Portugal had a great trade for the Eaſt-Indies and Brazil, which as they went and came at certain ſeaſons of the year disjointedly, we took many of them; but now they have no trade but for the Weſt-Indies, which at uncertain times come in ſtrong fleets. A D. 1655.

And to expect them will be of great charge, and as the ſea is wide, and their ports many, it is three to one if we meet them, and being met withal, and ſhould overcome them, we may reap little profit, they being bound, by taking the ſacrament, to fire or ſink their ſhips rather than yield them to an enemy. Whereas we cannot expect, but that our loſſes will be daily, certainly, the many private men of war they will have for this purpoſe, ſo that our navigation for all parts will be altogether uncertain.

As for Turky and Italy, becauſe of the men of war and gallies they may have within the Streight's mouth, all the ports being theirs on the one ſide, together with Majorca, Minorca, Sicilia, Sardinia, Corſica, &c. on the other ſide four ports in Africa, Port Sanggoun, Naples, Final, &c. for Portugal, for the men of war they will have in Cadiz, St. Lucar, and from divers ports of Galicia, confining with Portugal from the Barbadoes for the men of war they may have from the Canary iſlands. For France, for the men of war of Paſſage and St. Sebaſtian's having at this preſent 20 frigats that are private men of war.

For the northern parts, Eaſt-Indies, and all ſhips out and home for thoſe of Dunkirk.

We preſume to put your highneſs in mind, that by trade come theſe benefits to our nation.

It carryeth away our nation's manufactures, fiſh, lead, tin, &c. and ſuch as our country produceth, and bringeth ſuch as we want, whereby our wealth is increaſed, and the power and ſtrength of our nation both by land and ſea; it imployeth the poor throughout the whole commonwealth, and infinite of the middle rank of people in making and managing manufactures, by which riches are diſtributed to all; and all men are enabled to pay taxes; it multiplies our ſhipping and mariners, which are the walls and bulwarks of this iſland; it bringeth great revenues to your highneſs by cuſtom and exciſe.

And hereby you will have monies, men, amity, arms, proviſions, ſhips, and mariners for all occaſions.

Alſo by the want of trade theſe inconveniencies, our nation's correſpondency, which will be loſt, and our credits both at home and abroad; we ſhall loſe our ſtocks, trades and ſubſiſtences, infinite poor women and children, and many men alſo will be brought to extreme want, our ſhipping will be by the walls neglected, the vent of our native commodities obſtructed, if not loſt, the cuſtom and exciſe will decreaſe, it will make us to be dependent upon other nations, and to diſoblige our own people and ſeamen, and in all kinds by degrees weaken us.

Trade goeth from one to another inſenſibly, and it being once on foot, our mariners and workmen may go to other nations for employment; and ſo in a ſmall time we may have neither ſhips, mariners, or manufactures, and thereof reſulting ſo great damage as the very thought of it doth affright us; for that none of theſe can be upheld without commerce, which going to Holland, will quickly make themſelves for wealth and ſhipping maſters of us, and if not foreſeen in time, it will be impoſſible for us to prevent it afterwards.

And that you may the better conſider of the benefits that come by trade, we inſtance,

That it is not many years ſince the Hollanders had either navigation, nor yet ſcarce victuals in their country for their ſubſiſtence; and having found the vaſt benefits and advantages thereof, they have with much ſtudied induſtry given all encouragement thereunto, making their care and protection of trade to be their intereſt of ſtate, whereby they have raiſed themſelves from nothing, as that they are become able both in wealth and ſhipping to poize moſt of the princes in Chriſtendom.

We conclude, humbly conceiving there is nothing of more importance to be looked after, or to be more carefully taken into conſideration than matters of trade, nor any other way poſſible than this to preſerve and maintain this country, no other means to quiet or keep up the ſpirits of the people, no other to keep them in employment, or to find a vent and encouragement for their labours, and no other to provide againſt the wants and diſtempers of them.

By all which we endeavour to manifeſt to your highneſs as merchants, that by practice and obſervation in our profeſſion have experienced the benefits of trade, and for want thereof, encouraged thereunto by the commands of the lords of the committee of your honourable council of ſtate, ſtill humbly ſubmitting all our conceptions to your highneſs's better information and knowledge thereof.

To his highneſs Oliver lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland.

A. D. 1655. AN humble remonſtrance on the behalf of the Spaniſh merchants, of the wrong done them, by impriſoning their perſons, and ſeizing their eſtates by the ſpecial command of the king of Spain, contrary to his engagement by the articles of peace, without regard to his own honour and juſtice, nor to the law of nations in like caſes; and this is manifeſted by the firſt article of peace, which declares, there ſhall be a good, ſincere, true, firm and perfect amity, league, and peace, to endure for ever, and inviolably to be obſerved by land and ſea, and the countries and dominions of each other, ſo as the ſubjects from henceforth are each of them to favour other, and to uſe one another with all kind and friendly offices.

By this article they ought not to ſeize the ſhips nor kill the Engliſh ſubjects, that go to the Weſt Indies, nor to any other of his dominions (without breach of peace on their part.) They may deny them trade, and all manner of relief in caſe of diſtreſs, but ought not to do them any hurt, but uſe them with all kind and friendly offices; but the contrary is manifeſt to all the world by their killing of many Engliſh ſubjects at the iſle of Providence, and by their maſſacring of ſo many Engliſh ſubjects at Santa Crux: and though theſe his proceedings have been the original cauſe of the breach of peace on his part, whereby the honour of this nation is engaged to ſeek reparation for the lives of theſe ſubjects, and ſatisfaction for the many ſhips and goods which he hath ſeized, and made confiſcate in the Weſt Indies, and all contrary to the aforeſaid article.

And now notwithſtanding all this hurt and ſpoil done to the Engliſh ſubjects, the king of Spain would father the breach of peace to be made by the Engliſh ſubjects at Santo Domingo, and ſo he ſets it forth, without making mention of any hurt done him at all; but thereupon hath taken occaſion to ſeize the perſons and eſtates of the Engliſh ſubjects in his dominions without any regard to his engagement by the XXIIId article, which ſaith,

If it ſhall happen hereafter (which God forbid!) that any diſpleaſure do ariſe betwixt the ſaid moſt renowned kings, the king of Great Britain, and the king of Spain, whereby danger might grow of the interruption of entercourſe and commerce, then the ſubjects of either king are thereof ſo to be admoniſhed, as that they may have ſix months from the time of the monition to tranſport their merchandiſes without any arreſt, diſturbance, or hurt in the mean ſeaſon, to be done or given unto them either in their perſons or merchandizes.—Now if any one doubt of the validity of theſe articles of peace being made ſo long ago, let them take notice, that in the year 1645 the merchants of Seville finding themſelves much grieved and oppreſſed by the ſaid king's needy miniſters and officers, did for 4000 ducats in plate purchaſe of the king of Spain certain privileges for their more peaceable living there, and carrying on their trade; and therein the ſaid articles of peace are ſo confirmed, that the merchants did not doubt of the full benefit of them, both in reſpect to his honour, and alſo for their 4000 ducats which they paid him, and for his engagement by his oath and promiſe, and for that his own laws ſet forth, that pacts and treaties with princes ought to be kept punctually, as cap. 1. *de pact. pax ſervetur, pacta cuſtodiantur.*

Bald. Conſ. 327. n° 4. vol. 1. *Ubi inquit, maxime convenire regibus & imperatoribus illud verbum (ſemel locutus eſt) & iterum, quod ſcripſi, ſcripſi, unde princeps debet habere unum calamum & unam linguam, & non plures, quia ſcriptum eſt, Quæ proceſſerunt de labiis mei non faciam irrita, & ideo debet eſſe immobile, ſicut lapis angularis, & ſicut polus in cælo.*——And this being the preſent caſe, wherein all the world may ſee how much the merchants are wronged and oppreſſed, and wherein the honour and intereſt of this nation is ſo much concerned,

The merchants humbly implore your highneſs's power and favour in the full conſideration of their ſufferings, that ſuch courſe may be taken for their indemnity as your highneſs with your moſt honourable council ſhall find moſt convenient.

Mr. R. Lawrence *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxii. p. 15. MY laſt was of the 5th of October adviſeing, that one Edward Major, a vice-conſull at Galleppolla haveinge ſome pretence made upon him by the cadde of that place, came up to the porte, and gets a command from the vizere unto the cadde, wherein he commands the cadde to lay aſide thoſe his pretences: inſteade of giveing obedience thereunto, hee cauſes the man to be layd downe before him, and beaten with 79 blowes; and afterwards

afterwards put him into the hand of the ſubbaſha, who kept him ſume tyme after a priſoner, and forced him to pay fiveteene crownes, according to the cuſtome of the country. A. D. 1655.

The 13th ſir Thomas Bendiſh wente unto the vizere, where hee complained both of the mony taken from Roger Fowke by the baſha of Cyprus, of which I formerlie gave your highnes an account, as alſoe of the abuſe offered unto Edward Major, as is above ſayd.

To the firſt the baſha being called to anſwer, refuſed to come in perſon, but appoynts an aſſigne, who denyes that ever the baſha receaved any mony, yet afterwards confeſt, that there was ſuch a ſume taken and given to the ſouldiers of that place, ſoe they ſhall have a command unto the tefterdar of that iland to repay it againe.

And as for Edward Major's buſines, which more imediatelie conſcernes the vizere, hee told ſir Thomas Bendiſh, that hee could not put out the cadde, but hee would ſend unto the muftee aboute it: afterwards ſir Thomas Bendiſh wente unto the muftee, who told him, that hee could not meddle with it, but hee would ſend unto the muftee, that was Munſuld, but as yet nothing was done.

Thoſe of Tunis were not yet gonn, nor like to bee much advantaged by theire ſtay; for Morat baſha being gonn, the Venis buſines wente but ſlowlie forward.

As yet here is not any newes of the Venetians taking Maluaſia, but the Turkes much feare it; yet thoſe greate gunns, which were carried from hence were ſoe placed upon the maine, that they cauſed the Venetian fleete to remove. And the Venetian attempting ſome things upon the Morea was beaten with loſs.

The capt. Baſha's galleyes are at Negro-ponto haveing ſente moſt of his men near Malvaſia, at which place the Turke hath a verie greate army in hope to releeve it. But that place joyning with the maine with no parte of it but by a bridge of 18 arches, which bridge the Venetian hath brokne downe, it is thought the Turkes will not bee able to doe ought.

The capt. baſha is abroad in the Arches with the bye's galleyes, and goes from one iſland to another to pole the people; but is now called home.

Sume of the bye's galleyes meeting with a French ſatee bound for this porte hath taken from him three thouſand crownes.

Haſan aga being againe recruited is come to Coma, intending to come for this porte; and his demand is ſatisfaction for the blood of Ipſher baſha. The Tarter having aſſiſted the kinge of Polland with fifty thouſande horſe and foote hath forced the emperour of Muſcovia to retreate from Camanekza, which place he had longe beſeidged.

In May I writ your highnes, that ſir Thomas Bendiſh and Jonathan Dawes, when they wente unto the vizere aboute the Tunis buſines, had ſome private diſcourſe with him, which they pretended was mater of ſtate, and ſoe not fit for the nation to here. Now as I have ſince been credibly informed, the greateſt parte of that mater of ſtate was to contrive a way to have ſente mee of the place, but it would not take; the vizere durſt not atempt it. No meanes nor waies hath bine omited to effect that deſigne, but hitherto it hath not takne.

The 5th of October I adviſed, that there was a new baſha ſente here for Argeere, and on that ſhipp departed thoſe, which were here to lament aboute the Tunis buſines. The Turkes did then reporte, that the Venetians had left Malvaſia.

This is the ſume of what I then writ your highnes. Since which have certaine advice, that the Venetian hath left Malvaſia. The reaſon thereof is ſayd to be chieflie upon ſume diſcontent amoungſt themſelves; the Turkes being brought to that ſtraight for wante of bread, that in few dayes they muſt have bine forced to ſet open the gates.

Since the Venetians departure from thence the capt. baſha hath bine there, who hath cauſed eighteene of the Greeks of that place to bee hanged, and forty in fifty of them to bee put into the galleyes, under a pretence of haveinge furniſhed the Venetian with proviſion.

Hee came in here the 11th of October. Since his comeing in the Turkes looke not with ſoe pleaſant a countenance upon the Venis bayley as formerly they did; and on the 13th they ſeized on ſome of the bayleye's leters; but they being in cypher the Turkes could make nothing of them, yet put him in ſoe much danger, that all his ſervants fleed from him; but the French ambaſador ſoone made up the breach, ſoe that his ſervants returned againe the next day; and ſence all things are well with him. Yet were it not for the French ambaſador, hee would paſs but ill, for the condition or nature of the Turke is ſuch, that ſoe long as any nation are in a capaſitie to doe him harme, he is verie curteous; but where hee getts a litle victorie, or conceives, that a people are inferior to him, then is hee very inſolente.

Morat Baſha is latelie dead at Damaſcus. The newes thereof being ſente unto Haſan aga with a promiſe of a baſha leeke hath cauſed him to retreat; ſoe all is now in peace for the preſent. But a change of officers is ſuddainly like to bee.

Three

A. D. 1655. Three dayes ſince the grand ſignor ſente his officers to ſeize upon the eſtate of Morat baſha, but the jannaſaries have reſcued his houſe and eſtate, and will not ſuffer it to bee donn.

The 25th of October ſir Thomas Bendiſh viſited the capt. baſha, who receaved his preſent verie kindlie, as they doe alwayes. Hee prayed, that one Geo. Davis, ſonn to him, who was Charles Stuart's barber, and laſt yeare takne by the Turkes in the Venis ſervice, that hee might bee free for mony; but as yet nothinge is donn therein.

Thoſe, which were here from Tunis to lament of what there paſt, are departed hence, yet have left thoſe here, who are to proſecute that buſines, whenever occaſion offers. And the often change of vizers puts us in a continuall doubt; for if one doe not queſtion us for that act, another may; and wee doe but all this while put a falſe ſkinn upon the ſoare; for ſoe ſoone as the Turke finds himſelfe in a condition to call us in queſtion, reſt confident, hee will doe it; for certainlie it cannot bee imagined, that the Turke ſhould have his caſtle beatne downe and plundred, his men ſlaine and maimed, his ſhipps burnt, his fleet pretended to bee overthrowne for wante of thoſe ſhipps, and ſay litle or nothing to it, but that hee finds himſelfe not in a condition to doe it, as they have ſundry tymes told thoſe, who were here to complaine. Therefore I ſtill humbly offer it to your grave conſideratione, whether it might not now bee a convenient tyme for your highnes to ſend your ambaſador, and renew your capitulations with the Turke, while hee is low; leaſt if he ſhould either make a peace with the Venetian, or bee ſetled in themſelves, thoſe things, which might now bee obtain'd with eaſe, might then prove more difficult, eſpecially ſeeing neither the perſons of your ſubjects in this place, nor theire eſtates can be ſafe without it. And wherein I may bee uſefull in the accompliſhing of ether that or any other your highnes comands, I ſhall according to my duty uſe my utmoſt indeavour.

In my laſt I writ your highnes, that one Edward Major vice-conſull of Galleppola had bine abuſed by the cadde of that place. The muftee hath ſince diſplact him, being glad of the occaſion, that ſoe hee might get mony by puting a new one in his place, all thoſe places being ſold for mony.

Thus deſireing God to direct you in all your waighty affayres, to whoſe protection I comitt you, and ſhall ever remaine

Pera of Conſtantinople,
Nov. 1, 1655.

Your highnes
faithfull and obedient ſubject,
RICHARD LAWRANCE.

Mr. E. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

V.xxxii.p.11. BE pleaſed to be advertiſed, that after allmoſt ſix weekes tedious and expenſive abode in this place, wayting all that while for a convenient oppertunity to come up to the king, which I hoped to have done with the rix-chancellor, whoe hath received commands from the king his maſter to come to him; which ſoe ſoone as I heard, I went to lett him know my deſire, and reſolution to goe with him; but hee ſhewed ſome unwillingneſſe to have either mee, or any other publick miniſter to accompany him in his journey; the reaſon whereof, as I conjecture, is, becauſe of the king's noe deſire at preſent to have any publicke perſons about him to interrupt him in the multitude of buſynes, which is now incumbent uppon him; the truth of which ſurmiſe I am not able to affirme, nor what other reall cauſe there is of ſuch ſhynes, but that reaſon ſeemed to me ſoe little ſatisfactory, that I was bold to preſſe the earneſt deſire I have to performe the buſineſſe of my imployment with what convenient ſpeede I may; whereuppon hee did ſeeme at laſt with much freedome to aſſent, and adviſed me to advance one day before him with the armie under the command of general Stenbuck, (which was left by the king, when he went from this place, in Marovia five miles from hence) and that the next day he would not faile to call one mee, and take mee with him, which he accordingly did, but withall told mee, that that very evening he had received order from his maſter to ſtopp the march of general Stenbuck's armye, and himſelfe to come a poſt to the king, whoe (he pretends) is advanceing into theſe partes, and he thereuppon did adviſe me to retourne back to this place, promiſing mee, that he would not only advertiſe me, but allſoe ſend me a ſufficient convoy to come away to the king, if he came not to Warſaw in 7 or 8 days; whereupon (though unwillingly) I was forced to aſſent, and came backe to this place, expecting the performance of his promiſe. The towne and caſtle of Cracowe is taken, and divers of the great men and captaines have ſubmitted to the king of Sweden, the king of Poland being gone out of his kingdome; and as we were informed heere, not many dayes ſince he was with his queene in little Glogow in Silecia. The 17th inſtant an

an abbat of the Greeke church (in the Cozzacks countery) as an ambaſſador from generall Smelinſke being convoyed with about 2000 Cozzacks to the bankes of the Viſtula in ſight of this towne, came attended hether by 20 or 30 perſons, the reſt of his traine being left beehind uppon the other ſide of the river. The end of his embaſſy I cannot learne, but he ſeemeth very faire, and pretendeth a great deſire of amity, and good correſpondency betweene the king and his maſter, the truth whereof a very ſhort time, I ſuppoſe, will diſcover. The reſt of the Cozzacks armie, reported to be very ſtrong, is lying about Zeamowſchy in Ruſſia Rubra, uppon the borders of Poland not farre from Lublin. This is all at preſent of either probability or certainty, that I am able to preſent your honour with, having largely written before of all other occurrences, which happened ſince my departure from England; but I can ſcarce hope, that they are come to your hands, which I am perſwaded to thinke, having not beene ſoe happy as to receive any letters from you ſince yours of the 10th of Auguſt, which came to me at Stettin. I know your honour's affection and care over me (which by God's grace I ſhall ſtudy to deſerve,) and I know the iniquity of the time and place, where I am; whereuppon I muſt lay my juſt feare of miſcarriage, and ſubmitt with pacience. I have therefore iterated what I have formerly written, that (if poſſibly) your honour may at ſome time or other have notice of my preſent ſtate and condition. One thing more, ſir, and I have done, which is to give you an accompt of the cauſe of my preſſing to goe with the chancellor from hence to the king, though he did ſhew his unwillingneſs; firſt, becauſe not only by report, but upon the probable judgment of affaires heere, the king may not retourne hether ſuddenly. Secondly, becauſe of my great expences, which I deſire to ſhorten by a quicke diſpatch of my buſines, which otherwiſe will not be avoided. Thirdly, to performe my duty in that, about which I have beene ſent. And laſtly, the deſire I have to quitt my ſelfe of the trouble I have to follow an armie in ſuch a countery as this, and likewiſe the danger, of both which I have large experience; but alſoe the longing deſire I have (if his highneſſe pleaſe to call me home) to performe that ſervice and dutie I owe to his perſon, to whome I am ſoe highly obliged by grace, and nature, and honourable favour. The daylie great expence, which I am neceſſitated to ly under in this countery, eſpecially for carryage, hath embolden'd me to take uppe a 1000 dollars uppon credit given me by mr. Bradſhaw, the reſident at Hamburg; which preſumption I hope your wonted goodneſs towards me will not only endeavour to excuſe, but allſoe uppon this my humble ſuit you will be pleaſed carefullie to preſerve my credit therein by a ſudden repaiment of the ſame; and likewiſe if my abode in this place muſt continue longer then I doe expect, you will be farther pleaſed by a line or two to ſignifie, where and how I may be ſupplyed for the future; for if I doe not ſome way or other heare from you, I ſhall be inevitably driven to ſuch ſtraights, as I am fully perſwaded you would very unwillingly ſee me undergoe. Thus with my humble ſervice preſented I leave farther to trouble your honour.

A. D. 1655.

Your faithfull, and moſt

Warzow, November 1, 1655. obliged ſervant,

E. Rolt.

An intercepted letter.

Antwerp, November 11, 1655. [N. S.]

For mr. Palmer at the harp and ball by Charing Croſs.

Sir,

I Received yours laſt night, but received none in two weeks before. They are mightily curious here in prying into letters, but yours will come ſafeſt by this laſt addreſs; for by what name ſoever you write, I muſt acquaint the poſt-maſter with it, and his knavery I ſuſpect moſt. All I expect to know from you is, what your friends will do in that particular buſineſs. I am confident, if I could ſpeak with them, I could give them entire ſatisfaction, if they have a mind to receive any; but in theſe times I will not venture to ſay many things, that might be greatly uſefull to you. The Brandenburger is working himſelf into power, but will ſtand at gaze, till he ſee what final ſucceſs the Swede hath. The Swede goes on victoriouſly, but plays a game at great hazard; for if his foot ſlip, all the world will be upon his back. The emperor arms apace, and will labour to get footing in Poland. The general peace is in great likelihood to be concluded, but wiſe men believe, that it will fail, as it hath done many times formerly. V. xxxii. p. 1.

A. D. 1655. The dons would fain have peace with England. The king's party believe the Spaniard will close roundly with them; but others think the Spaniard will move slowly. Some say, they will open their havens to men of war set out with the king of England's commissions, and will labour to draw off ships by correspondencies upon that account, supposing the English seamen may practice once again their old discontents. This, I suppose, will be the way of the war, which cannot much prejudice England, except there be great discontents at home.

Lord Broghill *to secretary* Thurloe.

Vol. xxxii. p. 7. THE first of thos two things I doe intend to trouble you withall, is concerninge the judges; the last is concerninge the ministers, which I have presumed to write to his highness in; and becaus I have alreddy detayned you soe longe, and am not my self well, I shall beg your pardon, if I presume to remitt the information therein to this inclosed letter to his highness; which, if you thinke fit, be pleased to seall and deliver it, if not, to burne it. I shall the next weeke give you an accounte of our retrenchment of the civill list, wherein we have used what good husbandry we could, at lest all within the compas of,

Sir,

Edenb. Nov. 1, 55. your most affectionate, most faithfull,
and most obliged servant,
BROGHILL.

Sir Tho. Bendyshe, *embassador at* Constantinople, *to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 33. SInce the dispatch of my last letters, beeing of the 25th of October, to my lord protector and your selfe, some passages have here fallen out, which I shall onely impart to your selfe, beeing unwilling so soone to trouble his highnes with more letters.

The citty and factory of Aleppo beeing made very happy in the injoyment of a good bassa (by name Mustapha) ever since Ipsher bassa had left that place, about the latter end of September, a command was sent from this port to dismisse him, and receive one Sidé Achmet bassa in his roome, who has sent his mussalim or deputy thither for that end, and was received accordingly; and the good bassa prepared to be gone, when the cruelty and wickednes of him that was to come, and the moderation of the present bassa beeing by the cadde, muftee, and the learned of their laws, and by all the grandees of Aleppo, together with the militia of both spahees and janizaries taken into deepe consideration at a general assembly, and withall, that he had bin driven out of Morash (where he was bassa) for his tyrany; and since that, was refused both at Conea and elsewhere, for which places he had procured commands as well as for Aleppo; they all mett againe upon the first of October in another great assembly at the caddee's, and their unaminously resolved and agreed to refuse Sidé Achmet bassa, as other places had done, and to send their generall petition and reasons to the grand signor, and thrust his mussalim out of the city, which accordingly they did with threats, that if he remained thereabouts till night, they would cutt him in pieces; so he imediately departed, to tell his master of his succesfe, (who is reported to have 3000 soldiers attending on him) and the old bassa resolved to continue with them, untill the issue of their supplica to this port might be knowne. Now this bassa proving to be a confederate with Hasan-aga, the rebell in Asia, to whome (as in my letter to his highnes) the grand signor had sent his hattsheriffe, and the spahees, janazaries, and mulaws, (or men of the law) three persons of quality to command, and advise him to lay downe his armes, before the hattsheriffe or they could arrive to him, he was departed with his army towards Aleppo to beseege it, and by force settle his freind there, which by fayre means could not be. With him is joined Ipsher bassa's sone, with some small forces, which he hath gathered together. The grand signor and council beeing advised thereof, forthwith granted their petition of Aleppo, and commending their act, incouraged them to maintaine their resolution against any that should oppose; and having prepared commands for Morat bassa, that he should incounter him with his army, which he writt to the king, he had raised to that purpose; before they could be sent forwards, news was brought, that Morat bassa beeing under the hands of his barber, sanke downe, and dyed sodainly. At this news, at this time, are the gran signor and council much troubled, and what they will doe therein, is not yet knowne; when it is, I shall not

not faile to informe you. In the interim, God preſerve the factory of Aleppo from the rage of the ſoldiers, and your honour in ſafety and proſperity, which is the deſire of A. D. 1655.

Pera di Conſtantinople, Nov. 2. 1655. Your faithfull freind,
and humble ſervant,
THO. BENDYSHE.

Monſr. Le Mair *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I Have failed laſt weeke to write unto your honour, becauſe I had nothing worth your honour's acceptance. Few dayes agoe, I went to viſit the ſecretary of the Spaniſh ambaſſadour, and aſking him for ſome news, told mee, that his maſter the lord ambaſſadour had a letter from Brabant, which did containe of great warres, which the king of Spaine did intend to make this next ſomer with England, and that his majeſtie had given order to duke Leopoldus, to ſend ſome bodie in all ſpeed and ſecrecie to Charles Stuward, for to intreat and beſeech him to come at Bruſſel, where hee ſhould not onely beene very welcome, and according to his great qualities by the duke entertained, but alſo made acquainted with ſome buſines, which did concerne him verie neere. Vol. xxxii. p. 411.

So much as I could underſtand of the ſaid ſecretarie, ſhould the king of Spaine's intention bee, to ſee, if Charles Stuward would bee willing to accept of the generalliſſimo's place in the warrs, which hee is to move the ſomer following againſt Englant; and if this would not pleaſe him, to agree with him upon faire conditions, to wit, that the king of Spaine ſhould furniſh him with an armie of foot and horſmen, a mightie fleete, and good ſtore of monie for to conquere and invade England withall; which if it ſhould ſucceed well, (as the Spaniſh doe ſurely beleeve, becauſe they thinke that whole England ſhall ariſe againſt the preſent government, and joyne with him, when they ſee Charles Stuwart enter England with a mightie and potent armie) the ſaid Charles Stuward ſhould not only beene bound and obliged to reſtore to the king of Spaine the halfe of the monie laid out in paying of the arme and fleete, but whatſoever hee ſhould come to conquer with the ſaid arme and fleete, to have it as a fee, and doe homage for it unto the kingdome of Spaine. And for to worke out the better this their end, and to conquere England in a ſhort time, they ſhould bee buſie to finde out convenient meanes to helpe his highneſſe and ſome of his counſellours out of the world; which being performed, they ſuppoſe, that England ſhould runne in a diſordered confuſion, and the moſt part of the ſubjects would cry out Charles Stuward for their king; which artes and trickes the Lord of heaven, I hope, ſhall deſtroy, and make his highnes victorious over all his enemies. And ſo commending your honour to the grace of God, I reſt and remaine

Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

The 12 Nov. new ſtile [1655.] J. L. M.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

SIR,

I Have in ſeverall monthes received no letter from you; nevertheles my weeckly letters came ſafe to your handes. Theſe parts affoarde little newes more then what we receave from forraigne countryes, from which places themſelves I ſuppoſe you have more certaynetyes then wee heare; for every thinge is reported ſo dubiouſly, that wee can creddit little, eſpecially in relation to the Swediſh affaires, the which the people and the calvaliers doe hartely wiſh may not proſper, fearing that crowne and you have made an alliance to the prejudice of both of them. My intelligence from Ceullen tells mee, the counſell of *C. S.* is very reſerved; and though they ſitt often, 'tis ſeldome knowne what they doe; but conjectures are made, that they are buſſye contriving a new deſingne againſt your differences with Spayne breake out into warr; to which advantage they hope will be added many more by a peace betwixt France and Spayne, which their letters from Paris aſſure them is earneſtly indeavoured by the pope, to whome the king of France hath given power to name the place and perſons for a treatye in order to a generall peace. Then they expect aſſiſtance from both thoſe crownes, for they doe not belive a peace betweene France and you, though the phamlet ſayes, 'tis ſigned. I was this weeck at Utrecht, where there wear ſeverall royalliſts, ſome whoe conſtantly have their aboade there; others come from the Hage to go to Ceullen to *C. S.* whoſe diſcourſe was altogeather tending to the ruine of our preſent government. There they had the protector's proclamation for all perſons, whoe had bin in armes for *C. S.* to Vol. xxxii. p. 57.

A. D. 1655. depart from London, and the lines of communication, which was not pleaſing to them: whereuppon a perſſon of qualitie anſwear'd, ſome of the king's friends would ſtill remayne there, and nearer the protector then he immagined. To this another replyed, whoe lately came out of Ingland, that he believed major William Cromwell was not included in the proclamation; to which a third anſwear'd, it matter'd not, if he wear, for he adheerd to the protector, yet had no creddit with him. Then ſaid the forementioned perſſon of quallitie, that his creddit was ſufficient, if he proved but honeſt, as he promiſed; and that he was indebted in London 2 or 3000 pounds, which he intends to leave on the protector's ſcore. This diſcourſe ended quickly by the nodd of a more diſcreet man then he that ſpoke; ſo I heard no more of it. I leave it to your diſcretion to make uſe of it as you finde convenient; but if you will give mee leave to tell you my opinion, I feare that *C. S.* his inſtruments have bin dealing with major William Cromwell, and that ſome deſingne is plotting to kill the protector; for beſides what I gather by the former diſcourſe, I finde ſir Joſeph Wagſtaff hath bought at Utrecht a gunn, which ſhewts with wynde only a bullet a 150 paces, and that 7 tymes one after another, with once charging with wynde. It makes no report, or little ſmoake comes out of it; ſo that 'tis difficult to decerne, whence the ſhot comes. I am well inform'd, this gunn is to be ſent for Ingland, wheare I am ſuer none knowes how to uſe it, but he that carryes it over. This, I doubt, is bought for no good uſe; whether it will be ſent, or where ſhipt, I cannot tell; for ſir Jo. Wagſtaff is at Antwerp preparinge the jeſuits and prieſts to perſwade their king to imbrace *C. S.* intreſt, whoe he hopes will turne catholick in tyme, as well as himſelf. I ſhall be very diligent to obſerve their actions and motions, and give you tymely notice of the needfull. I praye you obſerve what I wroate you in my laſt concerninge the direction of your letters to mee under the name of Thomas Darby, for avoydinge of ſuſpition, in caſe the letters ſhould be opened. I ſend you encloſed a note of charges, which with the quartridge amounts to 55 l. which I have charged on mr. J. V. to be paid as my former. Pleaſe to give order for the payement thereof, and you ſhall extreamly oblige

Your moſt humble ſervant,

November 12, 55. [N. S.] JOHN ADDAMS.

A note of charges.

Uppon a journey to Rotterdam and Antwerp,	10 : 15
Uppon journeys to Rotterdam at ſeverall other tymes,	4 : 17
Uppon ſeverall journeys to Utrecht,	3 : 18
Poſtage of letters from your ſelf and correſpondences for 12 month,	5 : 10
4 November, ¼ of a yeare dew,	30 : 0
	l. 55 : 0

JOHN ADDAMS.

To monſieur Petkum.

Hague, Nov. 12, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 63. WE underſtand no more here of the negotiation of the miniſter of Brandenburg in England than you do. I have not ſpoken with monſieur the reſident Copes in five or ſix days; and monſieur Wyman is in Zealand, to ſee whether thoſe lords will give an example of liberality to the others by anticipation of the ſubſidy promiſed by the treaty of alliance. You know that in matter of finances the iſlanders hold as firm as thoſe that live upon the continent. Monſieur the elector of Brandenburg demanded of the city of Koningſberg 130 thouſand rix dollars, and the citizens have given but 30 thouſand. There was yet nothing done at Marienburg, when the laſt letters came from Dantzic. The nobility and the little cities of Pruſſia are enclined to embrace the articles propounded unto them; but the great cities do make difficulty. Elbing hath received them *ad referendum*, and thoſe of Dantzick will not hearken unto them.

They write me from Cologne, that king Charles would be going for Antwerp as ſoon as war was proclained between Spain and England. The princeſs royal was to come away the 15th. She will live at Teylingen. The aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland is to meet the 15th of this month. The firſt thing will be to name an ambaſſador to the kings of the north. The negotiation concerning the toll will be without doubt the moſt difficult.

Cracow is ſaid to be taken by agreement, and the garriſon conducted to Strackowitz.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

I Can perceive, that the pope may be deceived, if he thinks, that he ſhall be able ſo A. D. 1655.
eaſily to reconcile the crowns of France and Spain; for I ſee great likelihood, that Vol. xxxii.
France peace the protector Spain p. 49.
140 having at preſent 171 with 130, will hold out more fiercely againſt 139; as alſo
France king of Poland
140 ſeeing the 175 altogether low, will alſo endeavour to draw their advantage from it
the emperor France king of Sweden the emperor
againſt 143; namely that 140 will employ the 141 to ſubdue 143.
Sweden

But really I fear, that 141 will not ſhew itſelf ſo much offended againſt any one whom-
ſtates general the ſtates general the Orange party the good Hollanders
ſoever, as againſt 104. In effect all 104 (whether 145 or 173) all have
the Swede Zealand the ſtates of Holland
ſhewn a great animoſity againſt 141. It is true, that in 112 and 105 they
have not made ſo many pictures to raiſe laughter, nor ſo many verſes and ballads, and
the Swede the protector
the like invective inventions againſt 141, as they did againſt 130; but the bitterneſs and
diſcourſe, yea the threatenings have been no wiſe leſs or inferior to thoſe, which they
the protector Sweden
did formerly againſt 130. The ordinary word hath been, that 141 hath done the greateſt
perfidy and villainy, that one could imagine; and that God cannot ſuffer them to go
ſtate of Holland
unpuniſhed. And as for the toll, which they demand before Dantzick, that 105 would
Swede
never endure it, but that effectually they would ſend a fleet to beat the 141 without any
diſſimulation.

the protector
But I doubt very much, yea I doubt whether they dare ſend a fleet, unleſs that 130 and
Denmark alliance ſtates general Dantzick Brandenburg
142 will make 155 with 104. For 166 will in no wiſe join with 170; and with-
Dantzick Brandenburger Pruſſia Brandenburg
out 166 the 170 and 176 cannot do any thing; and 170 is alſo as good a ſharer, as
Sweden Dantzic Dantzic
141. The one ſeeth the other, and 166 is to look to their own preſervation. 166
Brandenburg Swedes Swede
knoweth well enough, that 170 is not able to hold them againſt 141. 141 can ruin
Brandenburger Dantzic Dantzic
the 170 in a ſmall time. It is writ to me expreſsly from 166, and 166 knows well
ſtates general Holland Zealand Bremen
enough, that 104, 105, and 112 *verba dant: exemplum* 158. So that they will endea-
vour to chuſe of two evils the leaſt.
ſtates general Swede

I confeſs that 104, otherwiſe very much divided in this point againſt 141, are very
ſtates of Holland an union
much united; but however 105 are very miſtruſtful, and will fear 154 by land.
union

But withal this, although they ſhould be reſolved to ſuch a 154 by land, one hun-
ſhips of war the Swede Poland
dred 134 will not do any good againſt 141, if he be maſter of 175; for all thoſe towns
Pruſſia the Swede
of 176 (being of the ſame religion) will ſurrender themſelves to 141. And by this
Dantzic
means he will take toll by land beyond 166.
the raet penſionary Amſterdam

I perceive that 181 is not pleaſed nor at eaſe. In effect 112 doth ſhew themſelves too
for Orange Amſterdam
much 145. In ſhort, 112 doth not know what they would have.

This 12 Nov. 1655. [N. S.] I remaine your moſt humble ſervant.

Chanut, *the* French *embaſſador in* Holland, *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, November 12, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 67. I Bleſs God for the good news you have ſent me; and I have no leſs joy for the honour, which doth accrue to you thereby, and the reputation, which you have gotten in this long and troubleſom negotiation, than for the public intereſt. The time of my departure, at which this good news doth find me, doth not afford me the liberty of mind, ſo as I could wiſh it, to declare unto you my ſenſe thereof; but I do comfort myſelf, ſince you have leave to repaſs the ſea. I do underſtand, though you do not explain your ſelf, that it is partly to fetch over your lady, to the end you may have together the uſe of love and of peace, whereof you have been deprived ſo long. You ſee the good opinion I have of you, and againſt the thoughts of many of your friends, who would perſuade me, that you would not neglect the advantages, which you have gotten in the mind of the Engliſh ladies. I hope, my lord, that at Paris I ſhall better explain unto you my joy; and that you will do me the favour to ratify the amity, which you have already promiſed me. I expect the paſs, which I writ to you for laſt, if you think it neceſſary. I will not omit to tell you, that I have cauſed to be communicated by the lord preſident of the week to the ſtates general the concluſion of your treaty; and likewiſe gave them thanks for the good offices, which they were willing to do us. They have very civilly cauſed me to be thank'd by commiſſioners. Our accommodation would be more pleaſing here, if it were not accompanied with a breach of the Engliſh againſt Spain. They do ſeriouſly ſpeak here of renewing the alliance with us; but it is fitting that it ſhould be done at court. I have no particular news from Poland: all is loſt there for the king: the Coſſacks are entered into it. It is a lamentable theatre.

The Swediſh *embaſſador to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Honoratissime domine,

Vol. xxxii. p. 19. PRopoſueram quidem in colloquio, quod hodie cum celſiſſimo domino protectore inſtitueram, mentionem facere domini Cranſten; ſed quoniam inter diſcurrendum id memoriâ mihi exciderat, honoratiſſimo domino ſecretario hoc negotium quam diligentiſſimè commendare conſtitui; enixe rogans, ut ipſe apud celſitudinem ſuam antea ad oſtendenda omnia officia amicabilia clementiſſimo regi meo inclinantem, operam ſuam interponere velit, ut negotiis ejus in Scotia jam valdè periclitantibus, gratioſè ſubvenire velit, certus quod benevolenia hæc, quam interceſſione regiæ majeſtatis & humillimæ interpoſitioni meæ tribuet, omni poſſibili modo a ſua majeſtate iterum referetur; & non modo verſus celſitudinem ſuam humillimè, ſed etiam erga honoratiſſimum dominum ſecretarium maximo cum affectu agnoſcatur ab ejus

Addictiſſimo,

Londini die 2 Novembris, a°. 1655. Chr. Bond.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxii. p. 29. SInce my laſt, wherein I certifyed you, that I had ſent to the commiſſioners apoynted by his highneſſe and the councill to put theyr orders in execution, to meete me at Nottingham, we met this day accordingly, and through God's mercy I found a generall complyance of all, that were put in by the councill, as alſo in ſome, that I added to act. What mr. Piggot would have donne, I knowe not, he being gonne to London. However we have enughe to cary on the worke in this county. I ſtay here to morrow, having warned ſome cavaleeres to apeare before us. On tueſday, the Lord permitting, yf not before, I ſhal be at Newarke, having yſſued out warrants to diverſe cavaleers to come before us there. That the Lord would continue his preſence with us, I deſire your prayers, and to aſſiſt him, that is,

Sir,

Nov. 2, 1655. your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

Edward Walley.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from col. Bamfylde.

SIR,

SInce that which I wrote to you of the tenth preſent, there has not any thing occurred here, worth your knowledge, but of the buſineſs of Peronn, the ſeaſonable detection of which ſoe far fruſtrated the deſigne, that was really layd, beyond what either party are nowe willing ſhould publiquely appear, thowgh from different reaſons, that they are come to a treaty. The governours of Aras, Dourlans, and Corbie are content to ſubmit; ſoe the intendants be taken away, which were lately put to receive the contributions in all the frontier-guarriſons, and pay the ſoldiers, and diſpoſe the overplus to the maynte-nance of Condé, St. Gillian, Landrecye, and Queſnoy; their being very few of the go-vernours of the frontyers, but made thirty or forty thouſand piſtolls yearly of theyr charges; of which this ſuperintendencye abates neer three parts of four of theyr profit. The cardinall will not ſtick at this, if that will doe, which is not yet certayne, thowgh they doe not yet ſeem to inſiſt on more; only the duke of Shone, whoe commands Dourlance, deſires his mother may be ſent to him, and then he ſhall appeare a faithfull ſubject to the king; but upon the firſt diſcovery of this deſigne, their were orders for the ſeizing of hir, as ſuſpecting ſhe had ſome hand in it; but ſhe being pre-advertis'd, is got out of the way, and not yet heard of. Madam Chattillion is not, as my laſt adver-tiſed you, in the Baſteile, but impriſoned at Chantillie, and ſome thinke with hir owne conſent, being drawne by a hanſome younge abott monſieur Du Fouquet to the diſcovery of this deſigne; and ſoe willingly made priſoner, that ſhe might have the pretence of terroure to excuſe hir confeſſion of what ſhe knew; but this I thinke is rather the con-jecture of ſome great perſons, whoe are not kinde to hir, then upon any certayne grounds. The mar. d'Hauquimcourte treats likewiſe; he is contented to ſurrender his government of Peronn and Ham upon condition of having madam Chatillion releaſed, being made duke and peer of France, having five hundred thouſand crownes, which will amounte to about a hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, and his ſonn to be *Chevalier d'Honeure* to the next queen, whome the king ſhall marry; which may be ſolde for fifty thouſand piſtolls. Three hundred thouſand crownes is offerred him; the honour he deſires will be confer'd on him; if he will not conſent to that, the French army are drawne towards him to beſiedge him; and the Spaniſh army at Cambray 12 leagues thence to releive him. If that bee, their will certaynly be troubles upon it in this citty, and in divers other parts of France; which was undoubtedly the mayne deſign; and that it may yet take, is ſoe evi-dently foreſeen, that I thinke the cardinal will come to the mareſchall's demand. Con-cerning 858, and 859, I can ſay noe more then I did in my laſte, neither of them being yet heer; and I a little uncertayne, whither the change in your affayres has not reaſnably occaſioned ſome variation in your thowghts touching that affayre; of which I erneſtly requeſt ſpeedy advertiſement. Things are heer upon great uncertayntyes, and are like to be upon much greater; as this treaty with Spayne ſhall be managed; the intereſt of ſome being agayneſt it, and the intereſt and inclinations of others fervently and reſolutely for it; the greateſt part of which doe not yet appear. By the next you ſhall heare more and very particularly from him, whoe is with unfeined truth, ſir,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 73.

Your moſte humble and

Paris, Nov. 13, [1655. N. S.] moſte faithfull ſervant,

BEAUPLE.

Be pleaſed to direct your letter, *A monſieure monſieur le collonell Beauple a l'Hoſtell du Maire rue de Jeanflurie a Paris.*

Col. Bamfylde *to* W. Scot, *Eſq;*

SIR,

THIS is the ſecond letter I have written to you, ſince I left London, and encloſed the firſte in Churchman's, to whome I have wrote foure, but have not heard one ſillable from him, thowgh the condition I left my affayres in required a greater punctual-lity of writing, then for him to have omitted writing four poſtes together, which does trowble mee very much. Lett mee requeſt you to doe me the favour to cauſe your man to enquire whether he be drowned in a hodgſhead of ale, or by what other accident he has left this worlde; for in the condition my affayres ſtand, it muſte be his death, not neglect, coulde keep mee in this ignorance. My horſes prove the aranteſt jades in the worlde, and I ſhall looſe extreamly by them. The black cuts, has the ſcratches, winde-galls, and noe pace; all which Gray knew before he ſolde them. As good horſes will

Vol. xxxii. p. 97.

A. D. 1655 yielde any rate, ſoe ill ones are not vendible. Pray write to mee by the firſte, that I may knowe mine comes to your hands; and then I ſhall write things more materially to you. I left direction with Churchman what he was to doe aboute Hewet's ſute, which I hope you are in noe trowble about, which would affict mee beyonde imagination. I ſhall ſhortly returne mony for the horſes; and agayneſt I doe ſoe, wowlde be glad if you coulde procure tow very excellent gueldings, either from Grey or any els, to ſend over; for my paſs is yet good for tow more. By the next you ſhall hear farther from mee, whoe am, ſir,

moſt humble and faithfull

Nov. 13, 1655. [N. S.] ſervant,

J. B.

Preſident Viole *to monſieur* Barriere.

From Bruſſels, Nov. 13, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 103. I Have received your letters of the third of this month, to which I have nothing to anſwer; only that I believe you have taken your meaſures with 47, ſince he did deſire you to ſtay; for unleſs it be ſo, I do not ſee the means to cauſe you to ſubſiſt. The orders from Spain are not yet come, neither are we certain when they will.

We expect monſieur de Cardenas every moment.

His highneſs is ſtill at Anſureuſe between Sambre and the Meuſe.

A brigade of the army of the Lorrainers compoſed of five or ſix regments hath play'd the traytors, and is retreated into France. Care is taken by the duke of Lorrain to prevent the like, if any farther deſign be amongſt the reſt alſo to revolt.

A letter of intelligence.

Bruſſels, Nov. 13, 1655. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. xxxii. p. 77. I Will tell you for a certain thing, that the accommodation of his highneſs the duke of Lorrain with the king is agreed on and ſigned on both ſides. The king doth indemnify him of all his loſſes, which he hath ſuſtained during his impriſonment.

Notwithſtanding this, there are four regiments of the Lorrainers lately revolted to the French. It is believed there are more that will follow.

The archduke of Leopold is here, and hath laid off his ſoldier's habit.

The Spaniſh forces under the prince of Condé are ſtill quartered between Sambre and the Meuſe.

The queen of Sweden hath declared herſelf a Roman catholic at Inſpruck.

Monſieur de Cardenas is not yet arrived here.

To mr. Petit.

Paris, the $\frac{1}{3}$ November, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 93. THE court arrived here the 13th inſtant *ſtilo novo*, after it had ſettled, as was thought, the mareſchal of Hocquincourt, who is governour of Peronne and Ham, in the king's obedience; but the ſaid mareſchal being ill ſatisfied, his majeſty parted the next day $\frac{1}{1}$ to return to Compiegne with cardinal Mazarin. The queen and duke of Anjou remain here.

The ſaid mareſchal demands a conſiderable ſum of money and the dignity of duke, which he pretends to have deſerved. His lady has been at Roye to confer with mr. Tellier, who met there to this purpoſe.

In the interim mr. de Bar is arrived at Corbie with 14 companies of guards to put there in garriſon, as alſo with other troops to put in the ſaid Roye, St. Quentin, and other neighbour places of Peronne, to hinder the ſaid mareſchal from doing any thing againſt the king's ſervice.

I can tell you, that in this court every body ſeems to be well ſatisfied with the ſigning of our treaty with my lord protector, who will receive thereby great advantages from hence. In the king's abſence the count of Brienne, the chancellor, the lord keeper,

and mr. Servien and Fouquet have this day been aſſembled in the Louvre at eleven of the clock, to ſee the ſaid treaty; and conſequently to labour after the ratification, a reſolution being taken to execute punctually and wholly all the conditions, and aſſure in a good manner the trading between the two ſtates. A. D. 1655.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Have beene with moſt of the officers, that command the countie troops of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Staffordſhire, and have communicated unto them that, which was given mee in charge by his highnes and councell. And truely I find in them a ſpirret extraordinarily bent to the worke, and I plainly diſcerne the finger of God goeinge alonge with it, which is indeed noe ſmale encouragement unto mee. Vol. xxxii. p. 113.

The ſence of the worke, and my unworthynes and inſufficiencie as to the right management of it, is my onely preſent diſcouragement. Yet however this is the ground of my hope and comforth, that the Lord is able to ſupply my wants, and will appeare in weake inſtruments for his glory, to the perfectinge of his worke. I ſhall (through the grace of God) diſcharge my truſt in faithfullnes to thoſe, that have imployed mee; and omit noe opportunitie, nor avoyd paines, wherein my weake endeavours may bee uſefull.

I am hopefull to have the commiſſioners of Lancaſhire togather upon thurſday next, them for the cittie and countie of Cheſhire the weeke following, and them of Staffordſhire foure dayes afterwards. In a ſhort tyme I am hopefull to give you a good accompt of all.

If you judge it convenient, I could wiſh for our better direction to knowe ſomethinge from you touchinge collonel John Booth, Warburton, Leceſter, and Werden, that wee may better underſtand our dutie both as to their perſons and eſtaites,

I have not elſe worth your further trouble at preſent; onely to ſubſcribe my ſelfe as really am,

Right honourable,

Mancheſt. Nov. 3. 1655. Your moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

The commiſſioners of the cuſtoms to Henry Scobell, *Eſq;*

SIR,

THE order of the right honourable his highneſſe councell, as alſoe your letter dated 2° November inſtant, for the ſeizure of the goods of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, and detention thereof, untill hee ſhall pay and ſatisfye 2100 l. due for rent, was the laſt night accordinge to our duty ſent to Dover, and given in charge to our collector there mr. John Price, as alſoe unto capt. Timo. Whiteing and mr. Deſbrowe, two of the officers of this port, ſent thither to attend that ſervice. Wee hope it will bee in time, and ſhall endeavour to take ſuch care therein, as that wee may bee able to give a good accompt of this affaire unto our ſuperiors, and crave leave to ſubſcribe, Vol. xxxii. p. 121.

Your real friends and ſervants,

Cuſtomhouſe, London, Nov. 3. 1655. EDMO. HUSSEY, MAR. HOLDISH.

Reſident de Vries *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

ON the ſeventh inſtant was my laſt to your high mightineſſes, when, in the evening, the Swediſh reſident arrived here; and after that, at his requeſt, ſome commiſſioners were appointed, viz. the lords high ſteward and chancellor of the realm, Otto Crage and Axell Urck, both of them ſenators, now here in town; he made an overture of his commiſſion to the ſaid lords, which conſiſted therein, to make a particular treaty, whereby the ſovereignty of the Baltick ſhould be only held by both theſe crowns, with the excluſion of all others. And that therefore no body whatſoever ſhould be permitted or ſuffer'd to appear in the ſaid ſea with any men of war, which as well as all former perſuaſions, as I am well informed, are intended for the ſeparation of this crown from your high mightineſſes. In order to contrework the ſame, and what further depends on it, I executed the order, which your high mightineſſes have formerly given me, and conferred Vol. xxxii. p. 135.

A. D. 1655. with the lords ſenators, who aſſured me, that nothing ſhould be concluded contrary to the treaties made with your high mightineſſes, but that they would continue in the former confident friendſhip. But I leave it to your high mightineſſes great wiſdom, if it would not be proper, that my propoſal were ſeconded by a ſolemn and extraordinary ambaſſy, which I think would be of great effect. What further happens in this affair, I will inform your high mightineſſes of from time to time, to the beſt of my knowledge.

And whereas, high and mighty lords, I find myſelf every day more and more to decay by indiſpoſition and other troubles, ſo that, in caſe it continues thus, I ſhall not be able to do my duty as it ought, I have thought myſelf obliged, in order to prevent thoſe inconveniencies, that may reſult from thence, to acquaint your high mightineſſes therewith, and humbly to pray, that I may be diſmiſſed from this my ſervice, and permitted to retire into my native country. Hereupon I hope to hear a favorable and ſpeedy reſolution, the rather, ſince in this winter ſeaſon no great navigation of ſhips can be expected, and there occurs but little wherein my ſervices are wanted.

Wherewith, &c.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14. 1655. [N. S.] High and mighty lords, &c.

ſign'd

F. DE VRIES.

Abſtract of a letter from St. Malo *of the* $\frac{4}{14}$ Nov. 1655.

Vol. xxxii. p. 133. HERE is arrived a frigat off this town coming from Malaga with wine and new fruit, which in her paſſage ſtopt before the bar of Cadiz, but was inforced to depart from thence the 27th paſt, becauſe that day the Spaniſh fleet under the command of Don Pablos de Contraras arrived there; and alſo reports, that ſome days before there arrived at Cadiz the two galleons from Havana, which uſually carried the quickſilver for the Indies; and that they come very richly laden with all ſorts of India goods and ready money; to ſay, 900,000 pieces of eight for the account of the king, and about a million for particular accounts. They report alſo, that the ſhips of your ſtate, being 26 in number, who are upon the coaſt of the Indies, have purſued the galleons or plate-fleet at their departure from Havana, and the ſaid galleons are fled into Vera Crux.

Nine hundred thouſand pieces of eight, at 4 s. apiece, is one hundred and eighty thouſand pounds, for the account of the king of Spain.

Part of a letter from mr. W. Prideaux *in* Nova Robadus, 5 Nov. 1655.

Vol. xxxii. p. 137. THE grudings of the plague are yet in Moſco, cauſed, in my opinion, by the naſty keeping of theire houſes; but God be prayſed it ſpreeds not here in this towne. Newes is brought from the leaguer of divers officers lying deadly ſick, and ſome dead. For rayne, ſuch an autume as this yeere's is not in the experience of any living. Here at my arrivall wee found an ambaſſador from the emperor of Germany, being only attended by 12 or 15 followers, whoe finds ſuch hoggiſh complements from the clowniſhe Ruſſe, that hee thinkes himſelfe not in the chriſtian world. They will not ſuffer any of his attendants to walke in the markets without a ſouldier; and hee commanded not to ſuffer thim to have the leaſt conference with any ſtrangers; which if by chance happen in the ſtreets, the uncivill raſkall Ruſſe puſhes them forward, contrary to all humanity. He ſtands in the grave Vanſticke his houſe. The 28th *ultimo* was received the embaſſador from the king of Swedlande, Guſtavius Bielke, having two more in commiſſion with him, and 140 and odde attendants. It was a rayny daye, which hindred the Ruſſe from ſhewing his paynted fooles coate. The embaſſador and attendants were all in blacke. Great adoe here was, who ſhould touch the ground firſt, the embaſſador from his coach, or the Ruſſe Preſtave from his horſe; but at laſt they moved both together, ſoe neather abated of theire ſuperiority. Three ſtatly horſes with rich furniture were ready to carrye the three embaſſadors to theire lodings provided uſualy for embaſſadors. The next day they deſired liberty for theire attendants to goe into the markets, and to other places, where they had occaſion; ſoe the Ruſſe granted them leave to goe into the markets and other places in the citty, but not to the Slobeda; yet ſome of his young gentlemen ride by the guards by force. His I. M. is yet in the fielde, and would fayne take in the citty Buicene, before hee march himſelfe this waye; but it's thought they will not ſurrender to him, and to take it by force hee hath had already experience of ſtorming of it, having had a ſhamefull repulſe, and loſt many men in the aſſault. Wee here ſaye, that his majeſtie laſt yeare

A little village a myle out of Moſco, where ſtrangers live.

and

and this alſoe hath only fought for the Sweade, beleeving that the on will demande the countrey back agayne, and the other dares not holde it. A. D. 1655.

When the embaſſadors have bine at his majeſties hands, ſomething of newſe will bee acted, which ſhall bee communicated to you by the firſt.

[In another letter from the Slobeda of the 6th of November] Six aſſaults have bine given by the emperor to the citty of Bucene, where hee hath bine repulſed with the loſſe of twenty thowſand men.

There is a guarde put upon the Swede's embaſſador of 150 ſouldiers.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Lewis, Nov. 5, 1655.

SIR,

I Have received yours with the declarations, which I thanke you for, hoping they will helpe much to ſattisfie both as to the rayſing of the militia troopes, and the way intended for there mainetenance. As ſoone as I came to this towne, I diſpatched meſſengers to the officers of the militia, and I hope on tuſeday next to have all the commiſſioned officers of the three troopes together, if they bee in the country. Coll. Buſbridge is att London, and capt. Jermee and ſome others had gonne this day, if I had not prevented. Mr. John Stapley being in towne, when I came, called att my lodgings, and in that little diſcourſe wee had, he ſeemed very ready to ſerve his highnes (to uſe his owne expreſſion) in a publicke imployment. I have aſſured ſome of this towne, that his brother mr. Anthony Stapeley is putt into the commiſſion for the peace, which I doubt not but you will make good. Vol. xxxii. p. 141.

I intend (if the Lord pleaſe) to give coll. Morly a kind viſſit this day, his houſe being within 2 or 3 miles. I hope ſuch a civillity, whatever he thinkes of my buſſines, will doe noe hurt.

Coll. Biſhop, as I am informed, lives att the weſt end of the county, and therefore for the preſent it's not likely I ſhould retch him; but I ſhall as well as I cann ſett for him.

I was yeſterday twiſe a hearer of mr. Poſtlethwaite, who hath the largeſt congregation in this towne. He is of mr. Feake's principles, and bewailed the impriſonment of the ſaints, and in ſome other expreſſions diſcovered himſelfe to be of that way, but with much moderation (more it ſeemeth att other times.) Here is a petition carying on in the country, and, as I am informed, the heades are, for taking away that chancery, and other regulations of the law, the taking away of tythes, the bringing of perſons to tryall, that are in priſon (major general Harriſon and mr. Feake &c.) were once named, but are not left out to ſattisfie ſome that ſaide, it was not good to name ſome, except they could name all; and that noe oathes be putt upon any that beare office, but if they faile to be fined. Theſe I am informed are the heades. I believe this is the ſame petition, which coll. Buſbridge tould mee was brought to him, and he refuſed to meddle with it, becauſe there was a clauſe, that the army might be diſbanded for the eaſe of the publicke charge. This petition is caryed on by one mr. Robert Spence, who, I believe, is diſpleaſed, becauſe he had not one of the militia troopes. I am tould, that not one of mr. Poſtlethwaite's congregation would ſigne it; but I feare the reaſon was, becauſe it was a petition to his highnes. The anabaptiſts doe generally ſigne it.

But I have troubled you too long with my little intelligence; therefore I ſhall heere end; only let mee begg your prayers, your fervent prayers for

Your very affectionate
freind and ſervant,
W. GOFFE.

I am not altogether without hope, that the Lord will manifeſt his preſence with mee in this difficult affaire, to mee difficult, becauſe I am weake.

Major R. Sedgwicke *to the protector.*

Jamaica, November 5, 1655.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN purſuance of your commands and my duty, I am bold to preſent theſe to your highneſs. My laſt letters were from St. Chriſtopher's, where having ſtaid three or four days, Vol. xxxii. p. 143.

A. D. 1655. days, and hearing no certain intelligence of our fleet, but a ſtrong report, that Hiſpaniola was taken, we directed our courſe thither, and ſailed unto the bay of St. Domingo with our whole fleet, as near the city as was convenient; ſo that we ſaw the Spaniſh colours upon the caſtles, and ſhips in harbour; and we ſent a wherry within leſs than ſacker ſhot of the town, who took ſurvey of it, plainly ſaw the people in arms, and men hard at work in building a new caſtle on the weſt ſide, ſome ſhot being made at them in the mean while. It grieved us to leave the town behind us, and much more, that our friends left it ſo ſlightly. We could not apprehend much difficulty in taking it by a far leſs number than ſome little time before were near unto it. But God is wiſe.

From thence we ſet ſail for Jamaica, which land we had no ſooner made, but a little after we deſcryed two of our frigats; and being come up with them, they gave us the firſt intelligence of our fleet. We came with our whole ſquadron to an anchor in this harbour the firſt of October paſt, where we found thirteen ſhips and frigats under the command of admiral William Goodſon; the army on ſhore under the command of major general Forteſcue, general Penn, general Venables, and commiſſioner Butler, with divers others, as many as could poſſibly contrive the means to be gone from hence. What their grounds were of leaving their employ, I ſuppoſe they have rendered an account to your highneſs long before this.

As ſoon as we came to anchor, I ſent a meſſenger to Jamaica, to advertiſe major general Forteſcue of my arrival with the fleet, who came unto me that evening; and as ſoon as we met, being aboard the Torrington frigat with admiral Goodſon, we preſently fell to our work and buſineſs. I produced my commiſſion from your highneſs, which was by both of them owned. I deſired alſo to know, by what power they acted, and how, in your highneſs's affairs; whereupon they informed me, that general William Penn had left a commiſſion to admiral Goodſon to command in chief at ſea; and that general Robert Venables had given an order to major general Forteſcue in writing, to command in chief in the army; both which commands they now ſtood poſſeſſed of at preſent, and acted ſeverally and diſtinctly; yet both of them being willing to do any thing to help or further either fleet or army, in whatſoever they might to their utmoſt power.

In agitating what was now beſt to be done, though my commiſſion, as commiſſioner, was owned, yet it was apprehended, there could be no acting as a commiſſioner, I being but one, ſeeing the conſtitution of the commiſſioner's power alloweth not of any act, but what was acted by three, or in ſome caſes by two; and inſtance was produced, that upon that account only commiſſioner Butler left his employ. I anſwered, commiſſioner Butler's acting was no precedent for me; and though there was not power of a formal act in one man, yet there was power in one commiſſioner to be doing the work of a commiſſioner, and of being ſerviceable in his place. Wherefore I ſhould be willing to know my work, and, as God ſhould enable me, to attend thereunto; although I muſt profeſs, I could willingly have attended commiſſioner Butler's practice, had not two things hindred; one, in conſcience to my duty, my preſent work being to ſerve your highneſs and my nation; the other, that though I ſaw it a very great adventure to ſtay here, yet I really apprehended my head or neck in as much danger, if I deſerted the buſineſs, and returned home. In our agitations I ever found, as in all other occaſions, admiral Goodſon very ready to give up himſelf to be ſerviceable in his way; yet in this I think he was miſtaken in his apprehenſions, that is, I could not, though he declined it, but accept and take him as a commiſſioner, looking upon it as your highneſs's full intentions, as it appeared to me by the additional inſtructions to the commiſſioners, wherein vice-admiral Goodſon, in caſe of the death or abſence of general William Penn, was to take the command of the fleet, and ſo a commiſſioner. But on the army ſide it was otherwiſe diſpoſed of. Yet after ſome days of debate, and ſometimes ſome hot diſcourſe, we at laſt agreed to act together jointly to be ſerviceable to the good of the whole; whereupon we drew up this incloſed inſtrument, by which we acted; and in the intervals of theſe agitations our buſineſs went on concerning unlading and diſpatching our proviſions.

I cannot but know your highneſs doth expect from me an account of the ſtate both of fleet and army. As for the fleet, that part of it I came in, with God, brought us thither in much loving kindneſs, following us with variety of good bleſſings. I think never ſo many ſhips ſailed together with leſs trouble, grief, or danger than we did; only God did a little viſit us between this and Barbados with ſome ſickneſs, I apprehend, cauſed by ſome diſtempers taken there; in which viſitation, I think, in the whole fleet we loſt between twenty and thirty ſeamen and ſoldiers; but otherwiſe the reſt arrived in very good health, luſty, and with the ſoldiers fitter to fight than when they firſt came on board. Concerning the fleet here, we found them in reaſonable good health and condition, being lately arrived in this harbour, admiral Goodſon having been at Santa Martha, where he landed, took two forts, plundered the town, and burnt it, demoliſhed the two forts, and took away their guns, powder, and ſhot. I know he giveth your highneſs a full account of his action, which was indeed gallantly performed by him and his company;

although in my judgment it is not ſo honourable, that your highneſs's fleet ſhould follow this old trade of Weſt-India cruiſers and privateers, to ruin and plunder poor towns, and ſo leave them. A. D. 1655.

For the army, I found them in as ſad, and deplorable, and diſtracted a condition, as can be thought of; and indeed think, as ever poor Engliſhmen were in; the commanders ſome having left them, ſome dead, ſome ſick, and ſome in indifferent health; the ſoldiery many dead, their carcaſſes lying unburied in the high-ways, and among buſhes to and again; many of them, that were alive, walked like ghoſts or dead men, who, as I went through the town, lay groaning and crying out, bread for the Lord's ſake.

The truth is, when I ſet my foot firſt on land, I ſaw nothing but ſymptoms of neceſſity and deſolation. I found the ſhore thereabout filled with variety of ſeveral caſks and hogſheads, punchions, buts, barrels, cheſts, and the like, and ſeveral dry goods of the ſtate's, as linnen ſhirts and drawers, ſhoes, ſtockings, hats, armor, arms, and nails, with divers other things lying without any ſhelter, expoſed to all the damage, that either rain or ſun could do to them, and to the theft and rapine of either ſoldiers, or ſtrangers, who without queſtion imbezzled much of them. All that little bread they had, which was about thirty thouſand, only kept in caſk without doors, and much of it damnified by weather, which bread was kept to diſtribute a little to the ſoldiers, and moſt, when ſent out upon parties. The people here were in daily expectation of a ſupply of proviſions, yet made not the leaſt preparation for the receiving of them. It is a wonder to conſider ſo many wiſe men, that had been here, ſhould leave ſo much of the ſtate's goods ſo expoſed to ruin, that were ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the well-being of the army, when in a few days a few men might have made a houſe to have ſecured them all; but ſo things lay, as if men had run away in a ſtrange diſtracted affrighted condition, as leaving all to the ſpoil, and never once looking back.

As ſoon as we arrived here we had four merchant ſhips to unlade, having near a thouſand tuns of proviſions in them. We firſt ſet the ſhips to be taking in their proportion; and in the interim with the help of admiral Goodſon, who was very active, the ſeamen built a ſtore-houſe at the landing place, to receive the ſoldiers proviſions, which being a hundred foot in length, and 25 foot broad, was finiſhed in ſix or eight days; ſo that in ſixteen days we had the four ſhips delivered, and the goods houſed in good condition, with little or no help from the army, they being a people in ſuch condition, as they had rather die than work.

As ſoon as the proviſions were landed, we forthwith ſet out a proportion for the ſoldiery, allowing to each man half a pound of bread a day, and to every four men either a pint of oatmeal, or a pint of peas, or a pound of flower per day; and at this proportion we accounted the proviſions would extend to five or ſix months, a ſhort allowance, but it was that they were at preſent glad of. We had no ſooner thus ſetled ourſelves in our buſineſs, but God viſited the major general with ſickneſs, and in four or five days ſnatched him away.

Hearing of his death the admiral and myſelf went up to the town to his interment, and to the ſettlement of his army. We called all the ſuperior officers together, and we eſtabliſhed a ſtanding council for the management of the affairs of the army; the council to conſiſt of the ſuperior commanders in health in each regiment, being ſeven in all; which gave very great content and joy to all the officers and commanders, they having ever before been governed and acted by one man's will without any counſel, advice, or knowledge of theirs. We eſtabliſhed col. Holdipp preſident of the council, and commander in chief of the army for ſeven days, he being then the only colonel in health. The ſeven days expired, we called another meeting with the council of the army. And col. Doyley being now a little recovered, he is made preſident and commander in chief for three months, or until your highneſs take farther order therein; and in this poſture they now ſtand.

The condition of the army is at preſent very ſad and ſickly; and unleſs God in mercy ſtay his hand, will all periſh, and ſhall be as water ſpilt upon the graſs, that cannot be gathered up again. We cauſed lately a muſter to be made both of quantity and quality of the ſoldiers, a copy whereof is here encloſed. The greateſt part of them are ſick, which is really true, and thoſe ſet down well are pitifully well. We landed 831 in col. Humfrey's regiment, luſty, healthful, gallant men, who encouraged the whole army. There are at this day 50 of them dead, whereof two captains, a lieutenant, and two enſigns, the colonel himſelf very weak, the lieutenant colonel at death's door. I think all the captains ſick, not above four commiſſion-officers in that regiment now fit to march, and the men moſt part of them ſick. Col. Doyley is fallen ſick again, and col. Carter very weak; as alſo divers other field officers. Soldiers die daily; I believe 140 every week; and ſo have done ever ſince I came hither. It is ſtrange to ſee young luſty men, in appearance well, and in three or four days in the grave, ſnatch'd away in a moment with fevers, agues, fluxes and dropſies, a confluence of many diſeaſes. The truth is,

A. D. 1655. God is angry, and the plague is begun, and we have none to ſtand in the gap. God goeth on in deſtroying to deſtroy us, and tells us, he will take no delight in us by his ways and outgoings towards us; and there hath been, I fear, in all this deſign nothing but wrath and heavy diſpleaſure. I would not grieve, but my heart and ſoul grieveth, when I think of Hiſpaniola buſineſs; one or two negroes to make 500 Engliſhmen fling down their arms, and run away. Oh! tell it not in Gath, nor publiſh it in Aſkelon, leſt the uncircumciſed rejoice. The truth is, ſir, you cannot conceive us ſo ſad, as we are, broken and ſcattered, God rending us in pieces, a ſenſeleſs-hearted people, not affected with his dealing with us. We furniſhed the army now with ſixty buts of Madera wines, and to every regiment a but of brandy, and a hogſhead or two of ſweet oil.

As for the fleet, the admiral was intended before our coming in to have taken ſome few ſoldiers, and to have gone over to Saint Jago de Cuba, a town upon Cuba, but our coming hindered him, without whom we could not well tell how to do in any thing: ſince the major general's death and one buſineſs or other hath hindred him. We have lately been conſulting what to do; the ſickneſs of the army put us by our former thoughts.

This day the council ſent us word, they would ſpare us 500 men, which I can hardly believe; or if they do, they will prove ſickly and weak ſoldiers. We ſhall, I hope, within two days bring our thoughts to an iſſue, and ſpeedily ſend out part of our fleet, of whoſe condition and quality I know our admiral gives your highneſs a full account.

Touching this iſland, it ſeems to preſent itſelf deſireable, capable of producing any kind of merchandizes, that other iſlands do, full of ſeveral ſorts of cattle. It is thought our Engliſh have ſince they came hither killed twenty thouſand; and they are now grown ſo wild, that it is not eaſy to kill any of them, which were all before kept by Spaniards, both horſes and cows, under command, and by keepers; and our ſoldiers have deſtroyed all ſorts of fruits, and proviſions, and cattle. Nothing but ruin attends them, whereſoever they go.

Our harbour here is good, as I think any in the Indies; lyeth in the midſt of all the Spaniards plantations, and may be convenient in many reſpects.

How the ſtate of the enemy is in the iſland, I know not. Some think moſt of the Spaniards are gone over the back ſide to Cuba, and that ſome of the Blacks and Mulattos are dead; but certain it is, they meet with our Engliſh in the woods, and every now and then kill three or four of them together: it is out of doubt there is a conſiderable number of Mulattos, and Blacks, and ſome Spaniards, ſome ſay a thouſand men, ſome two. What God will do with them, or with us by them, I know not; but I have thoughts ſometimes they may do us a miſchief. What God will do in this work, I muſt acknowledge I am at a loſs; or which way he will carry on your highneſs's ſpirit I am ignorant; only let me be bold to interpoſe this, (and it is a truth) of all that vaſt expence and charge, that hath been expended in this deſign, here is not any thing left at all towards the carrying on the work, by ſaving any charge, unleſs two mortar-pieces, with ſome other materials, and a few great guns. All materials elſe are gone, deſtroyed, and ſpent, except a little ammunition and arms, which I believe will before long be waſted one way or other; and for men, if as many ſurvive as will garriſon this iſland, it is a very great mercy; ſo that as what farther proceeding is upon this deſign muſt be wholly upon a new ſtock. And alſo this I know, that what 8000 men might in an ordinary providence have effected to good purpoſe, it muſt now be expected will require a far more conſiderable ſtrength. The enemy being fully alarmed are ſtrengthening themſelves in all places to the utmoſt, as I ſaw, at Santo Domingo by their building new works; but if God have a work here to do, and hath enlarged your heart and purſe, and inclined men's affections and ſpirits, it will go on; but I fear a work of this nature will not proſper in the hands of ſuch a company, as was generally employed here. As for this iſland, if ſome good encouragement were given to encreaſe planters here, it might be well; but as our caſe ſtands at preſent, there can be nothing of that kind. The commiſſioners have granted ſo much land to the ſoldiery, that the Savannas being left common, I think all the good ground will not be, or at leaſt would not have been, enough to have given them ſuch proportions as they allowed them. So that at preſent I find very great inconveniencies in the accommodating five or ſix poor planters with a little ground, the ſoldiery claiming all hereabout as theirs; and unleſs ſomething be ſettled by your highneſs in this buſineſs, few will come ſo far as to buy land.

The ſoldiery here, moſt part of them, hope your highneſs will ſtill be mindful of them, either to employ them, or ſend for them home again. Dig or plant they neither can nor will, but do rather ſtarve than work. They might have planted ſo much proviſion, as might have kept them alive. There is ſome little thing done in that kind, and but little; ſo that unleſs there be more ſupply of proviſions, if the people live, they will periſh for want of food. However God diſpoſeth your heart to this, I humbly beg, that your highneſs would caſt an eye this way, that theſe poor people be not made a ſacrifice to the enraged enemy; who elſe, I know, muſt of neceſſity periſh by the ſword,

if

if they be not here guarded by your highneſs's favour, which I no way queſtion or doubt. A. D. 1655.

Sir, if I have any acquaintance with my own heart, I left my native ſoil and my dear relations in ſome ſingleneſs of heart, intending and eyeing God and his glory in this overture, hoping he might have ſome deſign in hand to the accompliſhment of that, which hath ſo long time been the prayers and deſire of his people; and alſo thinking God might have carried out your ſpirit to that purpoſe, to attend this work. I was ſatisfied in the work itſelf, taken much with the honeſty of your highneſs's expreſſions, and that religious diſcourſe came from you out of a heart, as I believe, unfeigned, which made me hope God would own the deſign, and proſper it. The righteouſneſs of God's dealings and proceedings with us may eaſily, I think, be diſcerned; and he juſtified in his actings towards us. Our God will give his honour to no other. He is a pure and holy God, and delights in pure and clear actings of the people profeſſing his name. I muſt ſtill ſay, O! how juſt art thou, O God! in all thy works, and righteous to the ſons of men!

Pardon my prolix and rude expreſſions. I am apt ſometimes to think I ſhall write no more. I am ſometimes ſick, and think I may fall among the reſt of my countrymen; and durſt do no other than plainly to let your highneſs know our ſtate and condition.

I have only two ſmall requeſts to put up to your highneſs; one is, if God ſpare me life, that your highneſs would be pleaſed to admit me to come to England. But I am not very ſolicitous in that; ſometimes thinking another place will be my portion, before I may hear again from your highneſs.

The other petition is, I left behind me a dear and religious wife, who through grace hath much of the fear and knowledge of God in her. I have alſo five children, to me dear and precious. I would only beg this, that your highneſs would caſt one thought towards them; that whatever hazard or hardſhip I may go through, yet my relations may not be forgotten. I only expect what your highneſs was pleaſed to promiſe me, that ſhe may not be troubled in obtaining it in ſuch ſeaſons, as may tend to her comfort.

The way, by which we carry on our buſineſs at preſent, is, by virtue of that inſtrument we drew up, intending, if God ſpare life to colonel Doyley, to take him in with us, until ſuch time as we may receive farther orders from your highneſs, which we hope may be very ſpeedily. In the mean time I hope you ſhall find me willing, according to that talent God giveth me, to give up myſelf to the utmoſt I can to be ſerviceable in the preſent employment, wherein God hath caſt me. And I earneſtly beg at the throne of grace for you, that God would guide you, as in all other weighty agitations, ſo in this affair, as may be to his glory and your comfort; and that God would keep your ſpirit from deſpondency in this world. I am fully ſatisfied of your highneſs pious and religious intentions in this deſign; yet God may diſappoint expectations in many particulars, but in the iſſue magnify his ſpecial love and grace; which I earneſtly entreat may be made out to your highneſs, which is the prayer of him, who deſires to be, ſir,

Your humble and faithful ſervant,

Rob. Sedgwicke.

Sir,

It may pleaſe you, I have ſent three of theſe letters by three ſeveral conveyances, that it might pleaſe God one of them may come to your highneſs's hands.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeilles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

MY laſt unto you was of the 9th current, giving you notice, that the free commirſe with our nation hath been proclaymed heare and at Thollon; that the Portugall ambaſſadour with 80 attendants, ill accommodated, parted hence for Rome; and that the cardinall Anthoine was heare arrived from Rome, and was ſudainely bound for Paris, butt it proaves not to bee the cardinall Anthoine; it's an Italian cardinall, that's goeing to bee archbiſhop of Aix, wheare the court of parliament of this province is. Admirall Vandoiſme hath beene heare three dayes, and parts too morrow. It's conceived hee goes directly for Paris. All his ſhips are diſarmed except ſix, which is ſuppoſed will bee diſarmed ſudainely. Alſo the ſix Malta galleys parted two dayes paſt for Malta; which place is in greate need of them, to fetch them proaviſions, in regard the ſicknes is amongſt them. I have not received any late advice from Spaine. So for preſent humbly take leave, and remayne

In Marſeillia, Nov. 16, 1655. [N. S.] your honnor's ſervant,

Jo. Aldworth.

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 155.

I Received yours yeſterday from colonel Blake, with fower declarations, of which I am not a little gladd, becauſe of the great ſatisfaction they will give to all reaſonable and unprejudic't men. And let me aſſure you, ſir, I ſhall uſe my utmoſt care to finde out (and ſecure for due puniſhment) all ſuch perſon or perſons, as ſhall offer to attempt any thing, that may any wayes tend to the diſatisfyinge of the horſe under my charge, or the withdrawinge them from theire due obedience; and as yet, ſure I am, there hath been no ſuch undertakinge. To-morrow I have ſummoned the cavaliers of this county to be at Northampton, where I ſhall take ſecurity of them as is directed in the inſtructions, and the commiſſioners will meet me there, to the end we may deale with them, as to their eſtates. If you have any commands for me for five or ſix dayes after the date hereof, you may pleaſe to ſend them to me thither, afterwards to Bedford, afterwards to Huntingdon, afterwards to Rutland. But I ſhall ſtill from theiſe ſeverall places give you an account of my proceedings. When I am at my owne houſe in Oundle, if you direct what you have to ſend me, to the poſtmaſter of Stilton, 'twill be with me in an hour's ſpace alwaies, (being but ſix miles from me). I have beene already reforming our militia, putting out, and putting in; and muſt do more, for that many men are unfitt, and many had not horſes of their owne; which was altogether inſufferable, eſpecially for that we may have enough that can provide theire owne horſes. I beſeech you, ſir, preſent my moſt humble duty to his highneſs, and to acquaint his highneſs with what you thinke meete in this; and let me onely add, that I am (for truly I am ſo)

Oundle, Nov. 6. 1655.

Your honour's moſt faithfull ſervant,

W. BOTELER.

Major general Whalley, *&c. to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 159.

BEing not willing, nor preſuming to trouble his highneſs with theſe our deſires, we entreat you to make our requeſts known unto him, that in obedience to the orders, and ſeveral inſtructions of his highneſs and the council for ſettling the peace of the nation, we have had ſeveral meetings to put the ſame in execution in this county of Nottingham; and upon debate do apprehend it very neceſſary in order to our more effectual proceedings therein, that we have a liſt of all thoſe of this county, that compounded at Goldſmith's hall, with the particulars of their compoſitions, and the examinations, and informations concerning the inſurrections at Rufford, (together with ſome of the printed inſtructions) whereby we may have a certain charge againſt thoſe, whoſe eſtates and actions we cannot ſo well diſcover. We hope upon this ſhort entrance into this buſineſs we ſhall give a good accompt thereof, being we find a willingneſs in thoſe we have yet treated withal to ſubmit to the inſtructions, and that his highneſs's declaration doth give good ſatisfaction concerning the grounds and reaſons thereof. We remain,

Newark, Nov. 6. 1655.

Honoured ſir,

Your affectionate friends,

Edward Whalley,
Edward Neville,
W. Wightman,
H. Lacock,
Hen. Champion,
Sam. Bolles,
Edward Cludd,
Rob. Brunts,
Ja. Chadwicke,
Tho. Briſtowe.

The governor of Barbados *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

HAving lately receved one of your highnes miſſives to mee directed for the re-examination, heareing, and determining a complaint exhibited to your highnes by one Roger Crowley againſt major John Johnſon of this iſland, my ſelfe and councel, in obedience to your highnes commands (the parties themſelfs being neither of them on this iſland) wee ſummoned the atturnies on boeth ſides to appeare before us, which accordingly they did in order to a heareing; but could not proceed to a determination thereof, in regard the atturney in behalfe of the plaintife refuſed to produce before us ſome writeings, that he acknowledged

acknowledged were extant, which materially concerned the matter in differance. Incloſed doe give your highnes an accompt, how farr wee have proceeded. A. D. 1655.

The collony of Surranam ſettled on the maine of Guyanna have applied themſelfs unto mee with ſome complaint of theire unſettled condition. Theire governor coll. Holdip deſerteing them retorned for England, and was there employed for the ſervice of your highnes expedition into America; ſince which time theye have binn and ſtill are without any perſon authorized in the government amongſt them. Some addreſſes have likewiſe binn made unto mee by mr. Joſeph Lee, Benjamin Langhan, and Richard Furſey, inhabitants of the iſland Antegoe, in behalfe of themſelfs and the people of that collony, concerning ſome diſtractions among them, and the preſent unſettled and diſturbed condition of that collony; but findeing I have noe power to take cognizance of any thing of that nature without the boundes of this collony without ſpetiall order from your highnes, I have tranſmitted theire complaints and the ſtate of the matter in differance betwixt them upon theire governour's goeing off, which your highnes will hearewith receve.

The governour of Mountſerratt arived here the 23d of the laſt moneth, in order to your highnes commands unto mee to examine and ſtate the matter of fact concerneing the death of mr. Samuell Wade of that iſland, whome it is alleadged was illegally put to death by the ſaide governour. Upon communicateing to him the petition preſented to your highnes, with a copie of the charge and your highnes commands to mee thereon, he hath craved time to putt in his anſwer; which being donn, ſhall proceed to examine witneſſes on boeth ſides, and upon a full heareing ſtate and tranſmitt the whole proceedings to your highnes.

The firſt of this moneth arived the Faulkon flyboate, one of your highnes fleete commanded by generall Penn, which was ſent from Jamaica to New England for proviſions, and returneing alleadgeth was neceſſitated to make this iſland. The commander of ſaide ſhipp acquainted mee, he had on board him for the uſe of the army at Jamaica 150 thouſand of bread, and ſome 300 tonnes of peaſe and flower. That noe time might be loſt, I commanded him forthwith to repaire aboard, and not to drop anchor, but profecute his voyage, which accordingly he did. From Jamaica wee have not receved any intelligence of later date then the midell of June, ſince which time wee have underſtood generall Penn was returned for England. I have not elſe at preſent, but humbly remaine

Your highnes moſt humble

Barbados, Nov. 7, 1655. and moſt faithfull ſervant,

DANIELL SEARLE.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABE SIR,

I Am ſorie, the poſts are ſoe obſtructed, as that noe letters come yet from mr. Rolt, whoe (as I wrote you formerly) is ſaid by letters from Dantzick to be at Warſhaw, which I hope is true. I have ſent your laſt weeke's pacquet to a freind at Dantzick, whoe hath promiſed to get it to him, and have writ that he would write his letters that way to me, but that I heare he was at Warſhaw ſtayinge for the king's cominge theither. I ſhould be feare of him, for though the king's ſucceſſes are great to admiration, as you will find by the incloſed paper, which is the beſt intelligence gathered from all parts; yet many perſons of quality have miſcaried in travelinge through Polland, the emnity beinge ſoe great, as that they kill on both ſides ſuch as are not of their partie, though ſtrangers that but paſſe the countrie. If mr. Rolt be ſafe in Warſhaw, as I hope he is, then there's noe doubt but the kinge will have care to returne him ſecurely. Vol. xxxi. p. 336.

Sir, by the former weeke's poſt I gave you notice of the choyce of a new deputie here by mr. Townley and his partie, whoe thought it not fit to waite longer upon his highneſs pleaſure, very much blameing the court at London for haveinge waited ſoe long, and now concludeinge the buſines as they would have it. They vent their ſcorne in publique, ſayinge their new deputye will bringe over my vindication with him, gloryinge very much in the conqueſt they have gott, as they apprehend. I ſhall waite, whilſt I can, without further trublinge his highnes with that petit buſines, preſumeinge their will be a tyme to conſider of what hath beene remonſtrated. For newèſe, here's not any worth your notice. Maſſie is returned heither from the kinge of Denmarke, honoured with a ſpeciall command and large gratuities from that kinge, as the cavaliers here report. With tender of my due reſpects, I remaine,

Sir, your very humble ſervant,

Hamb. Nov. 7. 1655. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

A. D. 1655. Sir, at inſtant I have notice from my freind at Dantzick, that mr. Rolt is certainly at Warſhaw, and hath ſent to him to deſire him to furniſh him with money, which he hath promiſed upon my letter. Bleſſed be God, he is ſafe with his company. I was in much feare of them, and doe wonder that noe letters come by any way from him, but now I expect them.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Nov. 17, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii p. 163. I Cannot learn certainly, how far the peace with France extends, whether it be a league or no, and what league. France is deſirous to ſet it out to their beſt advantages. The cardinal here hath his hands full. The clergy (a powerful body) are unſatisfied about the archbiſhop of Paris, and the liberties of the church ſeem to be ſtrained in his caſe. The governors of frontier garriſons ſtand upon their guard, and ſpeak freely of the cardinal. Mareſhall D'Hocquincourt, governor of Peronne, count de Monjou, governor of Arras, (and ſome ſay the governor of Calais, and ſundry more) profeſs themſelves to be Frenchmen, and will have nothing to do with the cardinal. He hath offered D'Hocquincourt the government of Anjou, a great ſum of money, to make him duke and peer of France, and to give a great charge to his ſon; all this in exchange of the government of Peronne; but he hath refuſed to treat with him. A new governor was ſent into Arras, but Monjou told him, that he might be gone, and ſay that he met with a man of honour, that he did not clap him up. The governor of the town Monjou will not quit. The king of France offers him a marſhall's place, and ſent for him to come to receive the bâton at the king's hand; but he refuſed to come, ſaying he cannot leave his garriſon. He hath 4000 men, and made them all ſwear to be true to him. The general Turenne hath order to waſte all the country about Peronne, that ſo they may get no proviſions or contributions into the town.

Certainly this crown would have bought your peace at any rate.

We ſay here, that divers of the royal party muſt be ſent out of France now upon this peace; firſt, all the royal family, except the queen and princeſs Henrietta; ſecondly, all the king's council; thirdly, divers gentlemen, particularly named, as my lord Gerard, ſir John Berkely, and others.

Monſieur Baſtide *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Novemb. 17, 55. [N. S.]

My lord,

Vol. xxxii. p. 167. I Hope to part to-morrow with the ratification ſigned and ſealed in good form, and to paſs into England with this packet-boat; but in caſe that ſome unlookt-for accident happeneth to retard me, and that this letter doth arrive before me, your excellency will ſee in it, if you pleaſe, that the abſence of the court doth deprive us of the means of obtaining ſuch ſpeedy ſatisfaction, as the ſurintendents promiſed us at firſt. The earl of Brienne is willing to help you to ſome money; but he dares not do it in the abſence of the cardinall.

Major Sedgwicke *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Jameca, November 7, 1655.

Right honerable,

Vol. xxxii. p. 181. I Have made bould to preſent his highnes at large in ſome rude and playne lines, wherein I have endeavered to repreſent the playne and naked condition, that wee are in at this preſent, which I know will come to your view; which makes mee forbare troubleing you in that kind at this inſtant.

This is only to begg and crave your honner's love and reſpect unto a deare friend of mine, my wiffe, whome I have ordered to come unto you, in caſe her condition require it. I would deſire no more, than what in juſtice and riteouſnes is my dew, I meane my ſallary. I would not willingly my ſo neare relations ſhould bee expoſed to troble, though I undergo never ſo much hardſhipp. Sir, I am bould with you: pardon me; you well know the religious ingagements off affections betwene man and wiffe, and in that reſpect will bare with mee.

I begg

I begg at the throne of grace for you, that as God hath advanced you to high oppor- A. D. 1655.
tunity off doeing good, ſoe he would make you faithfull and humble; which is the
prayer off,

Sir, your humble ſervant,

ROBERT SEDGWICKE.

Vice-admiral Goodſonn *to the council.*

Jamaica, November 7, 1655.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

SInce my laſt of the 24th July, wherein I gave his highneſs account of our reſolution to go for the main, and accordingly on the 31ſt of July with nine ſhips we put to ſea, but on the third of Auguſt at night the Grantham loſt both her top-maſts, and being very leaky bore up. We proceeded with the reſt, beating to the windward, till we came on the 9th to Cape Tiberoone on the weſt end of Hiſpaniola, where we one day ſtaid in watering and refreſhing our men with oranges and limes. At this time the captain of the arms of Holland died. The 10th at evening the fleet ſailed, and on the 18th we fell as far weatherly on the main as within ſight of Cape Levella; ſo called a council of war, whether we ſhould attempt any thing on land or not, my inſtructions from general Penn being ſhort in that reſpect; yet having a copy of his highneſs's inſtructions to general Penn, wherein he was impowered to land, made us the more confident, that if in caſe we did ſee any work feaſible, to attempt to proceed in the undertaking of that, which ſhould anſwer his highneſs's intentions; on which we reſolved to attempt Rio di hatch, being as by all intelligence rich and of ſmall ſtrength, only having a ſmall caſtle with four guns, whoſe trade conſiſteth of pearl and fiſhing, the inhabitants of the town not being above 100 all Spaniards. The aforeſaid town lyes in a bay ſo ſhoal, as no great ſhips can come near it. Therefore we ordered the Martin Galley, the Arms of Holland, and the Galliot Hoy to take in 350 men, with an intent to land them in the night, having kept a good birth from the ſhore, as not to be diſcried. The land being ſomewhat bad to make, our pilots could not find the direct way to the town; and coming the laſt morning with thoſe ſhips, that was deſigned for the place, near the land, ſeeing ourſelves diſcovered, deſiſted that deſign; conſidering that the wealth of the place would be carried away, and no ſafe riding for the fleet. Upon which we reſolved for St. Martha, where we came in the 24th between four and five a clock in the afternoon (as before we were informed.) We found two forts muſket ſhot the one from the other, being cloſe by the waterſide. In the one fort was mounted 14 guns, being 22 foot high; in the other nine, being eleven foot high. Between theſe two forts was a breaſt-work, which was all their ſtrength; but God was ſo pleaſed to order it, in a little more than an hour to give us poſſeſſion both of town and forts. We took only eight or ten priſoners, the reſt of them flying into the woods; and we being ſtrangers, and withal near night, thought it not convenient to follow them. The enemy having ſix hours ſight of us before our coming in on them, carried moſt of their wealth with them. The town conſiſted of about two hundred houſes. As the relation goes, the governour hearing of our being at Sainto Domingo, took an occaſion to viſit the province. After ſome time of our being at St. Martha, the Spaniards ſent four to treat with us. We preſented them their town undemoliſhed with their priſoners for 20000 pieces of eight; only their fortifications at our diſpoſing. They ſeemingly accepted of it; but we found their delays much like themſelves in gathering what force they could, which cauſed us to ſend a ſtrong party into the country ſome ten miles from the town of St. Martha, and they burned all Spaniſh houſes and churches they met with; and at their return we demoliſhed their town and forts, burning all the houſes and churches. We loſt in the taking of St. Martha ſix men, and two run, as was ſuppoſed, to the enemy; the one a Spaniard born, but by relation lived long in England; the other was a Walloon. We brought aboard 30 pieces of ordnance with two braſs baſes, with ſome powder and ſhot. As the town was reported poor, ſo we found it; all with the plunder that could be gathered in, and with much exactneſs being ſold at each ſhip's maſt, in the whole amounted to four hundred ſeventy one pounds. Our men got ſome refreſhing in the ſaid town, as hens, hogs, and other proviſions. This place of St. Martha was a biſhop's ſee, which ſaid biſhop died a little before our coming. The government of St. Martha reaches along the ſea ſide from Rio de Grand to Rio de Hatch, and up into the country 150 miles; but in this province there is no great towns or trade. The trade of St. Martha are nuts called Cocao, whereof they make their chocolate. They produce ſome tobacco, ſome ſugar works. They make alſo earthen potts. According to the ſeaſon of the year much fiſh is taken there. They make alſo a thread called petoe, which the Spaniards uſe for lace. In the upper part of the country they ſay is much cattle; from whence

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A. D. 1655. whence they affirm Carthagena is ſupplied. The Indians of this country are very ſimple people, and are not permitted near the ſea coaſt to have any arms, and are under hard taxes. There was divers of them came aboard me, to whom I was civil in giving them meat and clothes, and withal prohibiting all perſons of doing them any injury or wrong. September 7, we ſet ſail from St. Martha, running along the ſhore three days, having little wind. The 10th we came in with Carthagena, and ſtood cloſe to the town, until we found ſhoal water. At our tacking from the town they fired at us five guns, and anſwered by a ſquib. In the harbor of Carthagena were ſix ſhips, which were plainly ſeen; two of which ride with flags admiral and vice-admiral, which ſome of our pilots affirmed to be the admiral and vice-admiral of Carthagena. We having thus alarmed the coaſt concluded it little advantage to lie there; came directly for Jamaica to refit, and conſider on ſome other deſign; and immediately after our coming into Jamaica harbour, we conſulted and propounded St. Jago, a town with walls; only, as the relation ſays, it hath a caſtle with 16 guns, and a plat-form with 10 guns at the going in; the inhabitants conſiſting of five hundred fighting men. Having concluded our going, and had appointed 500 choice men from ſhore, and ready to go, major Sedgwicke arrived with the ſquadron of ſhips, which diſappointed us of our intentions; and having four merchants to deliver, and inforced to build a ſtore-houſe to put the army's proviſion in. The army is in a deplorable condition by the death of major general Forteſcue. The condition of the amunitions and proviſion I humbly conceive major Sedgwicke will inform your honours concerning them. We have not heard any news of thoſe ſhips, that we ſent to New England. As for the ſtores concerning victualling men well and ſick, and how many dead ſince my laſt by the Marſton Moore July 24th, I have now ſent with two draughts, the one from Jamaica harbour, the other of St. Martha to the commiſſioners of the admiralty. We are intended in few days to go to ſea with about 12 ſhips; but how to ſhape a courſe to anſwer theſe ends we come for, I know not; but our eyes are towards God, that he would direct us, and help us to eye him in all his diſpenſations, and give us a ſanctified uſe thereof. Sirs, what of this you think worthy of communicating to his highneſs, I humbly deſire may be done, being the deſire of him, that is

Your honour's moſt humble
and faithful ſervant,
WILLIAM GOODSONN.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONNORED SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 197. THIS incloſed relation is ſoe tedious, and not dareinge to truſt it to any hand but my oune, if I ſhould tranſcribe it againe, I ſhould not hav time enough to ſend it by this poſt. Therfore I hope you will pardon my informinge you of this particular by my letter to his highnes, which I purpoſely leave open for your peruſall. Be confident, ſir, the Lord willinge, noe tyme or opportunity, by day or night, ſhal be omitted by me in learninge and givinge you by all occaſions a cleere knowledge of what is deſigned, which by the good intelligence we have, I hope through mercy ſhal be prevented. I feare Ireland much more then this cuntry, for if ever C. S.'s and the kinge of Spayne's intereſt fadg, I dare ſay they will begin their prankes ther. I pray do not thinke, I ſpeake this the more, for my pryvate concernment ther, but as it is really my thought, and as I wiſh well to the publike. All the ſhires in Scotland have petitioned, and are petitioninge by their expreſs agents out of every ſhire, to abate their burthens and taxes, which they terme inſupportable. Poſſibly this is the better to prepare a way for ſom villany; but we give them the hearinge, and a parcell of as ſmooth language as they could wiſh; with which ſome ſeeme ſatisfyed, others not. But 'tis the beſt payment we can give them, and as good as moſt of them merrit, at leſt in the eſteeme of, ſir,

Edenb. Novemb. 7. 1655. Your very affectionate,
and moſt obliged faithfull ſervant,
BROGHILL.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 171. HAving an opportunity to ſend to you, I thought good to lett you know the poſture of his highnes affaires now under my management. Yeſterday I ſpake with all the comiſſioned officers of the three militia troopes, (except coll. Buſbridge, who is in London) and

and after I had let them know his highneſs pleaſure concerning my command of them, A. D. 1655.
I proceeded to communicate to them ſoe much of my inſtructions, as did relate to them; which they all ſeemed very well to approve of, as allſoe to embrace that counſell I was bould to give them in refference to their cariage towards all men, but eſpecially towards one another and all ſaints. I have drawne out ſome directions ſutable to my inſtructions from his highnes, which allſoe I delivered to the cheife officer of each troop, who is to comunicate them to the reſt, all promiſing the dilligent obſervation thereof; which if they doe, I ſhall have a better knowledge of theſe blades I am to deale with, then yett I have. I was deſirous to propegate union as much as I could; and therefore deſired the officers of my owne troop, and thoſe of militia, to dine together; and much good correſpondence appeared, and I truſt will continue. They doe willingly acknowledge themſelves (I meane the militia) as a new quickeſett hedge, that will for a while need an old hedge about it; and I hope his highnes will be ſoe good a huſband, as not to take away the old one, till the new be growne very ſubſtantiall (though, as I informed you in my laſt, ſome petitioners in this country would have beene att it already, in which one mr. John Spence, the ſonne of Robert Spence, is the cheefe leader.) When I had diſpatched all that was to bee done at preſent with the militia officers, I did conſult with capt. Freeman and capt. Jenner about the time and place to beginn the execution of the orders of his highnes and the counſell for preſerveing the peace of the comonwealth. And although capt. Jenner lives himſelfe att this end of the county, yett readily agreed, that Chicheſter would be the beſt place to beginn att, cheefely upon this reaſon, that theare are very few malignants, that will come within our reach att this end of the country. Soe I have appoynted tueſday next att Chicheſter, and have allready ſent letters to ſome of the commiſſioners to give them notice thereof. The incloſed paper contains the names of thoſe I have reſolved for the commiſſioners, wherein I have uſed my utmoſt care and underſtanding upon the diſcourſe I have hadd with the gentlemen I have ſpoken with. I doe ſee the ſtreſſe of this buſſines muſt lie upon the midle ſort of men. Coll. Morley ſaith, any thing he cann aſſiſt mee in, as a juſtice of peace, he will doe to the utmoſt; but for other things he did not underſtand, (or ſomething to that purpoſe) which he begann with ſoe early, as though he had a deſire to prevent mee in propounding any thing ellſe to him; which I tooke for a cleere ſatisfaction to my ſelfe, that he would not act, and therefore laide aſide the thoughts of putting in his name, as likewiſe of mr. Hayes and mr. Fagg; the firſt of which of late hath not acted in any thing; and the laſt, I am informed, is lately obſerved to be too gratious with diſaffected men; beſides, will not ſtirr a haires bredth without coll. Morley. I have putt in mr. Anthony Sherley, who, I heere, is a very honeſt gentleman. If his relation to ſir Richard Onſlow doe not hinder his acting, he may be uſefull. I intend to waight on him to-morrow, as allſoe on mr. John Stapley, and to remove from hence (if the Lord pleaſe) on fryday morning towards Chicheſter, where I hope to be by ſaturday noone.

If his highnes thinke fitt to give any direction as to the commiſſioners for the adition of any, or any thing ellſe that concernes that affaire, it will come very ſeaſonably on monday. Major Fenwicke was putt in by the counſel, but I heare he is gonn out of the country; and I know not where to ſende to him; and ſome ſay he is a moſt refractory man, and not like to be any way uſeful in this buſſines. Captain Freeman ſaith, that collonel Biſhop is a moſt dangerous cavaleere; and it was obſerved, that he was a great companion of John Wildman's. I have deſired him to uſe his indeavours to apprehend him. He lives not farr from him; but I doubt you have frighted him from home. The generallity of the profeſſors of religion in this town are diſatisfyed upon mr. Feake's and major generall Harriſon's ſcore; and nothing will ſattisfie, till they be releaſed. But it is time to ceaſe troubling of you: therefore I ſhall heere recommend you to the grace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and remaine

Your very affectionate friend and ſervant,

Lewis, Nov. 7. 1655. WM. GOFFE.

Pray lett Thomas deliver the incloſed to my wiffe.

Suſſex. *Commiſſioners for the execution of the orders of his highneſs and the councell, for the preſervation of the peace of the commonwealth.*

COLL. Buſbridge
Captain Tho. Jenner } captains of the militia.
Capt. Wm. Freeman
Captain Walter Everden, near Haſtings.
Mr. Nathaniel Studley, now of Lewes.

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A. D. 1655. Mr. John Stapley, of Patchum.
Mr. Anthony Sherley, of Preſton.
Mr. Richard Yates, of Warnam.
Major Fenwick.
Mr. Richard Knowles, of Waltham.
Mr. Thomas Ballard, mayor of Arundell.
Coll. Richard Boughton, of Chicheſter.
Mr. Arthur Betſworth, near Chicheſter.
Mr. Richard Mainning, mayor of Chicheſter.
Mr. John Poling, of Midhurſt.
Captain Edw. Madgwick, near Chicheſter.
Coll. William Goffe.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

DEARE SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 177. HItherto I may ſay, the Lord hath bin with me, in making my endeavours ſucceſsfull. The commiſſioners in this county manifeſt an univerſall willingnes to act, and thoſe cavaleers, that have bin before us, a readines to ſubmit. Wee have not as yet dealt with many of them; only begunne with ſome of the cheife, as mr. Leake, mr. Perkins, and ſir Roger Coop. Wee have apoynted all almoſt of conſiderable eſtates to apeare before us on tueſday next at Nottingham, where I have promiſed, and intend, the Lord willing, to bee, and the next day at Darby. Having made ſo good a progreſſe in Nottinghamſheire, I hope it will facilitate and render our worke expeditious in the reſt of the counties. I ſhall not at the firſt be long in any county; ſhall onely ſet the wheeles a going, and after make longer ſtayes, and there eſpecially, where I ſee moſt need. I am this morning for Lyncolne, going to thoſe counties firſt, where I apprehend moſt cavaleers to bee. I deſire your prayers, that the Lord would bleſſe his worke in the handes of,

Newark, Nov. 7. 1655. Sir,

your moſt affectionate and humble ſervant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

General Monck *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESES,

Vol. xxxii. p. 87. I Have received your highneſſe letter of the third inſtant, with the declaration of the reaſons and grounds of your proceedings againſt the cavaleeres, for which I returne you thankes. Your highneſs will likewiſe - - - - - - - letter, that Charles Stuart's partie heer - - - - - indeavours for the procuring of more - - - - - - - - - - their hopes heere are butt ſmall, unleſs - - - - - - - any breaking out either in England or - - - - - - - hope there is little - - - - - - of. I - - - - - - of two letters ſent by col. Borthwick, which by meanes of a friend of mine I had a ſight of before they were delivered. One of them is to my lord Glencairne: to whome the other is I know not as yet, butt I ſhall ſpeedily know, when itt is delivered, and after the delivery the meſſenger, that carries them, will acquaint mee with itt, but as yet he cannot tell to whom it is himſelf. I muſt deſire, that theſe things may not be made knowne, and that your highneſs will be pleaſed to keep theſe letters private, for in caſe they ſhould bee ſpoken of, my intelligence will be diſcovered, and ſoe we ſhall not have the ſight of any more letters that come to this country; but ſoe long as I can keep this intelligence undiſcovered, there are noe letters to Charles Stuart or others come to his hands, butt I ſhall know them. As to the lord Lorne, we have bound him in 5000 l. bond, as good ſecuritie as could be had in Scotland; and I hope that engagement of his friends will keep him quiett. Beſides ſoe longe as we keep the garriſon in Loughaber and another at Dunſtaffenage, I beleive his intereſt in the hills will be but ſmall; and I heare nothing to the contrary, but that he reſolves to live peaceably; beſides when he was in armes, he was no way conſiderable with the enemy; and he hath little reaſon to joyne with them again, becauſe they - - - - - obliged him ſo much the laſt time, for he raiſed a regiment of foote for - - - and that they took away and gave him a troope of horſe - - - afterward tooke away that likewiſe and gave - - - - - command, ſo that I think conſidering the - - - - - friends, hee will not readily be brought to act againe. I am glad your highneſs hath putt your affaires in England into ſo good a poſture (by framing ſuch a militia, which (with the help of the army that is now on foot there) will be

able I hope to keepe the people from any insurrection, and to resist the common enemy. A. D. 1655.
I remayne

Your highnesse's most faithfull servant,

Edinburgh, Nov. 8, 1655. GEORGE MONCK.

To the earl of Glencairne.

Cologne, Aug. 12, 1655. [N. S.]

YOU will beleeve, I was very glad to receive an assurance from your selfe of the continuance of your affection, which generall reports more then any particular information had given me cause to apprehend. I'le assure you, hee, whom I most trusted, and to whom alone I would give credit in these cases, has said much to me to your advantage. And you have reason to renew and confirme your old frendship to him. This honest bearer will saye all to you from me, which I can for the present thinke; and you will uppon very good accidents (which may fall out before they can bee foreseene) in your owne discretion lay hould uppon all occasions, that may advance the service of

In the possession of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

Your constant affect. frend,

L (L) CHARLES R.

Cologne, August 12, 1655. [N. S.]

(a) ONE, who beleeves he knowes your nature and inclinations very well, assures me, that notwithstanding all ill accidents and misfortunes you retaine still your old affection to me, and resolve to express it uppon the seasonable oportunity, which is as much as I looke for from you. Wee must all waite patiently for that opportunity, which may bee offered sooner then you expect. When it is, lett it finde you ready; and in the meane time have a care to keepe your selfe out of their hands, who knowe the hurt you can doe them in a good conjuncture, and can never but suspect your affection to bee, as I am confident it is, towards

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

Your very affect. frend,

T. (T.) CHARLES R.

Instructions from king Charles II *to collonell* Borthwick.

1. YOU shall communicate these particulars I have intrusted you with to the persons I have more especially employed you to. Vol. xxxii. p. 91.

2. You shall commend me to those of my friends, with whom you may safely trust yourself; and assure them, that I have a very great confidence in their affections, and that they will manifest the same upon the first seasonable occasion; albeit that for the present they are compell'd to submit to the tyranny, that is exercised over them.

3. I need say little of the inconveniency and mischief, that the levying and transporting men into foreign parts will bring to my service and to that kingdom; it being evident, that it cannot be doubted. Therefore I would have you by all the ways you can, and with all kind of persons, whom you can trust, to discountenance the same, and to let all those, who are engaged therein, know, that I look upon it as the greatest disservice, they can do me, and the greatest mischief they can bring upon their country. And therefore, I hope they will not only decline it themselves, now they know my mind, but hinder and disswade others from it.

Cologne, August 12, 1655.

Lord Broghill *to secretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

THE earle of Murray presentinge this incloſed petition to the counicll heere, and they beinge informed by som of their owne number, that the contents of it in the most materiall poynts are true, were indeed affected with his said case; but findeinge it lay not in their power to give him any releif, and that to represent any thinge from the councell therin to his highnes might be of ill consequence, by openinge a way, which others might desyer to have an equal benefit in, they resolved, that it would be best for every one to write as particular persons to a particular frend; in pursuance whereof I have sent you Vol. xxxii. p. 201.

(a) This letter was design'd for general Monck himself. See the appendix to the English translation of Dr. Barwick's Life.

the

A D. 1655. the incloſed, and humbly deſyer what juſt favor may be given, would be extended to him, his caſe appeeringe verry deplorable, and his perſonall innocence as to any thinge of action againſt the protector or preſente government appeeringe cleere, as in part may be evidenced by the incloſed, under the hand of the generall and col. Fitch. This letter beinge only a performance of charity, and an obedience to the reſolves of the councill heer, I hope you will receive it only as ſuch, and therfore excuſe the confidence of,

Sir, your truly affect. and moſt

Endenbrough, Nov. 7, 55. faithfull humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

Incloſed in the preceding.

HONORABLE SIRS,

Vol. xxxii. p. 203. BEing deſyred to certifie what I know concerning the earl of Murray's carryage ſince my comeing into theſe parts, concerning his peaceable living in ſubmiſſione to the preſent government, I doe certifie, that he hath behaved himſelf peaceably, never complying with thoſe in armes againſt the commonwealth, as I have hard. Bot have alwayes payed his aſſeſs, and obeyed all publick orders with as much freenes as any gentilman in theſe partes, and ſufferred much in his eſtate by the enemie (as I am informed) for not complying with them. And therefore hope his lordſhippe will be looked uponn, as deſerving ſome favor, according to his peaceable and obedient diſpoſitione towards the preſent government. I remayne,

Gentlemen,

Innernes, Sept. 27, 1654. Your verie humble ſervant,

Subſcrib'd thus, THO. FITCH.

Dalkeith, March 20, 1654.

I Doe hereby certifye, that I never hard to the contrarie, but that the earl of Murray hath carried himſelf peaceablie, as collonell Fitch hath certifyed in the letter.

Subſcrib'd thus; GEORGE MONCK.

To the right honorable his highnes counſell of Scotland *for goverment therof*

The humble petition of Alexander earl of Murray.

Vol. xxxii. p. 205. WHereas it hath pleaſit my lord protector and his counſell to impoſe a heavie fyne upon me, quich as it is far abov my abilitie, ſo it is above quhat is layed upon any other perſone in my conditione in this natione, and finding myſelf intirelie unable by all the credit and eſteat quich I have, to performe quhat is impoſed, nay not ſo much as the firſt moytie thereof, and conſiddering that your lordſhipps are, as we hope, raiſed up and ſent hither ſeaſonablie and happilie, for the refreſhing of this poor drouping land, and recoverie of thoſe in it, that are ready to diſpear; I have therfor counted it my moſt humble deutie for teſtifieing my obedience and obſervance, to lay fourth extreamitie of my caiſe in ſimplicitie of hart before your lordſhipps.

And humblie to entreat, ſince you have taken an informatione both of my unabilitie and deportment, I may be freed of this unſuportable burden, or at leſt this diſtres of me and the fatherles children and orphanes may be favourably preſentit and recomendit by your lordſhipps to his highnes goodnes and clemencie: and if this fyne, or any part of it, ſould be conteindit upon me and my broken eſteat, I wold humblie deſire, that by your favours it may be made preſtable, and ſuch poſſible ſatisfectione may be acceptit, is my power to performe: and for ane unqueſtionable deutie of my willingnes and ſubmiſſione, and that this obſtructione proceeds from no contumacie, bot from meire neceſſitie, I hereby humblie make offerr of all, that is myne, that the remainder of my broken eſteat, or my houſs and poſſeſſione may be diſpoſed at your highnes and your lordſhipps pleaſure, or to enter my perſon, if your lordſhipps think fitt, without ſomand or citatione, upon the mere intimatione of your pleaſure unto any place, your lordſhipps, in your wiſdom, ſhall apoynt.

My poor eſteat houſs, poſſeſſione, and perſone being reſignet into your handis, and haveing nothing left but my poor lyfe, I leav it upon the care of God almightie, and to the favor of my lord protector and your lordſhip's grace and honourable counſell, or that it may pleas your lordſhip to recommend my ſteat and conditione to the lord protector, to quhom I am to make preſent aplicatione perſonallie after your lordſhipps anſwer.

And yor lordſhipps I doe moſt humblie expect.

A letter of intelligence, probably from mr. Manning.

Cologne, November 17, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Have yours of the 19th of laſt month, as alſo that of the 26th of the ſame; which came both together this day. I much wonder at their being ſtopped. I can only impute it to the jealouſy of the Spaniards, that think no letters paſs their country, but are from ſome, that inhabit amongſt them; and on that ſcore, I hear, uſually of late open all letters at Antwerp and Dunkirk. I thank you kindly for the bill you ſent me in your laſt. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 251.

The princeſs royal goeth hence for Holland to morrow, and the duke is immediately deſigned for France to the queen, unleſs the peace with you here gives a ſtop to it. Let me know the names of thoſe, that are excluded by the next; and you will much oblige me. O Neil goeth with her into Holland, to receive the monies, which ſhe ſolely advanceth for Ormond's journey into Spain, who dares not go thither himſelf, being ſo well known, for fear of being arreſted by thoſe of Amſterdam. He is to take his journey on the very declaring of open war. Old Goring is alſo deſigned for Flanders, where no ſooner will the war be by declaration, but Charles Stuart will remove himſelf in perſon into Bruſſels; and if by the next poſt we are aſſured of the Spaniſh embaſſador's arrival on this ſide of the ſea, probably e're he comes back from bringing the princeſs royal to Santen. Wagſtaffe is ſent hence again to greaten the motion of Hyde's preſent deſign in England. He is a man ſo ſimple, and of ſo mean an intereſt, as he is not worthy your valuing; but I wonder you ſhould tax me, in not giving you notice of their deſigns; for I dare ſay in twenty letters I have, and of their agents ſent for England, and alſo from hence. I dare not tax Lambert nor Fairfax; but ſome here ſeem confident of them; and a correſpondency with the firſt; but this I dare aſſure you, the main is to murder the protector, and to ſeize ſuch ſea-ports in the nation, as they find moſt feazible. Ormond and Hyde are the engines, who drive on this deſign, to preſerve themſelves in play here as in my laſt. They are very confident of having ſomething executed very ſuddenly; and Charles Stuart daily tells us in private, have patience a little, and you will not fail of action, both in England and Scotland, or elſe adieu Ormond and Hyde; for the depth of what is deſigned is lodged particularly with them, and Middleton, who is not yet returned; but if they fail herein, they will be clear thrown aſide. There is one doctor Lloyd, a divine, a young man ſent by Hyde into England. Remember Skelton. What I can ſearch out more you ſhall know.

Taylor, our agent at Vienna, is lately dead. His brother being confeſſor to the emperor is a conſtant correſpondent here. Prince Rupert is poſted thither to negotiate with Cæſar in Charles Stuart's behalf. The duke of Newburgh with all his might endeavoureth to bring all the Spaniſh party in Germany to embrace him and his cauſe. One ſir William Gunn is employed there. In ſhort there is as much as is poſſible to be expreſſed done to encourage Spain; and the Hollander alſo tampered with to joyn with Spain. The Zealanders we think ſure.

The Arundel Howards, of which one brother is a dominican frier, and now lately gone for England, correſponds with Hanham, who is now here in private with the king, of whom I made mention formerly. Ballendine is gone for Sweden; Maſſey into Denmark; and I hear Bamfylde is come back to Paris. I pray remember the letter of credit, which I deſired; and let me not fail of it, and to hear weekly from you in theſe troubleſome times.

To mr. Petit.

Paris, Nov. $\frac{17}{27}$, 1655.

THE mareſchal of Hocquincourt ſeems to be ſtill diſcontented, making propoſals, which cannot be very pleaſing unto the king; ſo that hitherto, although his lady has been at Compiegne, the buſineſs could not be agreed; which has, as is ſaid, made the king reſolve to advance as far as St. Quintin, being this day to depart to that purpoſe, or to morrow at furtheſt from Compiegne. In the interm the enemies have advanced themſelves under the command of mr. le Prince ſomething near unto Perronne, whilſt another of their bodies is towards Condé, which ſome hold to be inveſted. Vol. xxxii. p. 209.

It's certified, that my lady Chaſtillion has been arreſted in the caſtle of Merlou the 8th inſtant, it being unknown, where ſhe has been transferred. It's thought this diſgrace of hers is occaſioned by the ſubject of the buſineſs of the mareſchal.

A. D. 1655. One of the ſaid mareſchal's ſons has been taken by a party of mr. le prince's troops.

There are letters from Madrid of the 27th paſt, which bear, that two galleons of the Eaſt-India fleet were arrived at Cadiz loaded with 800 thouſand crowns for the king of Spain, and 300 thouſand for particulars; and that the reſt of the ſaid fleet was daily expected at Madrid. The ſaid letters add, that the Engliſh have quite forſaken Jamaica; but I hardly believe it.

We have had nothing conſiderable this week from Rome, nor from any other parts of Italy. They have cauſed ſome troops to paſs in the Modeneſe to keep them from the Spaniſh aſſaults this winter.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, November 18, 1655. [N. S.]

WORTHY SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 193. WHen I conſider the evil pollutions of our purer part the ſoul, even when contained in the choiceſt cabinets, I cannot totally explode the maxim you have hinted; for I muſt ever confeſs it's my opinion, that money may contribute much to immortality. I need not tell you, how much difference may be found in perſons of equal tempers and equal parts in fulneſs and penury; nor how much in a man's ſelf (if conſidered) when depreſs'd or exalted by the unequal tracings of proſperity and adverſity; the further diſcourſe of which I ſhall willingly reſerve for that opportunity, when next I ſhall wait on you. And how ſoon that may be, yet a little while may make me happy in the knowledge of; for I conceive about a month hence I may be in Flanders, in order to my return, where I cannot imagine I can ſtay long, conſidering things are now in preparation thereunto, and my hopes I ſhall not be again abuſed, if what you write me be truth. Time was when one prodigy amazed the whole body of mortals, and invited their admiration. They are now grown ſo frequent and at once numerous, that they are little regarded. In the good days a great while ago one war was the entertainment of the univerſal tribe of news-mongers; and after a ſmall rencounter or two by the interpoſition of a third or fourth perſon all was accommodated, or elſe the ſport were ſpoiled, and all condemned as unreaſonable. Theſe were the days, as Machiavell obſerves in a ſtory I have read long time ſince in his hiſtory of Florence, when men were not overcome by blood, but bravery; for he tells us, at a bridge the Florentines and the enemy fought the whole day, in which the Florentines were victorious with the deſtruction of two of their enemies. Men and horſes were then armed capapee; but now the times are changed; and this long conſerving method is now loſt, every ſtate ſetting up for herſelf, and vying, who ſhall invite moſt ſpectators by moſt extravagancies and exorbitant actions. Cracow was ſurrendered to the Swedes by accord the 20th of October. The king of Poland is within two hours of Sileſia an hereditary country of the emperor's, to the confines of which Cæſar, who at preſent is ſick, puts that part of the world into much diſturbance at this time. The emperor's death is much feared; he hath ſent all his ſtanding forces, leſt in the purſuit of the king of Poland the Swedes may take an occaſion of an infall upon him.

Wedneſday laſt the princeſs of Orange went hence. We are here full of expectation of a call for Flanders; and truly not diſtitute of qualifications to make a lawful one.

Major general Haynes *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

EVER HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 215. YOurs, which was the covert of the declarations, came moſt ſeaſonable to my hand, being then met with the officers of the militia for this county, to whom I communicated all thoſe particulars I had in charge and proper for their cognizance, in whom I found a very lively reſentment, and the promiſe of their aſſiſtance, as they ſhall be called thereunto, either for advice or execution. Though I did not judge it adviſeable to read the intelligence you were pleaſed to intimate about the old enemy and the preſent actings of our fifth monarchy friends; yet I hinted the things to them, and exhorted them to be very vigilant in them both. I cannot yet find the leaſt foot-ſteps of any endeavours made upon the officers or troops here, (which I perſuade my ſelf are well principled as to ſuch a ſpirit) to draw them to a compliance with them; but I ſhall make it my daily work to enquire farther thereof; and alſo in caſe any of the churches in theſe parts be conſenting therein, (which are not above one or two at moſt) ſhall give you the moſt timely notice thereof I can. The declaration, ſo far as it hath been communicated, hath a good acceptance. This day the commiſſioners nominated in the inſtructions for this county met

met a considerable number of them, and seem exceeding real and forward in the putting the same in execution, as you will perceive by theirs to his highness. Indeed, sir, I did not expect it would have had so good an acceptance with them; and I desire to bless the Lord for his goodness therein, and take encouragement from this good beginning to trust him in what remains. As yet I know not one named, that will desert the employment. Some I know, that are absent, are detained by the immediate hand of God upon them, as mr. Frere, mr. King, and alderman Barrett; others by their necessary absence from home, as colonel Gurdon, captain Salter; yet wanted we not a full appearance, and in few days shall fall to act the most difficult part, viz. the general tax, although we have but few (as you know) in this county, considering the bigness of it, that are under that qualification. When we have made any further progress, or I shall have any thing come to hand worthy your notice, it shall be carefully transmitted to you, by, A. D. 1655.

Norwich, Nov. 8. 1655. Sir,

Your honour's truly humble servant,

Hr. Haynes.

I shall stay here at Norwich till the sixteenth, and then I hope to be at Bury, where I shall let you understand of my further removal. It concerns me to hasten, having so little time for the whole; and shall, I fear, leave part of my own proper work undone till the next return hither.

Col. Jermy, *&c. to the protector.*

May it please your highness,

IN obedience to your highness's commands signified to us by major Haynes, we have this day met together to put the orders and instructions of your highness and council into a way of such speedy execution, as the importance of the affair, and the necessity so speedy a provision thereby to be made do justly call for at our hands; desiring to improve the first advantage of time, according to our joint and respective abilities, to promote so good and just a work as the making of a discrimination betwixt the innocent and the guilty; thereby also to provide a necessary revenue for the securing, under God, the cause of God and the good people of this commonwealth, in the peaceable enjoyment of their dear and dearly bought liberties, so much envied at by that generation of men. Yet we cannot herein act without great regret and trouble of spirit, that their obstinacy against so good a cause and so eminently attested from above should constrain your highness to command us to treat with them upon so unpleasant a theme: and our humble prayers to God are, that while we still see our enemies awake, and united unto new attempts, that all those, that truly fear the Lord in these nations, which God hath used in their respective places to subdue them, may learn thence wisdom, and with heart and hand join together to keep and thankfully improve those many blessings, which our present peace doth from God, under your highness, reach forth unto us; wherein we shall be most glad to be accounted, Vol. xxxii. p. 211.

Norwich, Nov. 8. 1655. Your highness's most humble servants,

Edm. Bulwer,	Thom. Shreive,	Rob. Jermy,	Edw. Warde,
Wm. Stewart,	Thom. Bendishe,	Raph. Woollner,	Tho. Toll,
Wm. Lise,	John Balleston,	Re. Swallowe,	Tho. Lyncolne,
Rich. Braune,	Nich. Bell,	Rich. Copeman,	Rich. Harbie.
Tho. Garrett,	Wm. Anderson,	Rob. Woode,	

Lord chief justice Glynne *to secretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

YOW may please to present the inclosed to his highnesse for persons fit to bee shiriffes of the county of Chester, which is all I have to troble yow, save onely once more to renewe my request, that I may have some assistance in the upper Bench, and particularly serg. Erle, if it may bee; and soe I rest, Vol. xxxii. p. 219.

Lincolns-inne, Nov. 8. 1655. Your very humble and faythfull servant,

J. Glynne.

Mr.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 285.

THIS day is arryved in this port an Ingliſh ſhip from Tripolly in Barbary. I caus'd the maſter at his going over to inform himſelf how that baſhaw ſtood affected to peace: he tels me he fynds him very hyh, by reaſon of ſeveral pryzes he has latly taken betwix Duch, French, and Maltez, 8 ſail, in ſo much that he now ſlyhts to hear of peace. I believ without the preſence of ſome frigats befor that port in a menacing way, nothing wil be don. Som 4 French men of war ar latly gon out of Tollon a theiving; but ſom of that nation tel me, they ar ſtrictly commanded not to medle with or diſturbe any Ingliſh. I hav letters from Allicant, which advys the Spaniſh fleet lately at the ſouth cape hearing general Blak was gon home, ar lykwys retorned into Cales. Ther was a weſt country pilchard ſhip fel in amongſt them by accident was civilly uſd, and let go to follo her voyage; but afterward putting into Allicant, ſhe was ther ſeized. The other Spaniſh or Naples fleet was ſtil at Cartagena. The king has ordered them to retorn, and ly upon the coaſt of Cattalonia. A ſmal weſt country ſhip of 10 gons has bin taken about the Streits mouth by Majockan men of war, who cruelly murthered the maſter and mate in cold blood. Truly, ſir, you wil do a worthy offis for our marchants, to acquaint his hyhnes with the great neceſſity that ſom ſtrong ſquandron ſhould ly at the Streits mouth, to ſecure a paſſage for theyr ſhipps; for our marchants, whos eſtates wer ſequeſtered at Naples, ar moſt of them com to Rom, and thence to Civita Vechia, whither they providently ordered theyr fiſh-ſhips to go, becaus of this long expected breach with Spayn. This Civita Vechia is in the pope's ſtate, a fre port lyk this. When the laſt breach was betwixt Ingland and Spayn, and ſom of our merchants retyring in that manner from Naples to the ſaid town of Civita Vechia, I hav heard ſay, that pope Urban, who then liv'd, was ſo deſyrous to draw a trade to that place, that he proffered our nation the fredom of a publik protection in theyr own religion; and if any man would hav demanded it, he would hav bin eſily perſwaded to have allowed a church. Wherfor I hav now writ to ſom of our ſayd merchants, to mak the lyk demand of the pope, for he is the great obſtacle that hinders other princes from it. Now althoh the pope ſhould deny it, yet 'twil be ſome advantage to our nation and religion for a precident hereafter, that ſuch a thing has bin demanded, and that we dare owne our religion even in Rom, which former tymes could never ſhew. Here is ſome talk, as if the pretended duke of York wer at Venis, intending thence from Rom, to ſee the great ſolemnity in the queen of Sweds entertainment, which is now the great affair in diſcourſe throh al Italy. 'Tis ſaid ſhe travils a hors-back lyk a man, being clad ſo from middle upwards with doublet, caſſack, band, hat, fether, in ſo much that the Italians ſay ſhe is an hermofrodyt. Either her country or ſex are very little beholden to her, for ſhe ads reputation to neither. Doctor Bayly is gon from Rom to Bologna, where by the Ingliſh jeſuits means he has a reforma-doe's place and pay, wherwith I thoht good to acquaint you. I am,

Right honorable,

Leg. Nov. 19. 1655. [N. S.] Your moſt faithful ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Mr. ſecretary Thurloe,

I am advyſed from Rom, that the Spanyard intends to mak another addres to his hyhnes the protector for peace with ſom more acceptable conditions; and if they wil not be received, he then wil clos with France on any terms. Itally is ſtil ful of dredfull newes, that the proteſtants ar holding a councill either at Geneva or Barnea in Switſerland.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

November 12, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 231.

AS well yeſterday as to-day there hath been a great deal of debate and contention concerning the companies, which Deventer doth deſire to have or to keep. In the end, according to the advice of the council of ſtate, they agreed to let him have three companies. This is ſtill a ſign of the continuation of the diſcord in that province, and therefore the deſign of ſending commiſſioners thither doth very much decreaſe; for thoſe of Twent and Deventer ſay, that it will not be to any purpoſe. The lord Beverning and Vierſen have been to ſee the ambaſſador of France, returning him the viſit, which he gave to the lord preſident, and giving him thanks for his ſignifying unto them the concluſion

cluſion of the treaty of peace in England with France; and to tell him, that the commiſſioners, who formerly conſulted together upon that project of a treaty between this ſtate and France, are ſummoned together; but knowing they did not deſire the ſaid embaſſador to ſtay here expreſsly for that. The preſent or chain of gold hath not been yet preſented unto him. They have revived the deſign of ſending to Sweden, Denmark, Brandenburgh; upon which they have read the project of inſtructions. A. D. 1655.

Nov. 15.

Saturday laſt they begun, and to day they have made an end of the reading the inſtructions for the embaſſies to Denmark, Sweden, Brandenburgh, and the protector, as they were drawn up ſome days ſince, and adjuſted by the commiſſioners appointed for this buſineſs. But ſince the time, by the taking of Cracow and other wonderful progreſſes of the Swede, is very much altered, it will be alſo neceſſary to change thoſe inſtructions; for the chiefeſt end of the ſame is to induce the king of Sweden to admit of a mediation, and at the ſame time to invite and engage England and Denmark to make a league together againſt Sweden, in caſe they will lay any tax upon the commerce. But they do find themſelves here very much perplex'd, ſo that upon the ſaid reading nothing was reſolved on; only that they required the provinces to declare themſelves upon it; and that there is not one now, that dare declare; for they ſee well enough, that the king of Sweden will not ſo much as hear ſpeak of a mediation; as on the other ſide they do fear, that they will reckon without their hoſt, if they do believe, that England and Denmark will dance as ſoon as they pipe here; for if Denmark would not engage the laſt ſummer, when the buſineſs of Poland was in its criſis, what can they do at preſent, now Poland is altogether brought under? And the Engliſh ſeeing that by the commerce of Poland there is ſo much to be got, had rather get a ſhare in the publick commerce by way of amity with Sweden, than eſpouſe the quarrel of Holland to preſerve all the commerce for Holland.

They have ſpoken of the relief and ſubſidy for Brandenburgh; but the miniſters of Brandenburgh themſelves ſeem not to urge it much; as if they perceived, that it would make the cauſe of Brandenburgh the worſe, who will endeavour to make his agreement. On ſaturday laſt, upon the exchange at Amſterdam, when the poſitive news came, the merchants were very much troubled, and would be very much pleaſed, if the king of Sweden doth lay a moderate and equal tax; but if he puts a great impoſt upon the Hollanders, and a leſs upon others, that will altogether ruin the commerce of Holland. The beſt counſel will be only to the king of Sweden a congratulary embaſſy, and to renew the alliance, which they had formerly with his predeceſſors.

The quarters of Zutphen and Arnheim have conferred the voices upon prince William; but upon condition, that likewiſe ſatisfaction be given to prince Maurice, whether by making of him capt. general of the horſe, or ſome other thing. But this will offend prince William, for the queſtion is not for the name of the charge, but for the priority, and to be head of the militia. Prince Maurice would willingly let prince William have the name and charge of mareſchal, provided that prince Maurice may be declared to be above prince William.

The quarter of Nimeguen hath declared and debated, that they ought to conſtitute both the princes Maurice and William mareſchals de camp; and in this caſe prince Maurice would be the ancienteſt.

Nov. 17.

Concerning the invaſion of the French in the country of Outremeuſe, and the retortions propoſed to be made againſt Limborch, as alſo concerning the retortion againſt the prieſts for the buſineſs of Liſle, (which the embaſſador of Spain hath offered to accommodate) a conference is to be held with the ſaid embaſſador. The government of Boiſleduc hath been in debate. Guelderland was for Wynbergen; Holland and Utrecht for Nortwyck; Zealand and Overyſſel half divided; Friezland and Groningen were for Wynbergen; but the preſident would not conclude. However it is probable, the ſame will be done to day; namely the government of Boiſleduc for Wynbergen, and the Eſcluſe for Nortwyck.

This will be a prelude to the collation of mareſchal of camp. All thoſe, who do endeavour and ſtudy to pleaſe prince William, will haſten it.

This morning came certain news, that Cracow was ſurrendered by accord the $\frac{12}{9}$ October.

Yet this time there was nothing concluded concerning the governments; and a letter, which prince Maurice hath writ to the ſtates of Zealand here encloſed, doth give to underſtand, that Holland will do all that it can, not to ſuffer, that prince William be impoſed over the militia by plurality of votes; for prince Maurice durſt not write ſo freely, if he did not know, that Holland would maintain him in his pretenſion.

Nov. 18.

A. D. 1655. The lord Wynbergen hath had the government of Boiſleduc, and the lord Verdoes that of Eſcluſe.

They have writ to the lord Nieuport, to procure communication of the treaty, which is made between England and France. They have agreed upon, and concluded the inſtructions for the embaſſies to Sweden, Denmark, Brandenburg, as alſo for the lord Nieuport to the protector.

Nov. 19.

This morning again they had in very ſerious debate the buſineſs of the embaſſy for Sweden, Denmark, and Brandenburg, to proceed to the nomination of perſons. It is true, that the province of Overyſſel, which preſides at preſent, is not much intereſted in the Baltick navigation; but however it is intereſted enough to have peace, being expoſed to the frontiers of Weſtphalia; by which in caſe of a rupture the Swedes may return by land, what is done to them by ſea. But Holland hath declared, that they are not ready; and it ſeems that they will look a little farther into the negotiation between Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg, who hath writ hither to the princeſs dowager, that the king of Sweden doth preſs him very much to renounce the treaty, which he hath made with this ſtate; and having done that, he doth aſſure him, that for the reſt they ſhall eaſily agree in every thing; ſo that Holland doth very much fear, that Sweden will debauch the ſaid elector.

The chain of gold for the embaſſador of France and for his ſecretary will be carried him to day; but the revolt of the governors of Peronne and other places will aſtoniſh him more than that.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Vol. xxxii. p. 257. IN anſwer of yours I will ſay, that I durſt almoſt ſay, that really here they love as little protector Spain
130 as 139; yea a little leſs, and therefore they will not take any great pleaſure in enmity ſtates of Holland commerce
this 154 between them, chiefly if 105 can have any advantage in the 179, and therefore protector treaty commerce
they will very much endeavour to tie or bind the hands of 130 by ſome 155 of 179. As ſtates Sweden
to the animoſity between 104 and 141, whereof you write, I believe I have writ to you a long time ago about it, and often ſince. The ſource of quarrel between the great and the leſſer ones is concupiſcence. Holland feareth the great impoſts between Dantzick. You may remember, that I always told you during this ſummer, that the event and ſucceſs of the war would govern and order the ſaid fear. If the Swede take Pruſſia, as he has taken Poland, Holland may bawl long enough; for who will hinder Sweden from laying ſuch impoſitions in a conquered country (holding it for his own) as he pleaſeth? Of right every one doth with his own what he pleaſeth. *Pacta* nor treaty there are none; for the Swedes pretend, that by the treaty of redemption made in the year 1647 with Denmark, the treaties made with Sweden are annull'd; and this anſwer was given to the lord Beumingen in the time, that during the Engliſh war (1652, 1653) he ſollicited the queen of Sweden for aſſiſtance and ſubſidy; likewiſe ſince that this preſent king is ſucceeded, who will ſay, that the foregoing treaties are perſonal, and that he is not obliged to thoſe treaties? And therefore it is at preſent, that they propoſe two other means; firſt by embaſſy to induce that king to content himſelf with a moderate impoſt and equal; Sweden protector England
for it is very much feared, that 141 will treat with 130 to take leſs of thoſe of 130, and ſtates general Holland
more of 105, which would be of very great prejudice to 105. The ſecond medium is Swede
to ſhut up the river of Dantzick; and by this means to force 141 to reaſon, to be contented rather with a little than nothing. But in caſe royal Pruſſia doth make any agreement, as it is probable, (for what can that province do?) the elector of Brandenburg will have enough to do to defend himſelf; ſo that their reſiſtance will be vain and fruitleſs. Swede Friſeland Overyſſell Guelderland
And if 141 doth make the leaſt ſhew of aſſaulting 108, 109, 110, the Holland protector Denmark ſtates general Swede
105 dare not think on it; but if 130 and 142 would engage 104 againſt 141, that would do ſomething. You aſk, whether this buſineſs could not be accommodated by an

A. D. 1655.

amicable way. I anſwer, why not? for it doth alſo concern 141 to prefer a little with quietneſs, than to aſk or deſire much with hazard of a quarrel or war. But the truth is, that 112 hath a bad conſcience, having engaged 170 againſt 141, and having ſent men of war 134 againſt 141, and ſtill threatening beſides. But upon this queſtion will better anſwer you the 124 of 141, who is with you. Juſt as they engaged the 170 againſt 141, ſo likewiſe did they endeavour to engage 166, and they are angry that 166 would not engage. But 166 hath very great reaſons for it: I believe I have written them formerly. And who would adviſe 166 to engage, ſeeing that neither 130, nor 142, (whom you alſo know to have been very much ſollicited, and will ſtill be) would engage? The 170 is poor and weak: the 105 are afar off and remote, and 153 ſaith, that they are bad obſervers of 155. I am,

Nov. 19, 1655. [N. S.] Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

P. S. I underſtand, that on the behalf of 170 there is alſo one come to 130, one called Sleytſer; but thoſe of 170, as being aſham'd to have 152 with 130, do deny it; at leaſt ſay, that he hath no character, and that he doth not do any thing but 152. I would willingly know the truth of this.

Pels, *the* Dutch *commiſſioner at* Dantzick, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

BY this poſt I acquaint your high mightineſſes of the certainty of the ſurrender of Cracow, which was on the 19th paſt. The garriſon conſiſting in 4000 men march'd out with flying colours, and twelve pieces of ordnance, and all their baggage; the city and the Jews have been obliged to give a large ſum of money to redeem themſelves from being plunder'd. At preſent his majeſty of Sweden is marching back with his army to Warſaw; he draws all his troops together, apparently to attack Pruſſia, and to make a beginning with Thorn. Of the Tartars, Coſſacks, and of what happens at Warſaw, nothing certain can be mentioned, ſince we have had this week no letters from Warſaw. Vol. xxxii. p. 107.

The prince elector is incamped with the greateſt part of his army three miles from Thorn, and treats with the ſaid town for a ſuccour in time of neceſſity, demanding in conſideration thereof a large quantity of bread and beer for his army.

The French embaſſador, monſieur D'Avangour, has been with his electoral highneſs, and is ſet out from thence to the king of Sweden, and monſieur D'Ombres remains reſiding with the elector.

Yeſterday came back here the imperial embaſſador, count of Starenberg, who paſſed by here 14 days ago to his electoral highneſs: he ſeems to return with good ſatisfaction, and his commiſſion is chiefly to make an alliance againſt Sweden, the command of the German army being conferred on the elector. The Swedes have deſired a paſſage through Pruſſia, but the ſame is refuſed them by the elector.

The count of Swerin, the electoral embaſſador, is return'd from the king of Sweden, and, as it is ſaid, without any ſucceſs, becauſe his majeſty inſiſts poſitively, and above all things to have Pillaw and Memel delivered up to him. In the treaty at Marienburg nothing as yet is concluded.

We hear that the king of Poland is reſolved to come in a few days hither to Pruſſia, in order to be the nearer his affairs.

Dantzick, Nov. 19, 1655. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

high and mighty lords, &c.

P. PELS.

From

From Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* France.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 273.

My lord,

I Find that their high mightineſſes interceſſion is often ſollicited by many people for one and the ſame affair, which being granted, I do not take the ſame as a reproach for my negligence, but rather as a comfort, which their high mightineſſes give to their complaining ſubjects.

By this mail I have received their high mightineſſes letters of the firſt inſtant in favour of capt. Renier Adriaenſſen of Ackerſloot, late maſter of the ſhip The Charity, which ſerved for a fire-ſhip in the king's fleet anno 1654, an affair the moſt juſt in all the world; the ſame is acknowledged as a good and juſt debt, and has been paſſed, a hundred times; payment for the ſame has been promiſed; but all comes to nothing, notwithſtanding the captain is continually ſolliciting for it. But *inter nos*, count Servient, as your lordſhip knows without doubt, has order'd a gilded fine yatch to be brought hither from Holland, which ſails from hence to Meudon. The good captain enter'd himſelf as a voluntary ſlave on board of the ſame, to work her down to Meudon. The count of Servient aſk'd, what old man that was, and hearing the ſaid captain's pretenſion, promiſed that he would pay him as ſoon as he came to Paris, but it was ſoon forgot. The day before yeſterday the captain came to bring me the ſaid letter of the firſt inſtant in great haſte, and told me that he was going again on board of the yatch to row, in order to rub up the memory of the count: if this will be of better effect, we ſhall ſee. I will add to the ſame whatever I can to promote the cauſe. But I fear, it will be in vain, becauſe the ſaid captain demands money, which falls always ſhort here, ſo that he will be obliged not to eat himſelf out here, to go home empty handed; every body ſays, that he is in the right, but no body will pay him. One of the moſt vexatious things in my office is, to ſee, that honeſty and faith are but words and a ſound here without effect. A clerk, who has ſerved the count Servient but three years, and had nothing when he was admitted, is reckoned now to be worth four or five hundred thouſand guilders, buys houſes and eſtates, and has bought now, ſome few days ago, the place of *miniſtre des comptes*, which coſts him 62000 French crowns. But for our poor captain no money can be found.

My lord, I only beg the favour of your lordſhip to continue ſending me every week the reſolutions, as ſoon as taken and paſſed, extracted at large for the ſervice of the ſtate and honour of my character.

Paris, Novemb. 19. 1655. [N. S.]

Wherewith, &c.

My lord, &c. ſign'd

W. Boreel.

Embaſſador Nieuport *to the ſtates general.*

High and mighty lords,

Vol. xxxii. p. 269.

SInce my laſt of the 12th inſtant, is publiſhed here a declaration of the lord protector with the advice of his council, ſhewing the reaſons and motives of their proceedings, whereunto, as they ſay, they have been forced for the preſervation of the peace and quiet of this republick, by the late inſurrection and rebellion. Therein is contained a large relation of the means, which from time to time have been uſed, after the abſolute and total overthrow of the royal party, to perſuade the ſame by a favourable treatment, to join to, and to live peaceably under, the eſtabliſhed government; but that they had obſerved, that their animoſity was not removed thereby; rather, that they, by ſubtle means and ſecret correſpondence, had kept themſelves ſeparated, and erected a council under the name of the ſealed knot, by whoſe conduct from time to time ſeveral ſums have been collected, and agents employed, and the laſt plot brought about and ſo forth, concluding, that though they were obliged to provide againſt it, by force of arms and men, yet they had no reaſon, to lay the charges thereof on the ſhoulders of ſuch perſons who are quiet and well affected to this nation; that, therefore, they had thought it juſt and equitable, to lay the charge of maintaining the eſtabliſh'd militia in the provinces both horſe and foot, upon thoſe of the aforeſaid party; propoſing at laſt, that if any one of the ſaid party is inclined to ſeparate himſelf from their confederacy and adherents, and can declare for truth, that he has left that intereſt, nor has had any part nor ſhare in the laſt plot, but remained quiet in his actions and behaviour; or in caſe any one of the ſaid party would ſtill repent of his errors, change and alter his former ways, and quit his former intereſt, and give a real demonſtration thereof, that

then they would not ſeek his or their diſtreſs and ruin. It is obſerved, that thoſe of the aforementioned party are mightily enraged againſt it, and I am informed, that many of them intend to ſell their real eſtates, and chuſe rather to live elſewhere than according to the ſaid regulation. The major generals that are gone into their provinces have adviſed, that they have been received with great demonſtrations of affection, and had found every thing in good order. I am told, that my lord Lambert ſtaying here has appointed two ſubſtitutes or lieutenants in his diſtrict and in his room, viz. mr. Howard captain of the horſe guards and one of the Scotiſh council, and colonell Lilburne. General Venables is now likewiſe diſcharged from his priſon and places. On the 11th inſtant the lord protector and his council have ordered, that my lord Richard Cromwell with ſix lords of the council, ſeven of the chief judges, ten gentlemen of diſtinction, and about twenty merchants and aldermen of London, York, Newcaſtle, Yarmouth, Dover, and other ſea port towns, ſhall meet on the $\frac{27}{7}$ November / December next in the painted chamber at Weſtminſter, with power and authority, all or at leaſt ſeven of them to conſider, by what means and ways the traffick and navigation of this republick may be beſt promoted and regulated, and to make a report of their conſiderations to the lord protector and his council, who then and for the purpoſe aforeſaid will give ſuch orders as they ſhall think proper and fitting. The lord protector has been buſy for ſome days with the council, to appoint the ſheriffs and high officers in the reſpective counties for the year enſuing. I am informed, that the judges of the admiralty have received orders to iſſue out letters of repriſal againſt the Spaniards. Don Alonſo de Cardenas is carried over in a frigate of this ſtate from Dover to Dunkirk; for his baggage he had freighted a merchant ſhip, wherein he had ſhipt one hundred and ſixty bales or ſacks, which were open'd by a cuſtom-houſe officer of London, who followed the ſaid ſhip, firſt at Graveſend and afterwards at Dover, but nothing being found therein againſt the duty of the cuſtoms, he ſuffered the ſame to proceed. Collonel Harvey, one of the directors of the cuſtom houſe, being accuſed, together with others, of ſome malverſations in the receipt of the cuſtoms, as having employed for his uſe ſeveral large ſums of money belonging to the publick, was committed to the tower the day before yeſterday; they talk alſo of others, that have been employed in the receipt of the exciſe, whereat the people ſhew in general great joy and ſatisfaction.

A. D. 1655.

The armament and naval preparations are continued here with great diligence.

Wherewith &c.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 19, 1655. [N. S.] high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

W. Nieupoort.

From embaſſador Nieupoort.

My lord,

THEIR high mightineſſes letter and reſolution, dated the firſt inſtant, concerning the complaints made about the ſtopping of ſeveral ſhips, and eſpecially of a certain boeyer or veſſel, bound from Amſterdam to Rouen in France, I duly received on the 13th of this month. As ſoon as I perceived in what manner and by whom the ſaid ſhip was taken, I repreſented in my audience of the $\frac{17}{27}$ October laſt paſt to the lord protector, how inſufferable ſuch ſeizures were, for the inhabitants of the united provinces, and delivered the incloſed memorial in writing. I have ſince that time ſeveral times ſpoken about the ſaid affair to the ſecretary of ſtate; the laſt time was on the 16th inſtant, and obſerving that as yet no poſitive reſolution was taken, I demanded by him an audience of the lord protector before the ſending away of my letters by the ordinary poſt, which was granted me four o'clock this afternoon, when I repreſented to the lord protector with many arguments the great inconveniency and loſſes cauſed by the illegal ſeizing of ſhips and goods belonging to the inhabitants of the united provinces, refreſhing at the ſame time his memory, how many times I had been forced to apply to him on account of the like complaints of private perſons, and what promiſes from time to time were made me, to open the conferences touching a treaty or regulation of the marine. That nevertheleſs, and notwithſtanding all my ſo oft repeated endeavours and ſollicitations, ſeveral conſiderable merchants had again made their complaints to their high mightineſſes, who had commanded me to procure and to ſend them an exact liſt of all ſuch ſhips and goods, that are not yet releaſed, and deliver their high mightineſſes letter, which they had written to him on the ſaid ſubject. Further I lay'd open to him circumſtantially the condition of the ſix veſſels mentioned in the ſaid liſt, and added all imaginable arguments, to make him ſenſible of the wrongs and hardſhips, which their high mightineſſes ſubjects did ſuffer thereby, delivering unto him the ſaid letter of their high mightineſſes, together with the incloſed liſt, containing the names of thoſe ſhips, which

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A. D. 1655. are not yet releaſed. Whereupon he declared, with many ſtrong expreſſions, how much he had endeavoured from time to time, not only to remove the like complaints, but alſo to prevent the ſame. That during the hoſtilities againſt the French the council had thought it for this ſtate too prejudicial, to permit, that our ſhips ſhould make free the whole traffick of that nation; but that whereas now a treaty was concluded between both, theſe motives would ceaſe, and that he hoped that every thing was remedied thereby. Hereupon I took the opportunity to ſhew him the neceſſity there was to make a treaty of the marine, and the equity and juſtice, that a free ſhip ſhould make free goods, which this ſtate had alſo agreed to in the reſpective treaties with France, Sweden, and Portugal. The lord protector having attentively heard all my arguments in the preſence of the lord preſident and the ſecretary of ſtate, who remained only in the room, told me, that it was well, that I had made that propoſition in the preſence of thoſe two lords, who could beſt witneſs his good inclination, not only inviolably to keep the treaty made with their high mightineſſes, but alſo to eſtabliſh a ſtill cloſer and more confident friendſhip; aſſuring me, that the council had been buſy this morning, to project ſomething for that purpoſe, and deſired in my preſence, that the ſaid two lords would take care, that my papers might be read in the council, and that they would finiſh the work, which was ſo well begun; according to which affairs might be regulated for the future. 'I can aſſure your lordſhip, that the aforeſaid liſt is truly ſtated, and that I have carefully enquired, as well in the admiralty as otherwiſe, whether any other ſhips be detained in other places, but I have not heard the leaſt thing of any others. All the other ſhips contained in the liſt, which is ſent me, have been reſtored long ago; nay ſome even before I had received any interceſſionary letters. I have heretofore delivered a particular liſt of the ſhips ſtop'd and ſeized at or about Barbadoes, which, as I am aſſured, together with the other pieces, is in the hands of ſir Charles Wolſely, who had been for ſome weeks in the country, and is daily expected back. I will not be wanting to procure as well, with him, as in all ſuch places where it is needfull, that very ſpeedily due order may alſo be given for the reſtitution of the ſhips, which are detained in thoſe parts, contrary to juſtice and reaſon; at leaſt I will do my utmoſt endeavours for that purpoſe.

Wherewith &c.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 19, 1655. [N. S.] My lord &c. ſign'd

Wm. Nieupoort.

Chanut, *the* French *embaſſador in* Holland, *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, November 19, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

Vol. xxxii. p. 265. I Have not yet ſuffered any prejudice by the retardment of the paſs, which I deſired you to procure for me a fortnight ago, in regard the wind hath been contrary ever ſince; and there being no likelihood, that it will change before the laſt quarter of the moon, which will be the time, that I ſhall receive the paſs, which you promiſe me by the next, I will ſtay for it, though the wind ſhould chance to change, in regard you think it neceſſary.

I give you many thanks for your news.

The aſſembly of Holland doth begin; and it is hoped, that ſomething will be done to re-eſtabliſh the peace amongſt them. I perceive ſome diſpoſitions amongſt them, that do incline to it. They have ſerious thoughts of renewing the treaty of alliance with us.

The Spaniſh embaſſador Gamarra hath publiſhed the total defeat of the Engliſh at Jamaica, and the taking of eleven frigats.

They write me from Bruſſels, that monſieur de Chaſtelet is come from Spain, where he left the duke of Lorrain his maſter at liberty with the king at Madrid. If this be ſo, methinks one may infer, that the Spaniards have ſerious thoughts of making a peace with us.

The king of Sweden doth not find any reſiſtance. He is now drawing towards Pruſſia: there are ſufficient forces to oppoſe him, if they unite themſelves with Brandenburg; but the fatal diviſion, which hath ruined Poland, will alſo render that province uncapable of defending itſelf; and the elector will be forced to undergo the hard conditions, which Sweden will impoſe upon them.

Theſe ſtates write to-day to the lord Nieupoort to demand a copy of our treaty with England; and that he do inſiſt, according to the 15th article of their peace, that theſe provinces be comprehended in it.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

AS I informed you in my laſt, ſoe wee had our meeting yeſterday att Preſton, where wee had a conſiderable number off commiſſioners. Wee have put our ſelves into a method of proceedinge, and have choſen a clerke, a meſſenger, and a dore-keeper, and brought our buſineſſe to this iſſue, as that wee have ſent order for divers off our great malignants in this county to apeare, and to bringe in an exact account of there eſtates both reall and perſonall. Wee have done this, not that wee ſhall reſt upon there ſurvay, but ſtill take that courſe, that wee may come to a full and right underſtanding of the full vallue, and proceede with them accordingly. Our next meetinge wil be the 29th of this inſtant. Upon tueſday next I intend, if the Lord will, to be att Cheſter, and ſoe to Staford, and back here by that time of our next meetinge. I have alſoe got a day ſet for to ſitt upon the ordinance for ejectinge of ignorant and ſcandelouſe miniſters and ſcoalmaſters. I have daylie more and more incouridgment, that God will carry one this good worke. I have bene in divers tounes and corporations, and have acquainted them with ſomthing I have in chardg, and with the good people, who doth noe litle rejoyſe, and ſeeme to be abondantly affected therewith, and promis to ſet hart and hand to this good worke. And indeede I hope it will make it ſelfe (by the bleſſinge of God) a reconſillinge worke. I find, that major Wildman hath a great eſtate in this county bought and compounded for in his name. I beg a word of that from you by way of direction. If I here not from you, I intend to ſequeſter all that belongs to hime. I am hopefull, we ſhall bringe things to a good and bleſſed iſſue. I found many of the commiſſioners very free, and reſolved to be very active. I am now in haſt, but your honor ſhall here more fully by the next, and now onely ſubſcribe myſelfe,

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Preſton, Nov. 9. 55. Your honor's faithfull ſervant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

I received yours with the incloſed the laſt poſt, and ſhal be carfull to my poure.

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Have beene two dayes in this towne, where I have mett with many malignants, though but few commiſſioners, and ſome of them not very harty in our worke neither. Two or three of our moſt active gentlemen are at London, and coll. Blake could not be here at this tyme. And that conſidered with the nature of the worke (aſſeſſing mens eſtates) made ſome of thoſe, that did meete, a litle timerous, and ſeemingly averſe to the buiſines; but I perceive by this daye's worke we ſhall go pritty well through it, albeit yeſterday I had other thoughts. They have all of them putt their hands to the plough; and ſhame will not let them now looke back. They have begunn with ſome of our capitall delinquents; and I am ſure they will make an end with the meaner ſort, without any ſcruple. For their ſakes, and at their requeſts, viz. the commiſſioners, I have propounded the quæries, that are poſtſcribed to my letter, to which they begg the councill's ſolution, and I humbly intreat you by the next to ſignify to me. I humbly thanke you for the declarations I received on monday laſt; the reading of which did very much ſilence the objections both of freinds and enemies, and hath encouraged your freinds to this worke. They came to my hands very ſeaſonably. By the next I hope to give you a good account of our proceedings, viz. that we have done that part of the worke for taking ſecurity of our cavaliers, and decimating their eſtates very home, and without trifling. I ſhall continue here yet four or five dayes, and then to Bedford. Whereever I am, ſtill I am

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Northampton, 9 Nov. 9 at night, 1655. Your honor's very faithfull ſervant,

W. BOTELER.

Quær. Whether papiſts are intended to be taxed by theiſe inſtructions, paying two thirds allready for their recuſary?

Quær. Whether the commiſſioners ought to take notice of the incumbrances upon delinquents eſtates; or whether they ſhould reffer them to the councill?

If you pleaſe to ſpeake a word in anſwer to theſe two queſtions, 'twill be more ſatiſfactory to the commiſſioners then what I have ſaid to them, becauſe I ſee it does a little ſtick upon ſome of them.

SIR,

You may pleaſe to direct your letter to Towceſter, and it will come ymediatly to, ſir

Your humble ſervant,

W. B.

Reſident

Reſident de Vries *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 316.

MY laſt to your high mightineſſes was from Copenhagen of the 14th inſtant; ſince that the Swediſh reſident went from thence the 15th to Elſeneur, and from that place that very night ſtill over to Helſingburgh, having ſhewed himſelf on the road very much diſſatisfied, to a certain private perſon, at his reception touching the overture he has made of his commiſſion. Since that time all the letters from Dantzick, Hamburg, and the eaſt quarters boaſt very much the rapid progreſſes of the Swedes in Poland; and it is not queſtioned but they will find their winter quarters in Pruſſia, where they will meet with ſuccours, which is cauſed by the faint-heartedneſs of the great towns. Theſe tidings (what effects they have on the high regency here, I cannot tell) cauſe every where ſtrange diſcourſes and imaginations, as alſo not the moſt confiding thoughts in the neighbours and allies; and by ſundry letters, which I have ſeen from other concerned quarters, it is adviſed and whiſper'd by the common people, that Denmark before it will be too late, and the realm ruined, ought to accommodate matters with Sweden. So that I am reſolved, upon a letter I have received from my confident there, to ſet out to-morrow again for Copenhagen, to omit nothing which may give me an opportunity to penetrate into the minds there.

Elſeneur, Nov. 20. 1655. [N. S] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty, &c. ſign'd

F. DE VRIES.

Col. Bamfylde *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 71.

THIS place affords ſoe little newes of any importance this weeke, by reaſon of the abſence of the courte, that I had not given you the trouble of any letter, but to prevent your taking my ſilence for neglect. The buſineſs of Perron ſtands as it did; on the one ſide large offers are made; on the other unreaſonable demands inſiſted on. The cardinall (whoe came hither laſte night, and they ſay, returnes to day) ſays publiquely, that ſince the mareſcall has refuſed what has been proffered him for his ſubmiſion and reſignation of his goverment, he ſhall not nowe have any thing, but either deliver himſelfe to the king's mercye, or be beſeidged; but this has more of the rant then reality, for to my knowledge they at firſte offerred him three hundred thowſand crownes, and will come certaynly to his demands, rather then engage theyr armie ſoe late in the year in ſoe difficult an enterpriſe, or expoſe theyr affayres (which are not ſoe well ſetled, as is believed by ſome at diſtance) to the conſequences, which may ariſe from the governour's eſpouſing theyr enemies intereſts. Moſte, whoe I diſcourſe with doe believe it will be certaynly accommodated; but 'tis to be doubted till it be concluded, and the rather by reaſon that young d'Hauquincourte the governour's ſonn was lately taken priſoner; at leaſte his falling into theyr handes had that reſemblance; though, as I am informed, even the cardinall himſelfe is not without his apprehenſion of ſome further deſigne in it. The treaty with Spayne takes up all men's thoughts and diſcource. The reaſons whereby to conjecture either at an accorde or the continuation of the war are ſoe equally balanced, that 'tis hard to come to a judgement of what the event may bee, unleſs by thoſe, whoe are in the cardinall's ſecrets; and even they fayle, whoe know the moſte, the diſtempers of this place being greate, and the diſſatisfactions to him very univerſall through the whole kingdome. Here is at this tyme a generall meeting of the clergy, about the ſetling of the buſineſs of this archbiſhoprick, which was one cauſe (if not the chief) of the cardinall's comeing yeſterday. The buſineſs of the cardinall du Retz, which diſturbs this citty, and animates the inhabitants, troubles cardinal Mazarin more then all things elſe. Here are greate partys making allready to promote the peace; univerſally all of the church will be furiouſly for it; and the generallity of the nobillity, and the parliaments. Thoſe whoe command the armyes, Turene being a proteſtant, and la Ferte the cardinall's confidant, beſides the advantages theyr commands afford them, which muſte end in peace, will be againſt it; and upon the like account of intereſt all or moſte of the governours of guarriſons. Al the reſt of the kingdome will be for it; and if a peace be not concluded, which I confeſs I thinke will hardly bee, unleſs ſome deſperate thing ſhould be attempted (and ſucceed) yet their is great likelyhoode of a defection to the Spaniſh party upon the ſame grounds the league a hundred years ſince was entered into, for the preſervation of the catholique cauſe in Henry the third's time; and this is ſo far from being chimericall, that

I am confident were you upon this place, you would be of the ſame judgement; but their A. D. 1655.
is yet ſome miſtery in this affaire, which I may acquaint you with ere long, as ſoone as I can
404. 30: 43. 37: 35. 90: 755: 711. which I may doe by 859, if 820. 204. 821. reſo-
lution be the ſame it was when I parted, touching that particular, which I ſhall erneſtly de-
ſire to bee ſpeedily informed of, by reaſon that I am in doubt whether the change, which
has been ſince in your affayres, may not have altered your inclinations. Of other things
likewiſe I may advertiſe you more particularly then I can yet, whoe am with great truth
and reſpect, ſir,

Your moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

Saturday, Nov. 20, 1655. [N. S.] BEAUPLE.

Mr. E. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

AFter 7 weeks tedious expectation of the king's comeing to Warſaw, he arrived there uppon the 5th inſtant, and was pleaſed to give me audience the next day. The manner of my reception and uſage ever ſince I have largely expreſſed in this letter incloſed, directed to his highneſs, to which I muſt take the boldneſſe to referre your honour, not having time for ſoe copious a declaration of it as it doth deſerve. I am now in the borders of Pruſſia with the king, who is marching with his army thither. The leſſer and the greater Polland with Mazovia being wholly brought under his command, having left ſufficient force therein to keepe them from attempting any thing to his diſadvantage during his abſence. He hath by large guiftes and a conſtant ſalary out of the ſalt mines about Crakow bought off the Quartianoes (the ſtanding forces of the crowne of Poland) from theire king. What his majeſtie's reſolutions are concerning Pruſſia, I doe not know certainely; but the common talke is, that he intends to force to his ſubjection all thoſe in the regall part of it, which deny to come in unto him. Neither can I give you an aſſured judgment of affaires betweene the elector of Brandenburgh and him; but I have great reaſon to believe, that there will be a difference betweene them, becauſe the elector's two commiſſioners, which were with the king at Crakowe, left him without concluding any thing; but ſince the king's arrivall at Warſow, one of them came backe againe thither, and hath waited the king to this place; and from hence is reſolved to retourne to his maſter to morrow morning, having, ſoe farr as I can learne, received as little contentment towards the effecting of his commiſſion, as he formerly had. In his company for ſecurity ſake I have taken the oportunity to ſend part of my baggage and ſervants to Hamborough, partly to alleviat my great charges, which I daylye ſuſtaine; partly to avoide trouble and cumber, which I muſt expect in a marching armie; but chiefely, that (if poſſibly) I might find out ſome probable way of hearing from your honour, which I have not been ſoe happy to doe but twice, once at Hamborough, and once at Stettin, ſince my coming out of England. I have therefore made choiſe of capt. Fenwicke and mr. Swift to attend upon that buſineſſe at Hamborough, which laſt for his diligence and faithfull ſervice towards me, I muſt intreat your honour for my ſake ſoe farr to take into your favourable conſideration, that his abſence with mee may not prejudice him in thoſe imployments he injoyes under your honour and the lords commiſſioners of the ſeale; and be pleaſed to ſend to him (ſoe farr as your honour ſhall think fitt) a duplicat (of what you write to mee) to him allſoe, that I may from him receive your ſenſe by ſuch ſeverall wayes and means, as in diſcretion ſhall from time to time be offerred to him. About 4 days ſince there arrived at Warſow the French ambaſſador from Stockholme; it is ſuppoſed with a commiſſion of mediation betweene the two crownes of Sweden and Poland; but his majeſtie hath denyed him audience, he having no letter credentiall to his majeſty from his maſter. This is all att preſent of moment, which I have to certyfie your honour; and therefore am bold to take my leave with this one petition, that ſince the maine of my commiſſion is executed, you would be pleaſed to be a favourable mediator to me for his highneſſe for my recall home, which is the ſtrong deſire of my hearte; and I ſhall for that and all other undeſerved favours towards me humbly pray for your honour's health and happineſſe, and ſubſcribe my ſelfe (what I truly am)

Vol. xxxii. p. 389.

Your honour's moſt humble

Cziermielſko, Nov. 10, 1655. and faithfull ſervant,

ED. ROLT.

A. D. 1655. One thing of moment concerning my kind uſage (which I have received from his majeſtie ever ſince my audience) I have forgott to inſert in my letter; which is, that I am entertained with all proviſions from the king's table; and one of his coaches ordered for my march uppon the way with him. One thing more. Prince Adolph commaunded coll. More (the Scotch gentleman, that was ſent by the king to ſalute me the ſame night of his arrivall) to ſound and enquier of mee, how his highneſſe liked of his ſuite to the lady Sophia daughter to the queen of Bohemia; but the ſaid Moore having firſt ſpoken of it to the king, he fell into a great paſſion, and told coll. Moore, that if his brother ſhould thinke of that match, or endeavour any longer to ſeeke ſoe near allyance as by marriage with thoſe, that were enemyes to his highneſſe, with whome he had already made a peace, and att this time was contracting a more cloſe and feirmer league of amity and allyance (being a thing he more deſired then with all the princes of Europe) he would diſcountenance him, and never ſee his face more. This was told me by the ſaid Moore, whoe requeſted mee to keepe it (as I valued him) in ſilence to my ſelfe. E. Rolt.

I have here incloſed ſent your honour the French copie of what I ſayd to the king, when I delivered the treaty.

Mr. Rolt's *ſpeech to the king of* Sweden, *upon his delivery of the ratification of the treaty.*

Tres-puiſſant & ſereniſſime roy,

Vol. xxxii. p. 417. VOſtre majeſté ſçait tres bien, quelle intime & conſtante amitié & bonne correſpondence il y a tousjours eu entre l'Angleterre & la couronne & royaume de Suede. Ce qui a prins ſa naiſſance & conſervation ſur les plus fermes fondements, qu'il ſoit poſſible a une nation de s'unir & d'entrer en alliance avec une autre. D'icy eſt evidemment avenu, que les changements & revolutions, qui d'aucun temps ſont ſurvenus a l'une & a l'autre des deux nations, ou que les differents, qu'elles ont en avec autres eſtats, leurs voiſins, n'ont donné ſujet quelconque de changement en leur mutuelle bienvueillance & amitié; au contraire ont fourni l'oportunité de leur renouvellement, confirmation, & accroiſſement, comme il appert dans les derniers troubles tant domeſtiques que forains de l'Angleterre, quand de part & d'autre, durant tout le ſuſdit temps, il s'eſt fait communication tres intimé avec beaucoup de preuves reciproques d'affection, tant par lettres que par meſſages & ambaſſades, d'ou entre autres bons effets de correſpondence mutuelle a procedé le renouvellement d'alliance, union, & confederation entre ces nations, ſuivant le traité a Upſale entre l'ambaſſadeur extraordinaire & plenipotentiaire de ſon alteſſe le ſereniſſime le protecteur de la republique d'Angleterre, d'Ecoſſe, & d'Irelande, mon tres gracieux maiſtre, & les deputés & plenipotentiaires de ſa majeſté la ſereniſſime & tres puiſſante reyne de Suede. Et ce traité a de depuis ete ratifié de part & d'autre, ſelon le contenu d'un des articles d'iceluy. Et voſtre ſacree majeſté, qui a preſent reigne tres heureuſement ſur le renommé royaume de Suede, ayant envoyé a ſon alteſſe la ratification faicte par la ſuſdite ſereniſſime reine Chriſtine, avec aſſeurance, que c'eſt le deſir de voſtre majeſté d'entretenir ferme amitié & bonne correſpondence avec ſon alteſſe mon maiſtre, & la republique ſous ſa protection, ſon alteſſe ne s'eſt pas voulu contenter de donner les meſmes aſſeurances de ſon affection & bienvueillance envers voſtre majeſté & pays de ſon gouvernment, tant ſeulement par la tres honorable perſonne le miniſtre & envoyé de voſtre majeſté monſieur Coyet, mais eſtant deſireux de le faire par une miniſtre de ſa part, il luy a pleu m'en commettre la charge comme en ſon nom de ſaluer voſtre majeſté, & luy teſmoigner le grand eſtime qu'il fait de l'amitié & perſonne de voſtre majeſte; & veu que c'auroit eſte le vouloir de la tres illuſtre princeſſe & dame, dame Chriſtine, n'agueres reine de Suede, de reſigner de ſon propre mouvement ſon royaume hereditaire; ſon alteſſe loue grandement la ſageſſe & providence maternelle de ſa majeſté, comme auſſy la prudence des eſtates du royaume, d'en avoir transferré le gouvernment a voſtre royalle majeſté, dont les ſujets peuvent promettre la continuation du bonheur, du quel ils ont joui pour un long temps ſous le gouvernment de juſtes & vertueux princes par une continuelle ſucceſſion; comme auſſy les voiſins & alliez y trouveront le bien & l'advantage, qu'on doit ſe promettre d'un puiſſant, fidelle, amie & allié. En telle conſideration ſon alteſſe ne peut ne congratuler de tout ſon cœur l'acces de voſtre royalle majeſté au gouvernement du noble & fleuriſſant royaume de Suede. Et comme il deſire ardemment, que toute proſperité & bonheur accompagnent voſtre majeſté en ſon governement, que le tout puiſſant la benie & face ſucceder ſes entreprinſes a ſa gloire; ainſi auſſy ſon alteſſe deſire en toute ſincerité, que voſtre majeſté ſoit toute aſſeurée de ſon entiere affection & bienvueillance envers voſtre royalle perſonne, auſſy que ſes ſinceres intentions & fermes reſolutions ne ſont pas ſeulement de garder inviolablement le ſuſdit traité (la ratification du quel de la part de ſon alteſſe il luy a pleu par moy envoyer a voſtre majeſté, qu'auſſy je ſuis tout preſt

preſt de livrer ſelon qu'il en plaira ordonner a voſtre ſacrée majeſte) mais auſſy de contri- A. D. 1655.
buer de tout ſon poſſible a contracter une plus eſtroite & particuliere alliance entre les deux nations. Et ſon alteſſe ne doute aucunement, que voſtre majeſté n'ait les meſmes inclinations & bonne diſpoſition ; de quoy il eſt d'autant plus aſſeuré, que c'a eſté le bon plaiſir de voſtre majeſté d'envoyer vers luy ſon ambaſſadeur extraordinaire, que ſon alteſſe des auparavant mon depart d'Angleterre avoit receu avec l'affection & le reſpect deu a voſtre majeſté pour ſi grandes & ſingulieres faveurs. Il ne me reſte, que de preſenter mes lettres de creance, ce que je fai en toute reverence, me recommendant tres humblement a la grace & faveur de voſtre majeſté durant mon ſejour aupres voſtre royalle perſonne, a laquelle je ſouhaite de tout mon coeur tout vraye grandeur & bonheur.

Viole, *preſident of* Bruſſels, *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, November 20, 1655. [N. S.]

I Have received your letter of the 12th of this month, which refers me for news to the lord ambaſſador, who is not yet arrived ; and when he doth come, I ſhall not learn much of him, by reaſon I am not known to him. I believe you will receive no letters this poſt from his highneſs, who is at preſent at Catelet upon ſome diſcontent of the mareſhall of Hocquincourt, who doth ſeem to incline to an accommodation with his highneſs ; but in regard it is not yet certain, I forbear writing any thing more of it till the next. Vol. xxxii. p. 319.

The orders of Spain are not yet come.

To Monſieur Petkum.

Bruſſels, November 20, 1655. [N. S.]

Sir,

HERE is great news come ſince my laſt. The mareſhall of Hocquincourt, governor of Perronne, upon ſome diſcontent hath made an accommodation with the prince of Condé, and hath received 400 men, and the earl of Henin into his garriſon, and as many into Ham, which is a town not far from thence, where his ſon is governor, and where is alſo entered monſieur Verbreſter with 400 men. Vol. xxxii. p. 321.

The prince of Condé is marched that way with his whole body of horſe. The confirmation of this great news is hourly expected.

The embaſſador of Spain, who is come from London, arrived here laſt night in the ſuburbs without coming into the city.

To Barriere.

Bruſſels, Novemb. 20, 1655. [N. S.]

THIS is only for a cover to the encloſed.

We expect here with impatience the confirmation of the great news of the diſcontent of the governor of Perronne. There are already I know not how many bottles of wine drunk off to the health of monſieur the marſhall of Hocquincourt. Vol. xxxii. p. 313.

Preſident Viole *to* Marigny.

Bruſſels, November 20, 1655. [N. S.]

WE know nothing yet, what the contents are of the treaty between France and England ; but if that clauſe be in it, which you mentioned in your laſt, it is a very diſhonourable one for France ; and I do not believe the protector would have paſt the like. We are expecting the certainty of the buſineſs of Perronne, for which the prince is marched with all the horſe, and is at preſent at Catelet. Vol. xxxii. p. 317.

The queen Chriſtina hath at laſt made open profeſſion at Inſpruck, and hath given advice thereof in a letter to his highneſs. It is eight years ſince that ſhe made it in private ; and ſeeing ſhe could not keep her crown with this religion, ſhe had rather forſake it than not follow the true religion, which is the Roman catholic. After all this, what have you to ſay ?

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Nov. 20, 1655. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 326.

THE king is ſtill at Compiegne, and his army at Chaulny and about Ham.

It is ſaid here for certain, that the governors of Arras, Corbis and Dourlens have ſubmitted themſelves to the king.

The chevalier of Hocquincourt is taken priſoner by a party of the prince of Condé, but it is ſuppoſed he ſuffered himſelf to be taken, by reaſon of his brother, who hath brought into his garriſon ſeveral gentlemen and countrymen in lieu of the Swiſſers, whom he ſuſpected.

The governor of Rhetell, who is alſo ſuſpected of intelligence with the enemy, was ſurprized in his garriſon, and is brought to Compiegne.

The cardinal arrived here laſt night.

The mareſchal of Hocquincourt doth ſtill hold out, notwithſtanding thoſe fair offers, which have been made him.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Edinbrough, November 10, 1655.

HONORED SIR,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

THE greate favor of your laſt with thos incloſed therin I receeved yeſterday, and forthwith I cauſed both the declaration concerninge Spayne, as well as that concerninge the cavaleers, to be put to the preſs; eſteeminge the divulginge of both very requiſite, eſpecially the laſt, which may poſſibly keepe thos heer in quietneſs, upon an account of fear, which will hardly be ſoe upon that of love;

I truſt the laſt day of the next weeke I may have ſom thinge to ſend you worth your knowledg, as a farther information in that, which I wrote to you of in my laſt.

Indeed, ſir, much of his highneſes affaires here doe ſuffer for want of anſwers to thos letters I have wrote; eſpecially that concerninge the exchequer. I beg you procure us a ſpeedy anſwer, for we are at a ſtand therin till we receive it.

I thinke fit to advertize you, that capt. Braſy is broke, leſt you, as many other, may have ſom money in his hands, that if you have you may take ſom ſpeedy courſe therin, and that I may be ſoe happy to ſerve you.

The ſum he breaks for is but for 29000 l. which I feare will hugely prejudice many of our officers and other honneſt men. My paper only allows me roome to ſubſcribe my ſelfe truly, ſir,

Your moſt faithfull and moſt

affectionat humble ſervant,

Poore col. Litcot is like to looſe 400 l. by Braſy. BROGHILL.

Major general Haynes, *&c. to the preſident of the council.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

Vol. xxxii. p. 331.

IN obſervance to the orders of his highneſs and council ſent unto us, we have this day ſent to the garriſon of Yarmouth one John Cleveland (*a*) of Norwich, late judge advocate at Newark, who we have deemed to be comprized within the ſecond head.

The reaſons of judgment are;

1. He confeſſeth, that about a year ſince he came from London to the city of Norwich; and giveth no account of any buſineſs he hath there, only he pretends, that Edward Cooke, Eſq; maketh uſe of him to help him in his ſtudies.

2. Mr. Cleveland confeſſeth, that he hath lived in the ſaid mr. Cooke's houſe ever ſince he came to the ſaid city; and that he but ſeldom went into the city, and never but once into the country. Indeed his privacy hath been ſuch, that none or but few ſave papiſts and cavaleeres did know, that there was any ſuch perſon reſident in theſe parts.

3. For that the place of the ſaid mr. Cleveland his abode, viz. the ſaid mr. Cooke's, is a family of notorious diſorder, and where papiſts, delinquents, and other diſaffected perſons of the late king's party do often reſort more than to any family in the ſaid city or county of Norfolk, as is commonly reported.

4. Mr. Cleveland liveth in a genteel garbe; yet he confeſſeth, that he hath no eſtate but 20 l. *per annum* allowed by two gentlemen, and 30 l. *per annum* by the ſaid mr. Cooke.

3 5. Mr.

(*a*) The famous poet.

5. Mr. Cleveland is a perſon of great abilities, and ſo able to do the greater diſſervice; A. D. 1655.
all which we humbly ſubmit, and remain,

Norwich, Novemb. 10, 1655.

Your honour's truly humble ſervants,

H. Haynes, H. King,
Rob. Woode, Richard Copeman,
Ed. Warde, John Balleſtone,
Bram. Gurdon, Ro. Swallowe,
Nich. Bell, Ralph Woollmer,
Nich. Salter, Richard Harbie,
Tho. Garrett, William Stewart.

Major general Whalley, *&c. to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

WE deſire by yourſelf to acquaint his highneſs, that in obedience to the ſeveral orders and inſtructions of his highneſs and the council for ſettling the peace of this nation, we have had ſeveral meetings at this place, and made ſome progreſs in the buſineſs committed to our truſt; and find it neceſſary to our more effectual proceedings therein, that we have a liſt of all ſuch in this county, that compounded at Goldſmith-hall, with the particulars whereupon they compounded; thereby the better to enable us to apportion on each perſon his annual payment; as alſo the names of all perſons reſident in thoſe parts (if any ſuch be) who have been engaged in any late plot or deſign, that we may know in what qualification to proceed againſt them reſpectively. Upon our ſhort entrance into this buſineſs we have hopes to give a good account thereof, finding a compliance in moſt of the gentlemen we have yet treated withal. Sir, we deſire, that we may receive more of the printed orders and inſtructions, which we ſhall endeavour faithfully to execute; and remain

Vol. xxxii. P. 335.

Lincoln, Nov. 10, 1655.

Your very affectionate friends,

Edward Whalley, William Wray,
William Brownloe, James Berry,
Francis Clinton, alias Fines, Michael Monkton,
Thomas Hart, H. Walcott,
William Dowman, Jo. Diſney.
Originall Peart,

Pleaſe to procure us alſo ſome of the declarations.

Mr. E. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honourable,

UPpon the fifth of this preſent the king returned into this towne with about 8000 horſemen. His majeſtie noe ſooner was arrived, then he forthwith ſent to me, and did condeſcend, as ſince, to as much favour towards me, and reſpect, and ſingular affection towards his highneſſe, as could and may be reaſonably expected from a noble prince and a freind and ally. I was the very firſt night invited to an audience, which I had the next day with all ſatisfaction to my ſelfe, becauſe his majeſtie ſeemed to be well ſatisfied; ſoe that from that time I begin to forgett my ſorrow. I ſhall not weigh the weight of my trialls, if I doe acceptable ſervice to his highneſſe. I promiſe my ſelfe, that I ſhall not incurre his diſpleaſure, or treſpaſſe againſt my duty through any negligence in what I know I muſt doe, or with any conſent of my will, though when intending and endeavouring after the juſt ends of my commiſſion, things ſhould happen different, or not ſoe convenient, as the caſe or circumſtances thereof might require. As to this I ſubmitt my ſelfe, and my actions to my maſter's judgment. Allready ſince my audience I have ſeene his majeſtie two ſeverall times, and finde, as my poore judgment gives me to believe, great ſincerity and openneſſe of hearte, and dealing, and much affection. I am now uppon the march with the kinge towards Pruſſia, whether ſeverall of the king's armies have their rendevous; for I dare not retourne with his highneſſe commands. My earneſt deſire, as of all my company, is to returne, expecting daily orders to that purpoſe; to which end, becauſe I have not had the happineſſe to receive any letters from your honour, ſince that of the 10th of Auguſt, which came to my hands at Stettin, I have ſent away captain Fenwick and Swift, and the greateſt part of my baggage to Hamborough, partly to

Vol. xxxii. P. 393.

A. D. 1655. leſſen my expences, but cheifely to waite uppon all occaſions of hearing from your honour, which otherwiſe I ſee by ſadd experience I cannot expect, or hope to have. I'l ad noe more to theſe, only my harty prayers for theire highneſſes health and proſperity, together with their illuſtrious children, my moſt honourable lords and ladies. God proſper the commonwealth and yourſelfe, according to the praiers of

Your moſt faithfull, and moſt obliged ſervant,

From Czermielſko, Nov. 11, 1655. E. Rolt.

Extract out of the ſecret reſolutions of the ſtates general.

Die Lunæ, Nov. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 353. THere being deliberation had upon the requeſt of the miniſters of the duke of Brandenburg made unto their high and noble lordſhips, a few days ſince, to the end the ſaid duke in purſuance of the alliance made with this ſtate might be furniſhed, as ſoon as is poſſible, with the ſupplies promiſed by the ſame alliance; after deliberation had upon it is reſolved, that the required monies ſhall be furniſhed; and to that end that notice be given to the provinces to bring in their ſhares forthwith into the treaſury of the receiver general Doublet here in the Hague.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Nov. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 344. UPON what was repreſented by the lords commiſſioners of the province of Holland to the aſſembly, after deliberation had, it is reſolved, there ſhall be once more writ in ſerious terms to the defective provinces, that they will once without any further delay clear their defects in the conſents formerly agreed on for the building of new ſhips of war, in regard that ſeveral colleges of the admiralty do otherwiſe declare, that they ſhall be neceſſitated to ſell ſome of the new ſhips half built for want of money to finiſh the ſame.

Prince of Condé *to* Barriere.

From Cambray, Nov. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 345. I Could not poſſibly write to you by the laſt poſt, in anſwer to your letter of the 5th of this month; and now at preſent I have ſo little time to write to you, being employed about ſome weighty buſineſs, that all that I can ſay to you at preſent is, that I have not ſent any perſon into France, neither by the way of Calais, nor any other way. So that if any has paſt that way, it is without my knowledge; for I know nothing of it: therefore you need not trouble your ſelf about it. I am expecting the laſt reſolution of monſieur D'Hocquincourt.

Monſieur Caillet, *ſecretary to the prince of* Condé, *to* Barriere.

Cambray, November 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 349. I Believe you have heard ſpeak of the buſineſs of Peronne, and that ſeveral have ſent you word, how that monſieur D'Hocquincourt is diſcontented with the court. This is ſo in effect, and his highneſs is approached near unto him with his troops, to favour him in his good intentions, to declare himſelf againſt Mazarin, and for his highneſs. There has been ſome retardment in the buſineſs, and we are expecting here the laſt reſolution, which we ſhall know very ſuddenly.

If the buſineſs doth ſucceed, I leave you to think, what advantage it will be unto us, and what mortification it will be to the court, and for all the enemies of his highneſs. I am in great haſte at preſent, and can no more as to that buſineſs.

All the Lorrainers have deſerted this ſide, and gone into France with the duke himſelf.

To Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Calais, November 22, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

THE diſobedience and obſtinancy of the mareſchall of Hocquincourt ſtill keeps his majeſty at Compiegne, he having ſent unto him the abbot Fouquet; but the ſaid mareſchall gave him but a ſlight reception, and ſent him back with a frivolous meſſage. We know not yet what iſſue will be of his buſineſs. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 340.

The governor of Corbie is alſo ſaid to be of this cabal, and the governor of St. Quintin; and monſieur de Montjeu is alſo ſuſpected. It's very ſtrange, ſince that the enemy cannot deſtroy us, that we muſt endeavour to ruin ourſelves.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honourable,

BY my laſt I gave you an account off our meetinge att Preſton, from which I received much incouridgment. You may ſee by my laſt, what progreſe was then made; and ſince that time I have with the aſſiſtance of the lieutenant of this county-troope taken care, that all papiſts, and malignants, and evill-affected perſons be diſarmed; and that wee may not be in the leaſt prevented, have taken care, that as much as poſſible it may be done in all parts of the county in one day. One thinge I had forgott in my laſt to ſignifye to you, and that is, that wee have apointted a time to put in execution the ordinance for ejectinge of ſcandelouſe and inſufficient miniſters and ſcoolmaſters. I have ſince bene in ſome corporations with the mayor and aldermen, and the beſt of the people, to ſtir up and quicken to be puttinge in effectual execution the lawes againſt drunkenneſe, ſweringe, profaininge the Lord's day, and other wickedneſſes. And I indeede finde a very great ſeeminge redineſe, and I am hopefull it's very much upon there hart ſoe to doe. I hope, when wee have a litle more time, to take ſome courſe to get out bad officers, and put good in there roomes in corporations; but truly that which is none of the leaſt incouridgments is, that God hath alredy put into his people a prayinge ſperit for this great and good worke. And indeede I find it alredy in good men of differing principels. I intend to morrow to be att Cheſter, where the gentlemen meet for that county. I am hopefull to give you a good account of that ſhortly; and to morrow ſeven-night, I ſhall (God willing) be att Stafford, of which meetinge you ſhall likewiſe here imediatly after. I have noe more att preſent, but to aſſure you, that I am, Vol. xxxii. p. 373.

November 12, 55. Your faithfull ſervant,

Charles Worsley.

Sir,

The commiſſioners deſired mee to writ to you to give orders, that they may have every on won of thoſe orders of his highneſe and counſell to be by them to conſider.

Lord Broghill *to the protector.*

May it please your highnes,

I Preſumed in my letter of the 8th inſtant, humbly to preſent you with a large relation of ſom paſſages, which I thought in my poore judgment were not unworthy your knowledge, and of which I am faithfully aſſured I ſhall have a fuller and cleerer accounte on ſaturday night next, of which alſo I ſhall make bold to informe your highneſs, our intellengencers beinge alreddy gon about it. Laſt night col. Plaketer and major Bortwik did make col. Bortwik (to uſe their own words) merry in his owne chamber, to make him ſpeake the more freely; and his brother the major ſent me this paper, as ſom of his obſervations, in which when he ſayſe *he*, he meanes his brother col. Bortwick, and by worde of mouth ſince added to me, that C. S. calls Middleton his excellence, and gives him place above all his lords; by which it may probably be thought, that he intends to employ him in ſom ſpeedy emminent ſervice heere, or els he would never court him ſoe highly. We ſhall have a ſtrict eye over them all heere, and when we can ſafely diſcover noe more, we will ceiſe upon all who deſerve it. I ſhall now only preſume to ſubſcribe my ſelf with all ſinſerity, Vol. xxxii. p. 453.

Edenb. 9ber 13, 55. Your highneſs' moſt humble, moſt faithfull, and moſt obedient ſervant,

Broghill.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 415. THough it be now 14 daies ſince I firſt heard from Dantzick of mr. Rolt's beinge at Warſhaw, and that an overture was made to my freind there, to ſupply him with money, as by the laſt weekes poſt I writ you; yet noe letteres come from him, at which I wonder. Onely this night againe my freind from Dantzick writes of his beinge at Warſhaw, ſoe as I doubt not of his wellfare: he may move with the kinge, and ſoe not finde the convenyencie of poſts for theiſe parts. The incloſed paper preſents you with what the preſent here affourds. Moſt beleeve the kinge of Sweden will ſhortly draw the warre into Pruſſia, haveinge ſetled his garriſons in Polland. The duke of Brandenburgh is 20000 ſtronge, and backed by the emperor and ſtates generall, as ſome give it out. A little tyme will either compoſe the buſineſs twixt them, or bringe it to a battle. I am glad you have let the world knowe the juſtnes of your proceedings with Spaine. I wiſh it were allſoe in Latin. I preſume there is noe Engliſhman, but will acquieſce in the juſt grounds of that warre, and chearefully contribute unto it. I perceive that my letter of the 23d *ultimo* was come on, but not come to your hands, when the poſt came out. I hope the next will let mee know how the choyce of a new deputie is approved of, and what I may expect upon that buſines; I meane as to the reſolution of his highnes and the councell upon the papers before them, beinge little carefull what becomes of the place of deputie, or whome they chooſe to it. I am well aſſured of your favour to obtaine my juſt vindication, though it will now come late to recover my reputation. I am, ſir,

Your very affectionate

Hamburgh, Nov. 13, 1655. and humble ſervant,

I have ſent mr. Rolt the declaration. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

An intercepted letter of ſir Edward Hyde's.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 457. THIS day ſevennight I acknowledged the receipt of your former; ſince when your other of the 2d of this month is come to my hand; and I hope I ſhall not now fail any poſt to hear from you, your letters being great cordials to me. We are now out of all hopes of a piecing up between you and the proud Spaniard; and therefore as we have done the beſt we can, to tranſport our effects out of this country, ſo we hope ſhortly to get our perſons free likewiſe; towards which it is pitty, that our friend do not help us with ſome mony, which we want more than can be believed, and which will keep us here, after we have obtained our liberty, if care be not taken of us. I muſt confeſs, though we are at preſent looſers, we are all ſo well ſatisfied with my lord protector's declarations againſt the dons, that we believe no true Engliſhman will be ſorry for his preſent loſſes, but will heartily join in revenge againſt that bloody popiſh people, who, I hope, may owe their converſion and ſalvation to this war. The Spaniards brag here, as if they had deſtroyed all our brethren, who were left in Jamaica, and recovered that iſland; which I do not believe, becauſe you ſay nothing of it. If we were once got away, I would not care what miſchief you do to them. Let me hear my letters come to you, which I direct according to your order. God ſend us a good meeting.

Nov. 23, 1655. [N. S.] TURNER.

To mr. John Clarke, at the white ſugar loaf, between Grey's in gate and Fuller's rents.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Edenbrough, November 13, 1655.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p 81. I Even now received your commands concerninge the poſtages in Scotland, and in obſervance therof the generall, mr. Diſbrow, and my ſelf will meete to morrow morninge before the councill doe ſit, to put that affaire in the beſt way we can; of which you ſhall receive ſpeedely a full account. This encloſed I thought not unfit for your peruaſall, and therfore preſent it to you; but I hope I ſhall have ſomethinge of more worth for your knowledge on ſaturday night next, which I ſhall haſten to you. I beg you, ſir, if there be any omiſſion or miſinprovement of thinges here, to favor me with a hint thereof, that it may be mended; els I feare through ignorance we may be guilty of ill; which, I truſt,

 deſignedly

deſignedly I ſhall never acte. I thought now to have troubled you with an accounte of what we have done towards the reduction of the civill liſt, but my indiſpoſition beinge ſtill upon me, and lyinge moſt in my head, I am not able to doe it at preſent; and therefore muſt deſyer your excuſe, if it be deferred till another oportunity. Sir, A. D. 1655.

Your truly affectionate and

obliged humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

Major general Worſly *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Have this day bene with the commiſſioners for this county of Cheſter, and had a very lardg and conſiderable number of them togather, and find noe leſs redineſe in them then in thoſe I have had to doe with in other countyes. Wee have made as lardg a progreſe in the buſineſe in this county as in Lancaſhire. Wee have agreed of orders to be ſent to divers of the greateſt delinquents in this county, to apeare before us upon monday ſevennight next at Naintwich, which wil be before our next meetinge in Lancaſhire; ſoe that I ſhall take it in my comeinge back from Stafford. Coll. Croxton and my ſelfe have agreed about the diſarminge of delinquents, and papis, and diſafected parſons. Wee have likewiſe pitcht upon a time to put in execution the ordinance for ſcandelouſe miniſters. I bleſe the lord I cannot but take nottis of the good hand of God leadinge and carriinge mee one hitherto in this great and good worke of his. To morrow the commiſſioners meet for this citty. I dare not doubt, but God will give good ſucceſe ſtill. The commiſſioners every where are erneſt for every one of thoſe orders of his highneſe and counſell. Truly coll. Croxton is a good inſtrument in theſe parts, and very much deſerves your thanks. If you have but ſo much leaſure to let him know, that you have taken notis thereof, it will not be amis. I ſhall troble you noe more, but onely ſubſcribe my ſelfe Vol. xxxii. P. 377.

Cheſter, Nov. 13, 1655.

Your honor's endeared ſervant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

The declarations in order to this buſineſe hath given much ſatisfaction. I could wiſh your man might ſend mee ſome more of them.

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

WITH the help and aſſiſtance of ſome of the commiſſioners of this countye, I have now almoſt gone through the firſt parte of my worke, viz. the aſſeſſing of the eſtates of thoſe, that are taxable by our inſtructions; the finiſhing whereof I ſhall leave to the commiſſioners, and then give you an account of what the yearly ſumme will amounte to from the eſtates of this county, which will be, I thinke, much about two thouſand pounds. I ſuppoſe my lord of Northampton's lady hath made her addreſs to his highneſs before this, to ſee if his highneſs will give a diſpenſation to him, whereby he may be exempted from entering into ſecurity, according to the common obligation. His lordſhip's ſo publique and peremptory refuſing it before many other of the cavaleers, Ile aſſure you, made ſome of them putt the ſame reſolution on, and had certeinly cauſed an unhanſome ſlurr to our proceedings, had I not upon his lordſhipp's refuſall declared him a priſoner. But that being done, the reſt were ſilenced, and preſently with their ſuretyes became bounde. I hope his highneſs will conſider of what ill example 'twould prove, if he ſhould order his ſaid lordſhipp's releaſe upon any other condition then ſealing and ſigning the ſame condition that the reſt have done; for I thinke (*ipſo facto*) if a man will not engage for his peacible living under the government, he declares himſelf an enemie thereto. And I conceive I ought to looke upon him and deale with him as no other. I know his lordſhip pretends it will prejudice him in borrowing money upon his eſtate to pay his debts. Many other did make and will make the like pretence, if that be admitted. I humbly entreate your honour to waite upon his highneſs in this point as ſoon as this ſhall be preſented to you, becauſe my lady of Northampton will be waiting on his highneſs about the ſame tyme or before. Thurſday morninge I am goinge to Bedford, and ſhall leave the commiſſioners to do what is behinde here, who though Vol. xxxii. P. 385.

A. D. 1655. they came on (ſome of them eſpecially) a litle ſlowly at firſt, yet now go on without any rubb. I am

Your honor's very faithfull

Northampton, Nov. 13, 1655. and humble ſervant,

W. Boteler.

Sir,

In caſe ſir Gilbert Pickering ſhould be gone out of towne, I have deſired this gentleman to deliver the letter to your ſelfe, that I had written to him; and do very humbly begg of your honor, that you will comply with my humble ſuite in the firſt part of it.

Yours moſt humbly,

W. B.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxii. p. 381. I Hope you have received myne from Lewis, which gave you an accompt of my proceedings there, as alſo of my purpoſe to come to this towne, where I appointed the commiſſioners for this county to meet mee this day; the names of which commiſſioners I then ſent you. Now this is to lett you know, that wee have accordingly mett, here being preſent of the commiſſioners, mr. Sherley, mr. Yates, and mr. Betſworth, mr. C . . . g, mr. Manning, mr. Knolls, capt. Jenner, capt. Everden, capt. Madgwick, capt. Freeman, mr. Ballard, and my ſelf. It was late before wee mett, and therefore there was nothing donne ſave the appointing of a clerke and a doorkeeper. Wee have adjourned from the inne, where we mett, to the counſell-houſe of this citty to morrow morning eight a clock. Theſe gentlemen ſeem generally well ſatisfied, and reſolve to act. Mr. Bowten wil be much wanted: hee is a lawyer, and fully acquainted with all the ſequeſtrations of this county; and as I heare thorow to the buſineſs. He is a great friend of mr. Ruſhworth. I wiſh you would haſten him downe. 'Tis expected and deſired by the commiſſioners that they might have copies of the orders and inſtructions, by which they are to act. If it bee thought fitt to print them, I deſire you to ſpeed a ſufficient number to mee.

Sir, I deſire to know, whether the regiſtry bee ſettled, which is mentioned in the additionall orders to the major generals; for till that bee donne, and the place knowne, I thinke it ſcarce convenient to require the bonds mentioned in the ſaid additionall orders.

Mr. Phagg was here this day, and was very free and curteous, profeſſing himſelf very ready to aſſiſt mee in any publick buſineſs, though (as he ſaith) he was very glad he was not named to his imployment. I doe not know the hearts of men; but I bleſs God I have not wanted the civil reſpects of all ſorts of perſons, with whom yet I have had to doe. Captain Freeman tells mee, that coll. Biſhop plays leaſt in ſight at this end of the county, and beleeves he is lurking ſome where about the edge of Kent. Sir, I have not elſe at preſent, ſave to deſire you to lett mee now and then hear from you. I had nothing of intelligence ſince yours with the declarations, which I heare doe give very great ſatisfaction. I commend you to the grace of God, and reſt

Your very affectionate friend and ſervant,

Cheſter, Nov. 13, 1655. Wm. Goffe.

I hope to get into Hampſhire next weeke.

If you thinke fitt, I beſeech you preſent my moſt humble ſervice to his highnes, for whom I pray without ceaſing, and can I hope cheerefully ſacrifice my life in the ſervice, if need be; but I wiſh he doe not repent the laying ſoe great a truſt upon ſoe poore and inconſiderable a creature.

If the commiſſion for the peace bee yet unfiniſhed, I deſire that there may bee added mr. Anthony Sherley, capt. Tho. Jenner, and Anthony Stapeley.

The lord Dakers is gone beyond ſea upon ſome diſcontent betwixt him and his lady. It is feared by many here, that he ſhould have had the *Cuſtos rot.*

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

My lord,

In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll, Eſq. YOUR lordſhip's laſt to me was of the 31th of October, wherein came encloſed ſome papers of very ill complexion. I communicated the whole unto his highneſſe, which confirmes him in the oppinion he formerly had of the perſon thoſe papers doe cheiflye

relate unto. He is ſtill with ſome difficultie kept in priſon; and I ſuppoſe will be now for ſome longer tyme. For what your lordſhip writes concerninge the Scotts comeinge into the north of Ireland, is a matter of a very great conſideration, and is certeinlye a growing evill, and ought to have a fittinge remedy applyed thereunto in tyme; and orders will be ſent to general Moncke therein. And for thoſe, who may in probability head any troubleſome people in thoſe parts, I ſuppoſe your lordſhip will take care to ſecure them, when you finde it neceſſary. I am ſorry to heare, that the adjutant general doth deceave ſome expectations heere, though I confeſſe he doth not mine. However cunninge did neiver doe any man good, nor will it hym. A. D. 1655.

For our affaires heere, they doe not much alter.

The major generalls are moſt of them at worke, and finde a very ready complyance with the gentlemen of the countrye; and the cavaleirs themſelves doe very quietly ſubmit to this new way of taxinge them; ſo that through the bleſſinge of God there is like to be a very good uſe of the rayſinge of this new militia, and the puttinge it under major generallſhips, and the nation is likely to be kept thereby in peace from thoſe continuall dangers, which the cavaleirs and ſome other people do threaten it with.

It is certeyne, that the 5th monarchy men, (ſome of them I meane) have deſignes of puttinge us into blood; but I truſt this will be prevented, ſince we are preparinge, againſt the ſeaſon, for action, little or nothinge haveinge beene yet done at ſea by either ſide. This day I have received intelligence from St. Sebaſtian, and alſoe from Cadiz it ſelf, that there arrived at Cadiz two gallions from the Weſt Indies, which brought in them 180000 l. ſterlinge; who report, that the reſt of their gallions were purſued by our ſhips in thoſe ſeas, and knowe not what is become of them; but we expect a confirmation of this newes before we can give full creditt thereunto.

Our peace with France is concluded, and ratefied by that kinge; but we have not yet received it. The cardinall is put to ſome trouble with ſome of the fronteir garriſons of France towards Flanders. There was a combination amongſt the governors to revolt to the prince of Condé; and it had beene done, if a tymely diſcovery had not beene made thereof; and wheither yet the cardinall be able to ſtem this tyde is doubtfull. In the meane tyme he hath got over to hym 5 or 6 regiments of the Lorayne armye, who have revolted to hym from the archduke. The newes, which concernes Sweden and other forreine parts, is truly ſet downe in the encloſed print.

For the propoſitions about the tranſplantation, I judge them moſt rationall and chriſtian. I have only yet acquainted his honor with them, and ſhall, as I have opportunitie, get his reſolution therein. Your lordſhip hath done well to ridd you of the charge of expectinge the directions heere about men for the Weſt Indies. Your lordſhip knowes how ſlow wee are; which is the reaſon, that about the girles is not yet ready. I humbly take my leave, and reſt

Your lordſhip's moſt humble and

Nov. 13, 1655. moſt faithfull ſervant,

Jo. THURLOE.

Actum, Nov. 24, 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE preſent commiſſaries of the reſpective colledges of the admiralty, having peruſed your high mightineſſes reſolution of the 16th of October laſt paſt, and what is requeſted by the colledge of the admiralty at Rotterdam, viz. that the ſcheme of a placart, ſent over by their honours by order of your high mightineſſes, concerning the preventing of the frauds committed in the country may once be reſolved upon and iſſued, or at leaſt, that proviſionally may be renewed the forewarning heretofore given to the inhabitants of the open country and to all thoſe that frequent this ſtate; with ſuch alterations and ampliations as formerly propoſed to your high mightineſſes, and recommended by the lords commiſſaries of all the reſpective colledges of admiralty, do deliver as their advice, which your high mightineſſes by the ſaid reſolution demand from your ſaid commiſſaries; That they having examined the ſaid placart, have met with one or other difficulties, which they do not find proper to adviſe upon, without having firſt heard the opinion of the lords their conſtituents concerning the ſame; that they therefore will be ready with their advice, in the next aſſembly: however with ſubmiſſion to your high mightineſſes, the ſaid commiſſaries are of opinion, that it would be very neceſſary for the ſervice of the country, if your high mightineſſes in the interim and without any further delay would iſſue the above ſaid forewarninge together with the ampliations made thereon by your commiſſaries on the 10th of May 1652, and delivered to your high mightineſſes, and ſucceſſively reiterated, commanding the execution thereof to the reſpective colledges of admiralty, Vol. xxxii. f. 475.

A. D. 1655. miralty in their ſeveral diſtricts, ſince the ſaid commiſſaries do believe, that in the mean time the manyfold frauds that are committed, and which they obſerve ſtill continually to increaſe, may be prevented thereby, and the revenue of the ſtate conſiderably augmented.

Delivered to their high mightineſſes by the underwritten, on the 23d of November 1655. [N. S.]

ſign'd
N. Koekebacker, M. P. V. de Broeck.
and ſo forth.

Actum, November 24, 1655.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii. p. 479. THE commiſſioners of the reſpective colledges of the admiralty having ſeen your high mightineſſes incloſed reſolutions of the 18th and 21ſt of October laſt paſt, taken reſpectively on two letters of the lords counſellours of the college of admiralty at Amſterdam of the 15th and 16th of the ſame month, and the papers thereunto annexed, concerning certain proceedings of the maſter of convoys at Swoll; find after due examination, that it is an affair in diſpute between the colledge of the admiralty at Amſterdam, and of that of the north quarter; and that, becauſe of the exceptions alledged for and againſt by the commiſſaries of both colleges, the ſame cannot be very well ſettled by the commiſſaries of the other colleges of the admiralty. Wherefore your high mightineſſes are deſired to have this affair to be debated before the lords commiſſaries of your high mightineſſes for the ſea affairs, and to decide the ſame at once by their report to your high mightineſſes.

Delivered to your high mightineſſes by the underwritten, on the 24th of Nov. 1655.

N. Koekebacker, M. P. V. de Broek,
F. Herberts, J. Trom,
D. de Witt, P. M. V. Cromom,
Adr. Sevenhuyſen, H. de Groot.
A. Van Lockhorſt,

Commiſſioners of the admiralty of Amſterdam *to the ſtates general.*

Actum, November 24, 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii. p. 467. THE preſent commiſſioners of the colledge of admiralty, purſuant to your high mightineſſes reſolutions of the 30th of laſt month, and of the 20th of this preſent month, having read and examined the incloſed repreſentations, to wit, one of the colledge of the admiralty reſiding at Amſterdam, bearing date October 28 laſt paſt, and one of the colledge of the admiralty at Rotterdam of the 18th inſtant, as alſo a memorial, preſented to your high mightineſſes by the preſent deputies of the colledge of the admiralty at Amſterdam on the 20th inſtant, all of them containing ſundry inconveniencies, retardments, and loſſes, done by the Engliſh men of war and commiſſioned ſhips, ſince the concluſion of the peace with the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the inhabitants of this ſtate trading at ſea, by the illegal viſiting, ſearching, taking, and ſeizing of their merchants ſhips, as alſo what further is to be fear'd, by the carrying on and continuation of the war between the ſaid lord protector and the king of Spain, unleſs prevented by ſome timely and prudent remedy; having at the ſame opportunity alſo received a ſpecification of thoſe complaints, that have been made by the merchants of Amſterdam to the colledge of admiralty reſiding there, as alſo a liſt of the ſhips that are taken, which are known to your high mightineſſes, and therefore needleſs to be mentioned; they in compliance with your high mightineſſes commands, would not be wanting, to declare as their advice, and humbly to repreſent to your high mightineſſes, that the ſaid proceedings of the Engliſh men of war, and commiſſioned ſhips, as alſo the retardment under colour and pretence of juſtice, are notorious exceſſes and contraventions of the ſaid treaty of peace, as it may reſpectively be ſeen out of the VIth, XVIIIth, XXIſt, and XXVth articles; and therefore, as hurting the very ſoul of the trade, not to be ſuffered for the reputation of this ſtate, and intolerable for the inhabitants. For which reaſon by extraordinary and vigorous repreſentations, not only a prompt ſatisfaction ought to be demanded, but alſo beſides this, in order to prevent the like for the future, an effectual remedy muſt be applied, by making a reaſonable, and for both parties, becoming treaty of marine, ſo as it is ſtipulated by the VIIth article of the

ſaid treaty of peace, anſwerable to the extent of trade of this ſtate, to all countries, that are in alliance or neutrality with the ſame, and ſo as the above mentioned lord protector has ſtipulated with other nations, and may any ways pretend to, or has obtained for the benefit of his highneſs's own ſubjects, in the like occurrences, without diſtinction of wares and merchandizes, that in relation to the one or the other party may be deemed contraband, the Turk only excepted, being the common enemy, having beſet and beſieged any chriſtian place either by water or by land, which ought to be in the like manner, and by a further treaty ſettled with Spain, ſince thoſe two treaties are to be on an equal foot, without which the trade at ſea in theſe conjunctures of times cannot be continued without conſiderable inconveniencies. A. D. 1655.

In the interim, and to conſider from our ſide, what may be moſt convenient and requiſite for the advantage of trade, conſidering the contradiction there is in the ſaid treaties, becauſe in that with Spain in the XIIIth article, it is ſtipulated in relation to their enemies, unfree ſhips, unfree goods, without diſtinction of places where they are bound for or come from; and in Engliſh treaty it is agreed, article XXI, that the merchant ſhips of both parties ſailing by chance or otherwiſe in company with ſome men of war of the one or other party, ſhall be convoyed by them, as long as they ſteer the ſame courſe, and protected againſt all and every one that ſhall attack them by force. It is our advice, that, after the example given by England, proviſionally and till further order, no merchant ſhips going to or coming from England, Scotland, and Ireland, ſhall be convoyed by any men of war of this ſtate, the ſubjects of your high mightineſſes, according to the ſaid treaty with Spain, having no occaſion for any convoy. And it is but juſt, that the Engliſh in that caſe be ſerved and protected by their own ſhips of force.

Thus adviſed at the Hague, November 24, 1655. [N. S.]

ſign'd,

N. Koekebacker, M. P. V. de Broek,
F. Herberts, Jacob P. Trom,
Dav. de Wilde, M. V. Cromom,
A. Sevenhuyſen, Herman de Groot.
Adam Van Lockorſt,

Actum, Novemb. 24, 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE commiſſioners out of the reſpective colleges of the admiralty having peruſed your high mightineſſes reſolution of the 29th of October laſt paſt, taken upon a repreſentation of the college of admiralty at Amſterdam of the 27th of the ſame month, as alſo the pieces added thereunto, being copies or extracts of letters of Jacomo Van den Hove the reſiding conſul at Cadiz, concerning the prizes that have been carried in thither and ſold by the captains of ſome ſhips with letters of repriſal againſt the Portugueſe, as likewiſe the copy of a memorial of the directions of the Weſt-India company of the chamber of Amſterdam aforeſaid, touching the paſſing and granting of the ſaid letters of retorſion or repriſal; are hereby delivering the advice, which your high mightineſſes have demanded of them, viz. that it is the opinion of the ſaid commiſſioners, that, whereas Braſil is now ſurrender'd, and the court of juſtice, which uſed to be kept and ſate there in the name of your high mightineſſes, in the cauſes of thoſe that happened to take any prizes within the diſtrict of the ſaid company, and to carry them in there, doth now ceaſe; and whereas there are now no places of any conſideration belonging to the ſaid company left, where ſuch like cauſes, as required, according to the circumſtances thereof, can be exerciſed without a new regulation and order of this ſtate, there ought certainly ſome alteration to be made, in the granting and diſtributing of ſuch letters of repriſal, viz. that the ſame ought to be taken out of the hands of the directors of the reſpective chambers, and be left in the cuſtody and management of the reſpective colleges of the admiralty, in order to diſtribute the ſame in the name of your high mightineſſes, at the requeſt of the directors of the ſaid company, and to make them, to whom the ſame are granted, give ſecurity, that they will carry all the prizes, which they ſhall happen to take, by virtue thereof, together with the papers and writings belonging thereunto, not diminiſhing nor diſpoſing of the ſame without the moſt preſſing and unavoidable neceſſity, to the college of the admiralty of thoſe quarters where the ſame are iſſued from, in order to receive judgment of the lawfulneſs or unlawfulneſs of the ſame, reſerving however the right and ſhare in or about ſuch a prize to the ſaid company, which may alſo be mentioned in the bond of ſecurity. And further, that the ſaid directors ſhall deliver in a true and perfect ſpecification of the names of the captains to whom heretofore ſuch letters of repriſal have been granted, declaring, and from time to time giving notification of their return, to the end that information may be taken, and enquiry made of their behaviour; Vol. xxxii. p. 471.

A. D. 1655. in default whereof the ſaid commiſſaries are of opinion, that under the pretence of the ſaid repriſals many outrages may be committed againſt thoſe that are neutral, and ſhips and goods taken right or wrong be ſold abroad without any form of juſtice or enquiry, to the prejudice of the owners thereof, whereof ſeveral reports are heard already, which by the notification of the ſaid conſul Van den Hove are confirm'd. From whence many inconveniencies, to the diſreſpect and prejudice of this ſtate, and the inhabitants thereof, as well by retorſions and repriſals as otherwiſe, may ariſe, which your high mightineſſes in your high wiſdom may eaſily foreſee. Of all which, if it meets with your high mightineſſes approbation, notification may be made to the forementioned Weſt-India company to regulate themſelves accordingly, and to cauſe the ſame to be obſerved by all thoſe that belong to them; which notification may be given likewiſe to the conſul Van den Hove aforeſaid, and to all the other conſuls of this ſtate, reſiding in other parts, with a ſtrict charge and command, by no means to facilitate the ſale of prizes, taken by the ſaid commiſſioned ſhips, and carried into places under their diſtrict; and in caſe the ſame muſt needs be done, becauſe of ſome unavoidable and preſſing neceſſity, to take an account of ſuch a ſale and the proceedings therein, and to ſend over a notification of the ſame to the reſpective college of admiralty, before which the ſaid captors have given ſecurity, where they ſail'd from, and to whom they are anſwerable for their proceedings, in order that, after due information out of the papers and declarations which the captains are to bring over, and by proceedings of ſummons and otherwiſe, as it behoves, they may give judgment of the lawfulneſs or unlawfulneſs of the ſaid prizes. However, ſo that the ſaid conſuls, except in this caſe, or upon ſpecial requeſt, ſhall not trouble themſelves about ſuch commiſſioned ſhips and their prizes, that ſhall happen to come in there, be it in demanding their commiſſions, or make any other enquiry further than for their neceſſary information, to acquaint their high mightineſſes and the ſaid colleges of admiralty therewith. Much leſs ſhall they by their approbation give the ſaid captains any right or colour of right for the condemnation of the prizes, but ſhall leave and reſerve the ſame to the ſaid college of admiralty, to whom the diſpoſal therein doth privately belong.

Adviſed and preſented to their high mightineſſes by the underwritten, on the 24th day of November 1655. [N. S.]

ſign'd

N. Koekebacker, M. P. V. de Broek,
F. Herberts, Jacob P. Trom,
Dav. de Wilde, M. Van Cromom,
A. Sevenhuyſen, Herman de Groot.
A. Van Lockorſt,

Minard *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, November 24, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Am ſtill endeavouring to borrow ſome money to pay your bills. Your father is very unwilling to be bound for you; he hath ſent me to one, who hath lent me 6000 livres, and promiſes me to furniſh me with more.

The king arrived here laſt night, only to ſtay till to morrow, when hee muſt returne to Compiegne, where his eminence is. It is ſayd here, that 4 or 5000 Lorrainers have left the Spaniſh army, and are come over to ours; and that the duke of Guiſe is at Guiſe.

A letter of intelligence from col. Bamfylde.

Sir,

Vol. xxxii. P. 423. THIS is the firſt letter I have wrote to you from this place, and ſhoulde be very glad to knowe, that the reſt are come to your hands, for I finde ſoe great danger of the intercepting of letters here, and ſoe much ſuſpition upon myſelfe, that I am conſtrayned to ſend my letters

L o n g e

by the way of Rouen to mr. 54. 61. 56. 23. 27. 38. 55. 5. 55. to deliver them at the poſte houſe

Lord G e r a r d B e n n e t ſecret a r y d. of York

there. 512. 44. 30. 36. 12. 64. 16. 55 and one 13. 22. 43. 52. 30. 37. 711. 17. 36. 39 to 846. ſee the poſte maſter of this place, and ſeize what letters they pleaſe, of which haveing advertiſements I ſhall rather uſe this way hereafter, that may keep my letters longer from you, then to runn the hazard of the other. The king of France is come hither this night; and

and with him the duke of Yorke. The cardinall continues at Compiene, the buſineſs of Peronn not being agreed. The governor inſiſts on the former demands, and is not likely to recede. He ſays the cardinall is a cheat not to be truſted by any, further then his owne immediate intereſt carryes him; eſpecially not by him, whoe four years ſince, when he was forced to quit France declared for him, rayſed 5000 men, and browght him into France in the then moſt deſperate condition of his affayres, and ſince that has done divers ſignall ſervices; and for his requitall has been deceaved twice by him, and is reſolved not to truſte him the third tyme. The tyme of the yeare will not admitt of a ſeidge, and the mareſchall declares he will keep the place for the king, but neither put it into the hands of the Spaniards, nor ſurrender to the cardinall. I was informed this evening at courte, that duke Charles of Lorraine is come into the French with 4000 men. 'Tis ſoe confidently reported, that moſt believe it; but the king has not yet had any expreſs concerning it. Neither 858 nor 859 are not yet come to towne, or if they were, till I hear agayne from you, whether your reſolutions in that particular are the ſame they were, for the peace

A. D. 1655.

59 being concluded 5. 55. Beſides that, I am informed both out of England and here, sir Kenelme Digbye is employed
that 20. 31. 36. 34. 30. 43. 22. 4. 24. 27. 6. 4. 23. 13. 30. 51. 70. 147 by you diſcover ſecrets of
to 817 the 711. 82. 35. 33. 847. If it be ſoe, his intereſt ſeemes, and, I believe, is diametrically oppoſite to what he undertakes, he and mr. Mountague of
53. 8. 72. 46. 37. 12. 23. 93. 22. 53. the pope turned
are the principall inſtruments for 755. 852. The latter has 74. 72. 30. 46. 30. 6. Buck paper ſt
860. 11. 17. 62. 51. 20. 74, and adviſed him to get into England by any means, in order to the great deſignes they propoſe to themſelves, which God of his infinite mercye will, I hope, defeate. They will all cozen you, if they can, and have but to many agents amongeſt you. I ſhall pray there may be none neer you. I knowe you ſometimes uſe whoe you doe not truſte. If you have any thing to doe with him, I wiſh it may not be any further, but you will ſay this is advice not intelligence. Indeed ſometimes the latter may have the reſemblance of the former, and by thoſe, whoe need noe councill, is often miſinterpretted; but I beſeech God, that what is eaſye to foreſee upon this place, and may be often foretold, does not prove like Caſſandra's prophecyes, to be allways true, but never believed, till Troy be on fyre. Much of this is to be diſcovered, but not by ſuch hands; and I feare this is the danger England lyes moſte expoſed to, of which I have ſoe great an apprehenſion, that to have it really ſecured, I doe unfeinedly with my ſoule wiſh, that I might be a ſacrifice. I doe nowe expect, that you ſhould conclude mee poſſeſſed with ſome ſtrange kind of frenzie, or els that I am a very great hippocrite, and pretend this to engratiate myſelfe; but I have had theiſe thoughts ſoe longe in my breſt, and finde every day ſoe many freſh cauſes to encreaſe them, eſpecially knowing nowe what Jermin Buck.
of late I have been totally ignorant of, that 839. 860. and divers others have privately alter ed their religion
122. 30. 16. 5. 558. 681, and finde all the reſt either inclining or indifferent, *quod difficile eſt ſatyram non ſcribere.* I may e're longe find meanes to make this more demonſtrable to you, if this doe not take ſoe ill with you, that you deſire not to hear any further from mee, for ſome tymes wiſe men diſlike what they beleive vayne and cauſeleſs, as much as they doe what's
The other ſide lemon
unfaithfull, or wicked. 755. 48. 37. 26. 22. 36. 20. 31. 2. 30. is in 41. 27. 35. 43. uſe the fire
21. 31. 36. 32. and beleive mee, what I truely am, ſir,

Paris, Nov. 24, 1655. ſtile no. Your moſte humble and moſt faithfull ſervant,

BEAUPLE.

this ſide is in lemon
760. 723. 3. 31. 20. 42. 43. 41. 22. 24. 8. 46. not mr. Firbanke.

If you doe conſent to the leavyes for the French, I thinke you may with better advantage to your affayres have ſuch perſons in the command of them, as are dependant on you, and whoe you can truſte; by which means you may have a body of your owne men mayntayned in this ſervice by the purſe of France, and have them home upon any urgent occaſion in eight dayes tyme. The next poſt I ſhall ſay more to you of divers other things. Pray be pleaſed to write very carefully to mee.

lord Gerard
Tow days ſince 512. 44. 30. 36. 12. 64. 16. met mee in a garden with other company, and after ſome ſhort diſcourſe of other things, fell into the moſte bitter and ſlovenly language of

A. D. 1655. of my lord protector, that can be imaginable. The company only gave him the hearing, but made not any reply to his wilde discourse, few here thinking him much better then a mad man; but I stayd with him till all the rest were gone, and then desired him to let mee knowe what his late discourse tended to: he answer'd, that he spake it purposely, that I might aske him that question; for he had hitherto admired my patience and virtue, that coulde soe longe suffer what I had done from the king, and not abandon his intereſt, after those many services I had done him, and his famely; and that he had beleived, that my going into England was rather to serve the king, then the contrary: but that he perceaved I was steering a contrary cource, and would be my owne ruine, which he, as my friend, laboured to prevent. I asked him wherein? he replied, that my making conditions in the French service, as things now stand, was the same thing as to serve the protector, and was an abandoning of my former principles; and next the protector had lately sayd, that he had designed to murder him; and that he had never discourced with any but the king and myselfe about it, and might therefor have some ground to suspect it came from me. I tolde him, I had never seen the protector, and forgot the busineſs, or that he spake then of it; and that he might more probably imagine, that it might come by his cozen's confeſsion, or some of his associates. He sayd, he knew his cozen had not confeſsed any thing; and that he did not say this to vindicate himselfe from the desiring of it, as a crime, which he beleived a virtue, and meritorious, and wowlde doe it himselfe, if he coulde, but howe-ever that he wanted oportunityes for it; yet 'twas not impoſsible but it may be done yet, as close as he keeps himselfe; and began to recomend it to mee, as the moste deserving and glorious action in the worlde. Mr. Mountague, and divers others, are dayly harping upon the same string. Valiant men may fear to little, as well as cowards fear to much: it may be worth his highneſs consideration, that he has those enemyes nowe, that holde assassination of heretiques merits heaven, and may prevayle with some zealous fanatique persons to attempt it, though they be sure to dye. There have been but to many pregnant instances of this of late years; all here that will converse freely with mee say all attempts without it will not signifye much; and that wowld breed soe great disturbance, that a small assistance would restore the king. There is one Rutherforde, a Scots collonell here, goeing over into England to rayse 2000 men to recruite his owne and coll. Dowglaſs's regiments; he says, you have given leave for it in Scotland; he is a very great enemy to you. mr. Firbanke's letter is written as this.

An intercepted letter of sir George Ratcliffe *to mr.* Samuel Harrison, *under cover to one* Lilly *a painter.*

Paris, November 24, 1655. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol xxxii. p. 481. THE peace between England and France puts the cavaliers here into some doubt, not knowing, who may stay, and who must be sent away.

If monsieur Letriere takes a journey, which some talk on, monsieur Mombrunty will not know what to do, for he will have no desire to see monsieur Beaumont. If Tomlinson look for any kindneſs from monsieur St. Megrin, as it is probable he doth, it will not be handsom for mr. Johnson to do as he hath done this summer, and before.

It is now ordinarily talk'd, that the cardinal Mazarin could be content to match his neice with the king of France; and they say that another little thing newly arrived out of Italy, may in time prove fit for the duke of Anjou.

I had a letter the last week from Jackson; but no news in it. I think they have none, that is visible, only that they are much quieter then they have been, for Tomlinson is too hard for all those of Janning's party in that place. We have had a great expectation here of the issue of two buſineſses, one concerning cardinal de Retz, the king pretending that his bishoprick of Paris was vacant for his felony and misdemenour; but now the king doth acknowledge him to be archbishop, and suffers his vicar general to execute his place. The pope seems to stand for cardinal de Retz. The other matter is concerning mareschal de Hocquincourt governor of Peronne, and conte de Monjou governor of Arras. The cardinal Mazarin would have some of their contributions from them, which they would not yield unto. Then he would have their governments to dispose of to others. They refuse to obey, and stand out in deafince; profeſsing their fidelity to the king. This was probably a great cause of hastening the peace with England, which in time the protector will understand; for nothing is done but for ends. It is not impoſsible, but that there may be peace between France and Spain. Though it be not thought to stand with cardinal Mazarin's intereſt; yet it is much preſsed, and the queen of France doth earneſtly desire it.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Am now returned from Lincolne to Nottingham, where yeſterday wee had a great appearance of the cavaleeres, being formerly ſummoned by us to bring in particulars of their eſtates reall and perſonall. Our buyſines goes on very well; and I hope wee ſhall give a good account of it. My ſelfe ſeverally, as alſoe conjunctly with the commiſſioners writt to you both from Lincolne and Nottingham, to deſire you to ſend us more of the printed inſtructions, as alſoe ſome more of your laſt declarations, as very neceſſary; but having not heard from you, I renew the requeſt; and likewiſe that the major generals may bee conſtituted juſtices of the peace in the ſeverall and particular counties and corporations given them in their charge; for I find it very needfull. I was forced at Lincolne, for the compoſeing of a long and hot difference there betwixt the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, to aſſume a little more power then (I thinke) belonged to mee; and I hope God hath made major general Berrey and my ſelfe inſtruments to reconſile them, and to ſettle their government. I pray, ſir, forget not to put into commiſſion for the peace for Lincolnſhire mr. Richard Brownloe, a gentleman of a very good report, a hopefull young man, whoſe father ſir William acts very cordially for you. I hope after I have gone through all the countys, and ſhall have oppertunity to make longer ſtay in Lincolne and Nottingham ſheires, to preſent you with the names of ſome gentlemen, that may be fit to be put in commiſſion of peace, there being as yet ſcarce enowe to carry on the publique ſervice. To morrow, if the Lord pleaſe, I ſhall goe to Derby, reſolving to goe firſt to thoſe counties, where there are moſt caveleers: and what ſucceſſe the Lord ſhall give mee, ſhall bee made knowne to you by,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. P. 485.

Nott. Nov. 14, 1655.

Sir,

Your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

EDWARD WHALLEY.

Sir John Reynolds *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have beene unwillinge to trouble you with any account of affaires heere, hoping you conſtantly received it from better hands; but I have ſomething to impart, which I beleive you will not receive from your uſuall correſpondents. There hath beene many former ſuſpicions of diſcontents amongſt the officers heere, eſpecially of the baptiſed churches, and ſince the ſecuring of the lieutenant generall and the coming of the adjutant generall divers unfit ſpeeches and practices have beene diſcovered. And indeede they are very unwilling to ſubmitt to any indifferent ſhare of power, or truſt, which is (ſoe fare as I judge) all intended; and if it be not purſued, his highnes intereſt may receive prejudice, yea probably will e're it be long. I take no pleaſure in allegoryes and metaphors, eſpecially in wrighting to a perſon, in your weighty emploiments; but in plaine termes, unleſſe his highnes be pleaſed to give a fitt countenance and authority to the lord Henry, whereby perſons and places may be ſecured, as there is or ſhall be occaſion, I am confident it will be repented, when too late. The lord deputy's generall ſweetnes kept bonds upon ſome, who have ſince manifeſted diſcontents. And although I ſhould ſooner cutt of my hand, than ſigne a paper reflecting upon his lordſhip's perſon and government, yet I muſt confeſſe, that I have been prevailed with upon the former conſiderations to concurre in a petition that the lord Henry may be deputy, in caſe his highnes ſhall find cauſe to detaine our former governour in the greate affaires of the commonwealth from coming over. And if my poore opinion were worthy conſideration, it would be for the intereſt of his highnes and for the lord deputy's advantage, that this were done. I wiſh it were before our petition arrives. Things of this nature may in time to come beget a cuſtome in our armyes to interpoſe in government, which hath ruined many ſtates. This preſent petition diſownes the right of doing it, and begs pardon for ſuch an extraordinary addreſſe. I hope we ſhall ſoone know his highnes pleaſure, either that the lord deputy returne, or the lord Henry bee appointed deputy, which I heartily deſire, as that which will promote his highnes ſervice and ſafety. I humbly implore the continuance and encreaſe of all bleſſings upon his highnes affaires, and conclude as I am, ſir,

Vol. xxxii. P. 489.

Your moſt oblidged faithfull ſervant,

Dublin, Nov. 14, [1655.]

J. REYNOLDS.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Dublin, this 14th November.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 493.

BY the laſt I did ſo ſufficiently load you, which I hope you have received, and am fully ſatisfied, that I could not have abated one title of what I there writte, ſoe that I hope my brevity may bee pardonable at this time; and the rather that moſt of my time have bin ſpent in writing the incloſed to his highneſs, which I deſire your care in it's preſenting.

I have writt to you formerly about ſeverall things of moſt moment, to which I have as yet received noe anſwer from you. The firſt and principall thing is money, for the want of which wee ſhal be ſpeedily reduced to many and ſad ſtrayts, if not ſpeedily ſupplyd from you. The ſecond is the paper concerning the qualifications for diſpenſinge with the Iriſh from tranſplantation, which I ſent you for your approbation. The 3d is touching the ſouldiers for Jamacha, wee havinge received neer a thowſand over and above the preſent eſtabliſhment to anſwer your deſires therein.

As for the Iriſh girles, you need not doubt of them, neither as to time or place.

The 4th was as to the ſetling a militia heer in Ireland, which would be very neceſſary, and of very great advantage to us, and by meanes thereof, if the king of Spaine ſhould attempt any thing uppon us heer, wee might have the greateſt part of our forces to prevent any ſuch deſigne of his. Why ſhould the king's party here fare better than they doe with you in England? Without doubt they have the ſame hearts and ſpiritts, and as irreconcileable as thoſe with you. Our Scotts in the north are a packe of knaves; but wee ſhall have an eye on them and ſuch like. Wee have cleared the towne of Galloway of the Iriſh; and ſhall have a ſpeciall care of that place: if there be like to be any attempts made on us from abroad, I hope we ſhall receive it from you; and doe not at all doubt, but by the bleſſinge of God to give a good accompt of this countrey. I ame

Your humble ſervant,

Nov. 14, 55. H. CROMWELL.

The encloſed was brought to mee by ſir John Temple: it makes a diſcovery of a perſon, whoe was a notorious murderer heer, who is gott into his highnes lifguarde. Whether it meanes the horſe or the hallbertdiers I knowe not. I thinke it will be worthe your inquireinge into, whether it be true or noe. It's thought, he is enterteyned by a new name. The man, who ſubſcribed the incloſed, affirmes it verry confidently. He was with mee.

Judg Cooke refuſed to act uppon the account of the oath. You will remember the filling the benches.

H. Cromwell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 497.

THIS encloſed paper was preſented to me by a perſon of worth heer, who deſired it might be communicated to you, and deſired, that you would heare ſir George Aſcue (if you thinke there is any thing worthy of your notice) more particularly about it; and alſoe I make it my requeſt, that you would heare him as to other thinges, and make what uſe thereof you thinke fitt. I am

Your lovinge freinde,

Dublin, Nov. 14, [1655.] H. CROMWELL.

H. Cromwell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 501.

THIS bearer ſir Timothy Tyrell havinge brought a letter from his highnes to the councell here, wherein was intimated directions to them to grant ſome leaſes to him of twenty one years; but they being not impowered for any farther demiſſes then ſeaven, could not fully perfect his highnes commands. I doe therefore deſire, that you would be pleaſed to take him into your care and favour, as a perſon of a quiett and peaceable diſpoſition, my longe acquaintance with him having confirmed mee in this perſwaſion of him.

Your humble ſervant,

H. CROMWELL.

Mr. Thomas

Mr. Thomas Chambrelan *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOARBLE,

I Sent laſt weeke your letters for Geneva; but I humbly conceive there was a miſtake, in regard his highnes order and his councel was to pay 7000 l. ſterlin, and I have received 7500 pounds, and therefore ſhall expect your honour's order for the other 500 pounds. The firſt 5000 l. was paid the laſt fayre at Lions, according to your honour's and the councell's order, to mr. John Lewis Calandrin, as will appeare by acquittance under his hand; and therfore ſhall humbly deſire your honour, that order may be given to the treſurers for to returne me my bills of exchange, which were not ſent over. I was yeſterday to have wayted upon your honour to acquaint you, that by letters received from Paris dated the 10th current, there was advice from Spayne of the arrival of two gallions, and two ſmall veſſels from the Weſt Indyes, and that the reſt of the gallions were expected the latter end of this moneth. But ſome conjecture they cannot come ſo ſoone. They likewiſe adviſe, that the French king was gone towards the frontiers of Flanders, to take order with 3 of the gouvernours, which refuſed to obey his commands, viz. the gouvernour of Arras, the gouvernour of Bapaume and the gouvernour Labaſſié, who (as it is reported) have ſince ſubmitted. They adviſe from Marſelles, that two Engliſh ſhips formerly taken were reſtored, and that the duke of Vendoſme has given order not to meddle with any Engliſh ſhips, but to give them all liberty of commerce and free trade. All which I thought fit to adviſe your honour, aſſuring that I am.

A. D. 1655. Vol. lxii. p. 214.

London, Nov. 14, 1655. Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

THO. CHAMBRELAN.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

YOUR commands concerninge the poſtage of Scotland by mr. Talbot I received on tueſday laſt, and yeſterday morninge the generall, mr. Deſbrow, and my ſelf met, and ſent for the two poſtmaſters of Leith and Edenbrough, who with him of Barwik are the only which carry on the horſe poſts of Scotland, wher after the beſt information we could get, wee concluded a horſe poſt any wher elſe in Scotland would not be neceſſary, or counterballance the charge. And as to that betweene this and Barwik, we have ordered, that ther be noe Scotch man poſt-maſter in any ſtage betweene this and Barwik, nor noe Scotch boy ryder; as alſo that the male be not opened, till it com to Barwik; and for the more ſafe convayinge of publike letters, we have thought fit, that all letters directed to his highneſs, any of the councill, yourſelfe, the commiſſioners of the admiralty, or our agent mr. Wm. Rowe, ſhould be ſealed up in one bag with my ſeale, and directed to your ſelfe; a printe of which ſeale is to be left with every reſpective poſtmaſter betweene this and London, that if the bag ſhould be opened, it might be knowne in whoſe ſtage it is done, that ſuch a fault may be ſeverely punniſhed. This is the beſt method I could propoſe, and this I hope will ſecure our publike diſpatches, as much as a thing of that nature can well admitt, which is all at preſent I have to trouble you with, who am unchangably, ſir,

Vol. xxxii. p. 505.

Your moſt humble, moſt faithfull,

Edenb. Nov. 15, 1655. and moſt affectionate ſervant,

BROGHILL.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Hav received very good advys this week from the great duk's ſecretary, that the king of France has condeſcended to a treaty of peace with Spayn, and to gratify the pope, as the author of ſo good a motion, he wil ſend his plenypotentiaryes to meet in any citty, that the pope ſhal nam in his own ſtate. What I ſhal hereafter hear about the time of theyr meeting, you ſhal be acquainted with. Here is not any newes this week from Spayn in relation to theyr fleets. Al Italy begins to feel the want of the plate from the Weſt Indyes, and 'tis confidently believed, they wil not com hom til March or April next. The doller or piece of eiht is ris latly in al parts of Italy, at leaſt *5 per cent.* Thos that ar weity would yeld now by exchange for Ingland 5 s. 2 d. whereas in London they wer not latly worth more then 4 s. 6 d. ſo you may pleas to know

Vol. xxxii. p. 558.

A. D. 1655. wher is a good market againſt yow tak'um. I am ſorry throh doctor Balylye's il managment you ar fruſtrated of that intelligence you expected from Rom. He altogether miſtook the biſneſs he went about. I hear by one mr. Mettam, that he has committed much folly at Rom. I latly ſent yow ſom letters of this gentleman's, by which you might ſe Baylye's indiſcreet carryage. Their is one Holſtein a Lutheran born in Hamborow, maſter of the library in the Vattican at Rom, which offis he got by turning papiſt; this man 30 yeares ago was a ſtudent in Oxford, and tutor to ſir William Courtin's ſon. He was the only man in Rom thoht fitting by the learn'd, or rather pollitik conſiſtory to meet the queen of Sweden, inſtruct and advertiz her in her new relligion, for which it is reported that queen muſt beg a cardinal's cap of the pope for him. Now if you think this man a fit intelligencer and pentioner, I hav meanes to addres my ſelf unto him without any ſuſpition or danger of diſcovery. Thus much I thoht good to advys you, leaving al to your better judgment. I am,

Right honourable,

Leg°. Nov. 26, 1655. [N. S.] your moſt faithful ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

November 20, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 433. ALthough that thoſe of Brandenburg have not much inſiſted (at leaſt not lately) and that they might have expected the aggreſſion of the Swedes, before which no ſuſidy is due; yet however Holland hath thought fit to reſolve for the ſubſidy, to the end the elector may have no cauſe to accelerate his accommodation, which is very much feared; and thus thoſe of Holland have this morning brought in their provincial advice, that they ought to furniſh the elector with three months ſubſidy, amounting in all to 120 thouſand guilders, whereof each province is to furniſh their ſhare. On the contrary as to the embaſſy, Holland doth ſhew themſelves cold and unreſolved, foreſeeing well enough, as it is the truth, that Sweden will look with an ill eye upon the embaſſadors of ſuch, as aſſiſt that perſon, that will fight againſt Sweden. And it is credible, that Holland doth ſend this ſubſidy expreſsly to render the deſign of the embaſſy of no effect; yet they may ſend to Denmark, the elector of Brandenburg, yea it may be alſo to the emperor, as during the war with England they ſent or reſolved to ſend every where.

They will alſo proceed at laſt to ſend a reſident to Bruſſels, foreſeeing, that this war, which Spain will have with England, will cauſe much piracy and depredation. Item, it is in good earneſt, that Holland doth alſo labour to finiſh the treaty with France, whereof very ſuddenly ſome reſult will be brought into the generality.

There hath been alſo ſpoken of the viſiting of ſhips at ſea, which as well the Spaniards as the Engliſh begin to do; a thing, which the commerce of Holland doth judge intollerable, although the Hollanders did never forbear doing of it themſelves during the laſt war. This is referred to the admiralties, and men are to make uſe of the maritime treaty againſt the Spaniards. And as to the Engliſh, they will endeavour to make one with them by the lord Nieuport, to the end likewiſe to debar the Engliſh by a treaty.

22 November.

The embaſſador of France, accompanied with the lords Beverning and Vierſen, with a good number of coaches, was this morning conducted as far as the Hornebridge, to be at noon at Maeſlant Sluys, and to imbark before the Brill, where a man of war lies ready waiting for him; it being falſe, that he was deſired by this ſtate, or commanded by France to ſtay here to reſume, continue, and finiſh the treaties or renovation thereof with France. The truth is, that Holland doth ſhew ſome eagerneſs to the renovation, but not ſo great, that they would for that retard the embaſſador, although he himſelf did ſufficiently declare, that he would willingly ſtay for that purpoſe, which they have paſs'd for a general compliment; and it would be no new thing, if the ſaid heat, which Holland hath ſhewn for this renovation, do grow cold again. The embaſſador required to recommend the abolition of a new impoſition in France laid upon the herrings, which he did promiſe. And in regard the commiſſioners did alſo ſpeak to him in the behalf of the Vaudois, he ſaid, that this ſtate being willing to renew their treaties with France, ought to take heed not to meddle much with religion; as alſo the king would not meddle with that of this ſtate. He hath left here his ſecretary to correſpond with, and hath recommended him to the commiſſioners. Item, he recommended the conſul Jannot; and that they would give him ſatisfaction, if they deſired ſatisfaction to be given in France to the conſul Deutecom.

The buſineſs of the embaſſy towards the eaſt hath been again debated; but Holland not being ready, they have referred it till to morrow, at which time Holland promiſed to be ready; and the burgomaſter Witſen being nominated at Amſterdam to be one, we ſhall ſee whether he will be named, and who more. A. D. 1655.

24 November.

Yeſterday was ſaid by the lord preſident, that the miniſter of the elector of Brandenburg had required, that he would propoſe the nomination of embaſſadors towards Sweden and Denmark; as alſo to recommend the ſpeedy payment of the ſubſidy proviſionally reſolved on for the ſaid elector. Upon the firſt was again ſaid by the lords of Holland, that they were not ready, but that they ſhould be to day, hoping, that they would give Holland leave to name four; and ſo that from the other provinces there ſhould come but two: whereupon the other provinces in a diſcurſive way made anſwer, that they would allow Holland but two; yet I believe they will let them have three. And as to the fleet, to reſolve to ſend it thither, there is yet much irreſolution; and I do perceive, that notwithſtanding they will reſolve to ſend one thither towards the ſpring: for to reſolve is eaſy, and in the mean time the ſucceſs or bad ſucceſs of the Swedes in Pruſſia will govern the ſending of that fleet.

The like and more irreſolution there is concerning the viſiting of ſhips by ſea. As for Spain, they do believe it is curbed enough by the maritime treaty, and will ſeriouſly endeavour to diſpoſe England to agree to the ſame treaty. It is very pleaſant to ſee how they perſuade themſelves of the exact obſervation of this maritime treaty by others, when they themſelves have obſerved it ſo ill. And as to the project of ſecuring the navigation by powerful convoys, (as in the year 1652) they do ſee inconveniencies enough, and do fear the ſame fortune, which happened the $\frac{19}{29}$ May 1652. The moſt part are of opinion, that they ought firſt to endeavour to finiſh the maritime treaty.

25 November.

Yeſterday was again debated the nomination, or rather the diſtribution of the embaſſy. Holland did very much inſiſt, that they ought to have four. Beſides this Holland did propoſe, that it would be requiſite to ſend an extraordinary embaſſy to the king of Spain, without giving any other reaſon, only that the honour, which he hath done this ſtate by ſending hither his embaſſadors, doth deſerve the reciprocal favour. And they diſcourſe here of ſending thither an embaſſy of three or four perſons. And men have an eye and diſcourſe upon the lords of Ghent, Opdam, and Renſwoude. It is remarkable, that this propoſition of Holland at preſent doth meet with an acclamation and applauſe of thoſe, that are affected to the prince, who formerly have always murmured againſt this project; for it is known the ſaid affected have always been good Frenchmen, conſequently bad Spaniards; and therefore do ſtill wiſh no good to the princeſs dowager, in regard ſhe did ſo much labour for peace. What is the reaſon then, why the king of Spain is ſo much in favour? The hatred of the protector, in regard they ſee, that the ſaid king is reſolved to make war againſt the Engliſh. Having alſo ſeen, that Spain hath pretty well cool'd the courage of the Engliſh in Hiſpaniola; item, durſt look the fleet of Blake in the face; and that Spain in ſo little a time cauſed to be ſet forth ſo powerful a fleet. Theſe conſiderations do make them believe, that the king of Spain is formidable at ſea, and they will endeavour (if need be) to have him for a friend, in caſe England do behave it ſelf too offenſively.

The earl of Brederode is reſolved to return into France, finding, that the nobility will no longer give him priority as the deceaſed lord his predeceſſors have had; and the other members of Holland will not in that do for him as he deſireth.

The letter of the lord Ommeren of the third of November is to be ſent to the lord embaſſador Boreel, to do his endeavours with the king in the behalf of the Vaudois.

As well thoſe of Rotterdam as thoſe of Amſterdam have made complaint, that ſome Dunkirk frigats do keep before the Meuſe to take Engliſh ſhips. This is referred to the admiralties.

The lord Boreel is alſo ordered to congratulate the king upon the treaty with England.

Yet this morning they could not make an end of the nomination of an ambaſſador, although Holland in a body was in the aſſembly of the ſtates general. The diſpute was concerning the diſtribution. At length it ſeems they have agreed, that four members ſhall go towards the king of Sweden and Poland, three to Denmark, and two to the elector of Brandenburg, which are nine in all. Of theſe Holland will have at leaſt four, and the embaſſy into Spain will be for one of Guelderland, and one of Holland; and the reſident for Bruſſels will be in all likelihood one of Holland, called Saſburgh; but of all this nothing hath been yet concluded; but to finiſh the ſame the aſſembly hath appointed to meet to morrow by nine of the clock in the morning.

A. D. 1655. Thoſe of Guelderland have appointed and commiſſioned the lords of Aertſberge and Verbolt for the *Chambre mipartie* in the place of the lord Lintlo.

There being exhibited unto the ſtates general an advice of the theological faculty of Utrecht againſt the book of Peyrere about Præ-adamites, they have reſolved to condemn and prohibit the ſaid book.

26 November.

At laſt the ſtate is happily delivered this morning of eleven embaſſadors; namely, of two for Spain, which will be for Guelderland and Holland; of four for Sweden and Poland, (which will be for Holland, Zealand, and Groningen) of three for Denmark, (which will be for Holland, Utrecht, and Friezland) and of two to the elector of Brandenburg, which will be for Holland, and for Overyſſel. The lord of Ghent in all likelihood will go for Spain. Zealand deſired, that they would firſt agree upon the inſtructions for the embaſſy for Spain, before they proceed to the nomination.

Of the fleet there hath been nothing ſpoken; yet the commiſſioners of the admiralty being to depart did make ſome mention of it.

There hath been alſo ſpoken of conferring the charge of mareſchal de camp; and although Holland did declare themſelves unready, yet thoſe of Friezland did deſire a conference with thoſe of Holland; which they having obtained, they told thoſe of Holland, all that was poſſible to induce them to conform themſelves with Friezland to the perſon of prince William. Thoſe of Holland did declare, that they would report it to their principals.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Vol. xxxii. p. 365. FOrmerly I ſent you a letter of 185, wherein is ſeen, that he doth offer himſelf in prince Maurice
effect to make head againſt 149, yea againſt 145. What ſhall I ſay? I admire how grave William the prince of Orange party
he durſt ſpeak ſo, for I aſſure you, that I doubt very much whether in 105 there be any the ſtates of Holland
one that durſt ſpeak ſo. It ſeems that they are aſhamed of their 195. I declare unto you, liberty
that within theſe ſix days I happened to dine with two ſeveral perſons, whom I know to be good affected Hollanders republicans
173 or 174, and did admire to ſee, that they drunk with ſo much reſpect prince of Orange king of France ſtates of Holland
the health of 148, as if he were 140. Of 105 not a word. I do verily believe, that the protector ſecluſion good Hollander
the ſole reſpect of 130 doth yet maintain the 180. I held lately a diſcourſe with a 105 republican liberty
a 173, and told him that I did admire why they were ſo cold for 195. He ſaid it was the prince of Orange's party ſtates of Holland
impoſſible to uſe any rigour; that a great number of 145 were ſtill in 105. That it was ſtates of Holland
impoſſible to purge 105 ſo clean. I told him, that they ought to keep amity with ſuch prince of Orange
whom they knew to be confraters to 148; but inſtead thereof they admitted into the prince of Orange
moſt inward amity thoſe, who every manner of way would ſet up the 148. He ſaid that Amſterdam the ſtates of Holland Amſterdam commerce
112 was the chief of 105; that 112 did very much obſerve 179: that the reſt Amſterdam France Denmark Brandenburg
would not oppoſe 112; that alſo they do not believe that 140, 142, 170, the prince of Orange prince of Orange
(although akin to 148) yet however did not favour the 148; that great ones did not prince of Orange's party
regard blood nor parentage. Item, that the 145 are very much divided amongſt prince of Orange
themſelves; this is true in part, but yet to erect and ſet up the 148, all are friends enough.

Zealand the prince of Orange
I know alſo now that in 106 (in the two places that belong to 148) there is a very great joy, and that there will go from thence a very great number towards Dunkirk, ſo that undoubtedly

the Orange party the good people of Holland unity A. D. 1655.
undoubtedly all, as well 145, as 173, in this 154, are more inclined
the Spaniard England Orange party prince of Orange the ſecluſion ſtates of Holl.
to 139, than to 130, the 145 for the intereſt of 148, and of 180, and the 105
Amſterdam commerce
and 112 for 179.

the ſtates of Holland
I do alſo aſſure you, and I do know it of a certain, that in 105 there are endeavours
the ſtates of Holland grave William
uſed for a reconciliation between 105 and 149, with very great likelihood
of ſucceſs.

republican
Yet before the end of this, a good 174 had ſome diſcourſe about it with a chief
of the ſtates of Holland
105, who told him if that and the like proceedings would not give new and
protector
great jealouſies to 130, &c. he made anſwer in ſuch a manner, that he did confeſs, that
the ſtates of Holland
ſuch a way was endeavoured, but however that 105 would not do any thing but upon ſuch
the protector
grounds, which ſhould in no wiſe offend 130. I do alſo very well believe, that they will not
ſecluſion
openly reverſe the 180; but however they go the way, which will neceſſarily bring them
Cromwell
to it; for firſt they have a deſign to hinder 130 all viſitation at ſea, and this by very ſtrong
and ſufficient convoys, and by this means they will draw all the trade to themſelves and
Cromwell
their ſhips. If however 130 will endeavour to make the leaſt againſt it, preſently the
the prince of Orange's party
people will ſet open their throats, and this diſcourſe will be fomented by 145, and from
their bawling they will fall to making of verſes, and the printing of invectives, and by
Cromwell the Orange party
theſe means endeavour to ſtir up the people againſt 130; and thus in the end 145, with the
ſtates of Holland an union Cromwell
people, will oblige a ſecond time the 105 to enter into 154 againſt 130.
Sweden Cromwell
And againſt 141 the ſame game is play'd as in the year 1652 againſt 130: ſo at preſent
Sweden
againſt 141. they do reſolve to treat with cudgells in their hands. The women of Muſcovy
are of a fancy, that they are not beloved by their huſbands, if they be not beaten by
Amſterdam ſtates of Holland I Sweden
them. 112 105, and 127 do ſeem to believe the ſame thing of 141, as they
Cromwell
believed in the year 1652, likewiſe the ſame thing of 130; but as they were then deciev'd
Sweden the eaſt ſea
in their opinion, ſo likewiſe I fear they will in regard of 141, who in 160 can do a great
the ſtates of Holland you
deal of harm, and 105 do abuſe themſelves in many things. I would to the lord, 126
were here to inform yourſelf, for the buſineſs doth deſerve it. I am,

This 26 Nov. 1655. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

the ſtates general ſtates of Holland
I have been in ſeveral companies of 104 and 105 ſince that the manifeſto of the
ſtates general States of Holland
protector againſt Spain is tranſlated and read here of 104. 105, and of every one;
but I do proteſt to you, that all as many as I have heard, did declare, that this mani-
Sweden Poland
feſto contained as little reaſon as that of 141 againſt 175. In the mean time there are
ſome, who in their hearts are of another opinion, but this is a true time of the year 1652.
Cromwell
The torrent of paſſions doth drown the judgment; it is half a crime to ſpeak well of 130.
prince of Orange grave William commerce Cromwell
Some are carried away by 148 and 149, others by 179, but 130 hath this con-
Sweden Cromwell Cromwell
ſolation, that 141 is as little beloved as 130; and therefore 130 hath all the reaſon in
the

A. D. 1655. Sweden Sweden Cromwell
the world to unite with 141, and 141 to unite with 130. I do alſo perceive, that the
Brandenburger king of Spain the ſtates general
170 doth ſeek and careſs very much the 139; and I think that 104 likewiſe (as in
Cromwell emperor
the year 1652) againſt 130, at preſent will addreſs themſelves to 143, and eſpecially to
the Spaniard emperor Spaniard
139, to the end to diſpoſe the 143 by the 139, for there is an expreſs propoſition to
Spain reſident
ſend towards 139; and by proviſion they will make a 125 for Bruſſels undoubtedly. As
Amſterdam embaſſadors the Spaniard Amſterdam
to the project coming from 112 of ſending 124 to 139, be aſſured that 112 and
ſtates of Holland the protector
105 do that eſpecially to the prejudice of 130, namely to animate and uphold the
Spaniard the protector Amſterdam
139 againſt 130; for 112 is greatly intereſted in the ſilver fleet, and would not have that
Cromwell Amſterdam the ſtates of Holl.
any part of the Weſt-Indies ſhould fall into the hands of 130; but as well 112 as 105,
city of Amſterdam Spain Cromwell
who do follow very much the 112, would have 139 to ſubſiſt againſt 130; beſides the
city of Amſterdam trade Spain
112 will endeavour to draw all the 179 of 139 to themſelves, for thoſe of
France an union the Spaniard Cromwell Hans towns
140 are in 154 with 139, thoſe of 130 likewiſe, and the 156 are always ſnarl'd at.
Amſterdam
In ſhort, 112 will endeavour to draw advantages from that. There is a gentleman with
Spain embaſſadors the ſtates general emperor
139, who repaſt by here, and the 124 of 104 will endeavour to incite the 143 by
the Spaniard the Swede Spaniard
139 againſt 141. Item, they will encourage the 139 by all means to make him-
Engliſh England
ſelf formidable at ſea againſt the 130, to the end that 130 do not reign ſole dominator of
Amſterdam Spain the protector
the ſea; and that 112, under the cloak of 139, will endeavour to moderate 130.
the ſtates of Holland
In regard that 105 themſelves ſeem, that they are not able to avoid the election of a
militia prince William prince Maurice England
head of the 131, and that 149 and 185 will be ſuſpected by 130, would this be in-
P r i n c e T a r a n t e
convenient, that there be recommended the 34. 36. 86. 90. 12. 82. 32. 20. 94. 20. 32. 38. 82?

Monſieur Courtin *(ſecretary to monſieur* Chanut *the* French *embaſſador in* Holland,) *to mr.* de Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, November 26, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

Vol. xxxii. p. 545. I Would not have given myſelf the honour to write to you, if my lord Chanut at his departure from this place to go and imbark himſelf aboard of a man of war, which the lords ſtates general have appointed him for his paſſage to Diepe, had not commanded me to give your lordſhip moſt humble thanks for the letter, which you were pleaſed to write to him of the 12th of this month, and for the paſs you have ſent him.

The province of Holland hath reſolved to aſſiſt the elector of Brandenburg with a ſum of money; and this reſolution hath been ſince confirmed by the ſtates general; but they only gave him 40 thouſand rix dollars for three months, they being not willing to engage for more, till ſuch time as they ſee what courſe the affairs of Poland will take with Sweden, of whom there is a report here, that the king hath been proclaimed great duke of Lithuania and his ſucceſſors; to whom the Muſcovites have alſo rendered Wilna, the capital city of that dukedom. This news is not yet well confirmed. In the mean time the ſtates general are very buſy about the inſtructions for the embaſſadors, which they are to ſend ſhortly for Sweden and Denmark to ſecure the commerce of the north; and they have ſent orders to the lord Nieuport to ſollicit the lord protector to take this buſineſs into conſideration, and to ſend thither likewiſe ſome in his behalf.

This doth not hinder them from thinking of preſerving the amity with France.

Now your negotiation is happily ended, they ſpeak of renewing the alliance. And in effect in this aſſembly of Holland they have drawn up a new project of this renovation, which their lordſhips are to preſent to the generality, declaring unto them the ſincere deſire, which this province hath to treat ſeriouſly. A. D. 1655.

It is held here for certain, that prince William of Naſſau will have the charge of mareſchal de camp, although prince Maurice his couſin doth all that he can to get it for himſelf.

Monſieur Chanut having left me for the affairs of the king, till ſuch time that his majeſty is pleaſed to ſend a miniſter, your lordſhip may be pleaſed to command to ſend you the news of this place, or to do you any other ſervice, whereof you ſhall judge me capable.

Beverning, *the* Dutch *embaſſador, to ſecretary* Thurloe.

VIR AMPLISSIME,

PROpenſiſſimum veſtrum in nos favorem ac ſtudium multis jamdudum argumentis perſpectum, nobiſque nuper beneficiis exploratum, dum demereri ſtudeo, oportunè mihi reddebantur veſtræ gratiſſimæ, quibus mihi qualiſcunque data eſt occaſio, qua & meritorum tuorum amplitudinem mutuis officiis amplectar, & cujuſvis obſequii paratiſſimam voluntatem deferam. Nobilis illarum lator, vir tanto negotio & par & dignus, mandata veſtra mihi diligentiſſimè expoſuit; & ne quid iis deeſſet, ego ſedulò curavi: quod privatorum nomine & ad certam cauſam præſtari anxia ſecreti cura non permiſit, nomine publico adimplevit ſupremi imperii majeſtas. Indigenæ Belgæ, & ſi voles Batavo (quippe re vera veſter ille talem ſe profeſſus eſt) publico diplomate ad omnes imperatores, reges, et ordines ſalvi conductûs tabulæ verbis quam fieri potuit honorificentiſſimis expeditæ ſunt, iiſque munitus deceſſum paravit quas fieri potuit celerrimè. Excambii duntaxat reſtabant literæ, quibus meo quidem judicio, eo quo par erat modo, non ſatis fuerat proſpectum, cum & eo negotio larva, qua indutus procedebat, facillimè detraheretur. Itaque & in ea parte debita mea officia lubens & anxiè tamen interpoſui, de ducentis libris Anglicanis privato meo nomine reſpondens, non quod ſereniſſimo principi & publicæ rei non lubentiſſimè vel totum meum peculium impendam, ſed veritus ne nominis mei immixtione curioſis aut ſciolis aliquid ſuboleret, quod etiam nunc vereor. Conſilium itaque meum ſit, cum in multos fortè menſes iſtius pecuniæ collatio deducenda ſit (quippe ſatis viatici præ manibus eſſe aſſeruit) ut data qualicunque occaſione pecuniæ illæ veſtræ incidant in manus domini Neoporti, illeque per inſtitorem ſuum (qui hic commoratur) ita agat, ut ille negotii ipſius inſcius juſſu domini Neoporti de excambii memorati ſolutione proprio ſuo nomine caveat, meum autem nomen (quod nobis hic curandum erit) expungatur. Si amplitudini veſtræ aliter viſum fuerit, ego libentèr acquieſcam. Interim ita velim exiſtimes, omne meum conſilium, operam, ſtudiumque tibi tuiſque eſſe debitum. Vale, & me crede amplitudini veſtræ

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Ad quævis obſequia addictiſſimum

Dabantur Hagæ Comitis $\frac{16}{26}$ Novembris 1655. H. BEVERNINGK.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

SIR,

A Perſſon employed by C. S. in Brabant, whoe is lately come thence, tould mee, the governors there gave them great hopes, that the king of Spaine will eſpouſe his intreſt, and ſhew him all reſpect dew to him, if he pleaſes to come into thoſe parts; ſo as he thought C. S. would ſhortly come from Ceullen to Bruxells to reſide there, which would be beſt convenient for his affaires, whereby to ſet a better edge on the Spanniards zeale. The royalliſts report confidently, that moſt of your fleet will revolt, when they ſee or heare C. S. flag goes to ſea, which thoſe in Brabant and Flanders ſeem to belive. My intelligencer aſſures mee, that C. S. hath ſent oute 13 commiſſions for ſea commanders; which he ſuppoſes are blancks, ſo as I cannot certainely learne, whether it be uppon hopes or any aſſurance, nor to whome they are ſent to diſtribute. I ſhall uſe my uttmoſt indeavour to finde out the depth of this plott. They are now very reſerved in their affaires. They have demonſtrated to their friends in Ingland the condition of C. S. to be more hopefull in this conjuncture, then it ever hath bin ſince his leaving of Ingland, with deſigne to induce them to ſerve him againe, when he ſhall ſend to them. I heard a royalliſt ſaye, that the impriſſonment of their partye hath loſt them no friends, for that now moſt of them wear releaſt, and had given C. S. aſſurance of their fidelitye to ſerve him,

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A. D. 1655. him, when he had ocation for them. Here is a weeckly correſpondence between thoſe at Ceullon and their agents at London, whither there is a new one gone with the laſt paſſage by name Thomas Pearſe, who formerly was ſervant to mr. Nicolas Armorer, and employed by him in the late deſingne, is marryed to a daughter of Tymothy Cruſo merchant in London, which they and he conjecture will give him a culler for his abode there. He hath given out, that he will not meddle with any of their affaires; but I am informed, he is to agitate there for C. S. and Armorer, whoe, I believe, is to keep correſpondence with him; he hath bin formerly in apprehention, went under the name of Proctor. There is not a paſſage, but eyther brings or carryes over ſome of their creatures. This laſt weeck came over a gentleman of the lord Wilmot's, who brought over horſes and houndes for C. S. and had bin with his ladye in the countrye. There ought now a more ſtrict account to be taken of paſſengers, for I formerly wroate you, that there is Robert Williams, and Jaſpars, maſters of ſhipps, that trade conſtantly for Rotterdam, whoe doe ordinarily ſerve them. This is all I have to notefie to you in relation to the publick; now I muſt beg your pardon, if I ad a few lines concerninge my particuler. I am informed by ſome friends, that the company of merchants adventurers underſtanding, that you had formerly nominated me for the deputye's place, doe conclude I am here employed by the protector, and therefore the royall partye amongſt them (which are the ſtrongeſt) are indeavouring to prevent mee; and to this purpoſe they have already nominated one Antony Flecher of Yorckſhire, whoe is well affected to C. S. and his partye, and if you doe not recommend mee forthwith to the governor Avery, and the chief men amongſt them, and tell them, you expect no denyall from them, I cannot expect to have the place, for mr. Ford told a friend of myne, that if you only nominated mee, and it came to voyces, he was ſure it would be carryed againſt mee. Not daring to trouble you further, I remayne

Your moſt faythfull and humble ſervant,

Nov. 26, 1655. [N. S.] JOHN ADDAMS.

Ambaſſador Nieupoort *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii. P. 549. MY lords, ſince my laſt, there has happened here not much worth mentioning. They take all poſſible care for the fitting out of the fleets. Some days ago was delivered an order of the lord protector to the judges of the court of admiralty, whereby the ſame is authoriſed, to deliver out private commiſſions or letters of repriſal againſt the Spaniards, and as I am informed there are already four of them taken out, and the ſhips ready, to put them into execution. They exerciſe the troops, both horſe and foot, in the fields about this city, more than uſuall. The governour of the Tower has received orders, to raiſe in Middleſex two companies of horſe, to ſecure that county from all diſturbances upon the ſame regulation and pay as the others in the reſpective provinces are raiſed. I am told, that there are recover'd already from collonel Harvey (a late commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, who is apprehended) 20000 l. ſterling: it is thought, that a great many others more will be found, that will be obliged to refund what is ill gotten. For this purpoſe, there are eight perſons appointed and authoriſed, to call to an account all thoſe that have had the adminiſtration of the publick money, ſince the year 1642.

Yeſterday I underſtood from ſome gentlemen, that there were arrived letters from Barbados, adviſing, that major Sedgewicke with the ſhips under his command was arrived there; that every thing was in good order, and the men well in health, and that they wrote, that there was not one man but who was ſtrong enough to be put to the oar. They have brought alſo news here from St. Malo, that a ſmall veſſel with fruit was arrived there from Spain, and declared that there were arrived two galleons and two patachoes, but that the others were chaced by the Engliſh fleet about 30 ſail ſtrong, and eſcaped with much ado in the harbour of La vera Cruz, the Engliſh being parted from them by hard weather. At the preſſing ſollicitations of the miniſters and elders of the Dutch church here, I repreſented ſome time ago to the lord protector, that many honeſt tradeſmen, members of the ſaid congregation, ſuffered ſome times great troubles, becauſe they were not free of any company, and yet followed their trade, which nevertheleſs was permitted them in the time of queen Elizabeth of immortal memory, by a particular conceſſion, and alſo after her time. And whereas the lord protector had granted letters of dennization or the right of citizens to ſeveral tradeſmen of the French congregation in one letter or patent, that he would be pleaſed, to ſhew the ſame kindneſs to the members of the Dutch congregation, who humbly deſired the ſame in their requeſt. Hereupon the ſecretary of ſtate ſent me word ſome days ago, that the ſame was agreed to, and that the letters or patent were diſpatch'd. Laſt night ſome deputies, miniſters and elders

ders of the ſaid Netherland and French congregations went to Whitehall to return thanks to the lord protector for the letter he had written to the lord mayor of London, to give orders that the ſaid tradeſmen may not any more be moleſted on account of their trades. On the 23d inſtant the lord protector and the council thought proper, to appoint a general day of faſting and prayer againſt thurſday the 9th of December next. A. D. 1655.

Wherewith &c.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 26, 1655. [N. S.] high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Came to this towne yeſterday at two of the clock, being the howre I had appointed the commiſſioners of this county to meete me. I founde no leſs then a jurye of them (I meane twelve in number) at my allighting from my horſe; and that I might not looſe time, I did very breifly acquaint them with the occaſion of theire meeting and mine at the time and place aforeſaid, which being further underſtood by the reading and debate of thoſe orders and inſtructions I preſented unto them from his highneſs and council, they did expreſs (and have ſince ſhewed) a great deale of readineſs in putting the ſame in execution. And though I perceave by the copies of ſome letters, your honour was pleaſed to ſend me (which I received this morning) that God hath wrought a good promptitude in the harts of our honeſt freinds in other places to this great worke; yet I am apt to thinke more then ordinary in theiſe gentlemen, and that upon concientious grounds; and I confeſs it is no ſmall incouragement to ſo poore an inſtrument among them as I am, and if we can ſo well get over the firſt part of our worke, which hath the onely matter of regrett in it, (if there be any) I cannot but pleaſe myſelfe to thinke, how greedily we ſhall put downe prophaneſs, and delighfully (though with continual paines) paſs through the reſt. I have beene beating my thoughts ſeverall times this day about ſome fitt perſons to be preſented to his highnes for ſherrifs, there being none of thoſe (whoſe names you ſent me,) that will either lead or follow any of your commiſſioners in their worke, or that can be hoped to comply with the government. I have (enjoyning him all ſecrecy) taken major Wagſtaff's advice for Bedfordſhire; and we hope to fitt and pleaſe you betwixt us. He names Sir John Charnock of Holcutt; and I name Francis Aſtrey of Woodend eſq; and I beleive they are both good men. The laſt is, I dare ſay, and a gentleman, that now appeares with us, and acts very throughly, hath 6 or 700 l. *per annum*. Major Wagſtaffe ſaies you cannot do amiſs, whichſoever of them you take. Vol. xxxii. p. 517.

For Northamptonſhire I propound John Cleypoole ſenior eſq; or John Maunſell of Thorp-Malſo eſq;. The laſt is a great aſſerter of the preſent government, appeared very freely with us at Northampton laſt weeke; but if I thought it would be a penny charge to him, I would not have named him. You cannot confide in any of them you named to me; nor can I name you on that ſide the countrey any other then thoſe two (of eſtates and well affected.) For Rutland I propound to you Chriſtopher Browne of Tolthrup eſq; or Benjamin Norton of Tinwell eſq;.—I ſhall give your honour no further trouble for ought I knowe, till I come to Huntingdon, which will be monday or tueſday next. Mean while and allwayes, I remaine

Your honour's much oblieged

Bedford, Nov. 16, 1655. and verie humble ſervant,

W. BOTELER.

SIR,

Whiles you are pleaſed to reſolve my two quæries, I ſhall walke by your rule, *Eſt boni judicis*, &c.

I muſt not forget to informe you, that major Wagſtaffe hath beſtirred him notably to prepare the commiſſioners of this county to their buiſines.

The commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth &c. *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

ACcording to the commands and directions in the inſtructions lately communicated to us by major general Boteler from his highneſs and the council, wee have met at the Vol. xxxii. p. 529.

A. D. 1655. the town of Bedford, and are in ſome forwardneſs in the execution of the ſame, and do hope very ſpeedily to give a further and more effectual account thereof. The which we hope through the bleſſing of God will much conduce to his glory, and the quiet, peace, and ſettlement of the preſent government and commonwealth. We cannot but acknowledge the great providence and mercy of God in this juncture of time, to put it into the hearts of his highneſs and council, to purpoſe ſuch a way for the ſettling the hearts, and quieting the minds of all good people by this courſe now proceeded in; to the which we ſhall with all readineſs ſet to our hearts and hands. And this is all at preſent can be ſignified to you from

Bedford, Nov. 16, 1655. Your honour's moſt humble ſervants,

Fran. Aſtrey, Richard Edwards, Richard Wagſtaffe, John Walker, Richard Saunder, Edward Cater, Gaius Squire, Jo. Cokayn, John Eſton, John Grewe, Wm. Pryor.

We conceive, this work will be more effectually proceeded in, if we might receive from Goldſmiths-hall the names of the compounders for their lands in this county.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxii. p. 525. MY laſt informes you of the firſt meeting of the commiſſioners at this towne, ſince which tyme wee have continued together, uſeinge our utmoſt indevours to diſcover the perſons eſtate, with whom wee have to deale. And by the help of the ſequeſtration-books, which wee ſent for, wee have found ſomewhat to beginne upon. Wee beganne with ſir William Moreley, who hath conſented to bee taxed after the rate of 1500 l. *per annum*, but takes it very much to hart, that hee ſhould bee ſtill reckoned a malignant, having long bin ſatisfyde of the juſtnes of our cauſe, and indeed very good men here doe ſpeake well of him, and I beleeve his highnes will bee ſolicitted about him. Wee have ſpoken with ſome few others, and ſent for more, with whom wee hope to deale this day. Thoſe, with whom wee have ſpoken, doe readily ſubmitt, but pretend too much innocency as to any of the late deſignes. Moſte of the commiſſioners are tyred and deſired to be diſmiſſed for the preſent, though very willing to doe their utmoſt in the buſines; but capt. Freeman and mr. Manning (mayor of this towne) are exceeding induſtrious and helpfull to mee. Mr. Manning is a very honeſt and godly man, and has bin much baffled by the corrupt party in this towne, who kept him from beeing mayor as long as they could; but I looke upon it as a good providence, that hee is now mayor; and I hope hee ſhall with the reſt of the well-affected party hereafter bee ſtrengthened and incoraged.

There are ſo many of the delinquents dead, and ſoe much of their eſtates ſould, that I feare the revenew rayſed by the taxe in this county will not bee very conſiderable; but I hope the utmoſt indevours will bee uſed to improve it.

In regard the regiſtry at London is not ſetled, I doe forbeare preſſing upon them the bonds mentioned in the additionall orders for the preſent; and the rather becauſe I doe apprehend, it may bee moore ſeſonable after the worke of the taxe is over. To put them upon all the hard termes at once, it may bee would not goe downe ſo eaſily, eſpecially with thoſe that bear the tax. I thinke therefore to beginne takeing the ſecurity from thoſe, who are exempted from the taxe. If I bee miſtaken in this way of proceeding, I hope I ſhall bee better adviſed by you.

I thank you for your intelligence, and doe deſire (if it may not bee too great a trouble) that you would continue the ſame. It was an incouragement to the commiſſioners here to underſtand the worke was carrying on ſoe well in other places.

I am very much a ſtranger in theſe counties, eſpecially in Hampſhire and Berkſhire, having not yet ſoe much as binn here; and therefore I feare I ſhall not anſwer the expectation of his highnes in giving information concerning the high-ſherriff fitt to be reſted upon; I am ſure not to the ſatisfaction of my own judgment. I ſhall, as I may, informe my ſelf, and that with what ſpeed I can. I thinke to goe from hence to Winchеſter on tueſday next. If capt. Dunce or mr. Hinderſley, who lyeth at mr. Phelps's, ſhould bee in towne, I beſeech you to deſire them to haſten into the country, where I am ſure I cannot well want their aſſiſtance. Sir, I ſhall not further trouble you at preſent, but remaine

Chicheſter, Nov. 16, 1655. Your very affectionate friend and ſervant,

Wm. Goffe.

I having brought my owne troope to this towne, and there being another troope of my regiment coming into theſe parts, I intend to ſend it to Wincheſter, there being as yet no horſe in that county. A. D. 1655.

The Dutch *reſident in* Denmark *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY laſt to your high mightineſſes was of the 20th inſtant, the day after I made again a tour to Copenhagen, where I could obſerve nothing elſe, but that this crown will adhere to the treaties made with your high mightineſſes. Nevertheleſs they are not quite free from apprehenſions of the Swediſh ſucceſſes, in caſe the ſame ſhould meet with no reſiſtance in Pruſſia: the common people as well as them of diſtinction, begin to ſhew themſelves more timorous than formerly, ſince no certainty of any ſuccour begins as yet to ſhew itſelf. They judge (I ſpeak of the commonalty) it ſafer to ſhare with Sweden the ſovereignty of the Baltick and of the trade there, than that by obſtinacy this kingdom may be attacked and the inhabitants be fruſtrated of their hopes by the Pomeranians, which is the open diſcourſe every where, that it is the deſign of the Swediſh arms in Poland. An extraordinary embaſſador of your high mightineſſes to this crown is impatiently expected here, which would cauſe a great tranquillity of mind in theſe parts, and augment very much the affection towards your high mightineſſes. Vol. xxxii. p. 579.

It is ſaid that above 40 merchant ſhips, moſt of them belonging to the ſubjects of your high mightineſſes, are ſtranded and loſt on the coaſt of Jutland and Norway by the ſtorms and tempeſts of the laſt ſeaſon.

For a general frugality, it is order'd here, that for the future no more than 40 perſons ſhall be invited to a wedding, neither ſhall there any more gifts or preſents be made on that account.

Wherewith &c.

Elſeneur, Nov. 27, 1655. high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

F. DE VRIES.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY laſt to your high mightineſſes was of the 24th. Hereby I communicate again another letter of my ſon from Marienburgh, to which I crave to refer. There is no other alteration of affairs, only we have the confirmation, that the king of Sweden, with the groſs of his army, is broke up from Warſaw, and marching towards Pruſſia. It is very likely, that Thorn will be attack'd firſt, whereof I ſhall enlarge more hereafter. The Swediſh army in Lithuania lies on the frontiers of Pruſſia, without having attempted as yet any hoſtilities; only it is reported, that the Swediſh general count Magnus de la Gardie hath ſent colonel Pleitner to the count of Waldeck, who, becauſe they knew his errand, received no audience. It is ſaid that the Swediſh troops are very ill. Vol. xxxii. p. 577.

Wherewith &c.

Dantzick, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.] high &c. ſign'd

P. PELS.

Mr. Servien, *the* French *embaſſador in* Savoy, *to mr.* de Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Turin, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THeſe ſhall ſerve to wiſh you joy of the glorious ſucceſs of your negotiation, and to aſſure you, that beſides the ſhare, which I take by this union in the publick joy, by reaſon of the advantage, which his majeſty and his ſtate receive through the concluſion of this peace, I do moreover rejoice, my lord, with your ſervants, in regard the ſame is procured to us by your means; wiſhing you ſuch happineſs and recompence, as you have deſerved, with the ſame paſſion as I have the honour to be &c. Vol. xxxii. p. 581.

Don Alonzo de Cardenas *to* Barriere, *the prince of* Condé's *agent in* England.

Bruſſels, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1655. IN regard I have found myſelf ſomething ill till my arrival here, where I was received by the archduke with as much demonſtration of honour and joy, as I would deſire, I have not been able to do any thing in your own buſineſs, which I will take to heart as much as if it were my own. Francis duke of Lorraine is gone into France with all his troops.

Vol. xxxii. p. 597.

About the buſineſs of Peronne I know not what to tell you, in regard I know not any thing certain.

An intercepted letter.

Bruſſels, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 593. I DO much deſpair, that your kindneſs to me will not ſucceed according to your deſires. We are all at gaze here, whether you and the Spaniard will patch up again. It is believed it will be endeavoured on the Spaniſh ſide. As yet there are no commiſſions granted to thoſe of Dunkirk, though they have importuned to have them; and many of Zealand ſeek to imbark in that way of ſea-roving. It is yet uncertain, whether the Spaniard will cloſe with the king, even in caſe the war proceed. Duke Francis of Lorraine is run to the king, and hath carried away with him all the jewels of his brother to an ineſtimable value, and hath pillaged all the furniture even of his own lodging both plate and hangings, that were lent him for his uſe. I am now pretty well informed of the temper of the Spaniard. They would fain have peace with England. They are much weakened by the loſs of the 2000 men duke Francis took with him. The Governor of Peronne ſtill treats with Condé and the court of France.

For mr. Johnſon at the Mermaid, near Charing Croſs.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Nov. 27, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 565. THE peace is now ſigned by the French king. It went away from hence in great haſt on this day ſennight. It is expected back again under the great ſeal of England; and then the great ſeal of France being ſet to it, and verified in this parliament, it will be publiſhed; and ſix weeks after that thoſe that muſt be ſent away muſt be gone. All this may be done by the middle of February or ſooner.

We ſay now, that Hocquincourt and the cardinal are agreed, and that he hath received good conditions to quiet his rebellious humour, one hundred thouſand crowns, the government of Mantes for himſelf, another government for his ſon, and ſome other honours. But it ſeems great news, that the princeſs royal is expected at Paris in January, to ſee her mother the queen of England. What the myſtery of this journey is, I cannot learn.

The Venetian *reſident to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 563. BEing reſolved to go away, and in this occaſion not to be wanting in the reſpect I owe firſt to his highneſs's greatneſs, and then to the obligation of the charge, I have ſo long borne here, I thought fit to addreſs myſelf to your honour's prudence and goodneſs, with the expreſſions, which ſome weeks I have been deſirous to have the honour perſonally to utter to his highneſs; but doubting leſt the expectation of that grace ſhould be perhaps an encreaſe of importunity from me, I hope your honour will not think it amiſs, if rather than to be wanting therein, I make bold to make my addreſs through your honour's hand, that by your favour the ſame coming to his highneſs's hands, he may know and be aſſured, that I go from hence with a perfect knowledge of my moſt humble duties, and with the ſenſe of the obligation, and of the deſires, which zealous perſons for the exaltation, glory, and proſperity of this ſtate may have. I hope likewiſe of his highneſs's generoſity that little teſtimony of his agreeing and approving of my long ſervices and great expences, which is yearly granted by this ſtate to all the publick miniſters. I beſeech your honour, that now being upon my departure, I might have the ſame, having long ſince with all humility and reſpect demanded and expected the ſame of his highneſs's ſo-

vereign hand, and of your ſpecial favour, being reſolved ever and in all places to approve my ſelf, A. D. 1655.

Nov. 17/27, 1655. Your honour's moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

LAURENZO PAULUZZI.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Came this laſt night to Worceſter, where I mett with your letter, as alſoe ſome intimations from his highnes, which I can find capt. Crooke hath taken notice of, and given his highnes an account of his proceeds thereupon. Mr. Powell is here in towne, but the haſt of the poſt will not admitt ſpeach with him this morning, I being buſy alſoe diſpatching letters to the gentlemen of this county to meete on tueſday next. I hope wee ſhal be able to obviate any deſigne, that theſe men may have tending to diſturbance. I heare that capt. Williams hath beene lately at London, and is returned into Wales, whither I have ſent for him to ſpeake with him; and as ſoone as I can ſett the wheeles going in theſe countyes, I ſhall haſten into thoſe more northerne countyes. Vol. xxxii. p. 569.

As to the buſines of ſhreifes, I am not able at preſent to make ſuch returne as is deſired; onely this I heare at this towne, that mr. Turvey is a man of eſtate, and would willingly be honored with the imployment of ſherife, and they thinke he may be lead, if any would undertake that worke. For Haſlewood, I cannot yet find any that knowes him. Mr. Foley I know to be an honeſt man, but I feare it would be much to his prejudice, to have the place, he haveing noe houſe or conveniency in the countrey; and being a friend, I hope my lord will favour him a little. By the next I hope to be able to give you ſome better account. In the meane time I beſeech you excuſe me to his highnes, that I have not beene ſooner at worke, and tell him I will now followe it like any threſher, and he ſhall heare from me oft enough. I pray you ſend me ſome more of the printed orders and inſtructions: the commiſſioners every one deſires to have one; and if one be loſt, as it was at Lincolne, we are at a great loſſe. I ſhall not at preſent preſume to trouble you with any more, but to tell you, that I am, without complement,

Worceſter, Nov. 17, 1655. Your very reall friend to ſerve you,

JA. BERRY.

Major general Whalley, *&c. to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Derby, November 17, 1655.

SIR,

I Thanke you for your letters. I pray let me have as many of them as you can affourd me. I ſhall make good uſe of them. Yf you pleaſe to ſend me a few more of the printed inſtructions and declarations, they are much deſired, where I come. The declarations, as I formerly writ to you, give great ſatisfaction. Wee expect a liſt of the delinquents from Habberdaſhers-hall; not that wee ſhall rely upon them, yet they wil bee helpfull to us. What you ſend for this county, I pray direct them to capt. Hope of Derby. I came hither upon tueſday laſt; the day following I met with ſome commiſſioners, who all declare a willingnes to act. We had had more, were not ſome gonne to London, as mr. Bennet and ſir Samuel Sleigh. Others I put in after my coming hither, who could not be here at our firſt meeting. On munday next having ſummoned diverſe delinquents, wee are to meet agayne, when I hope wee ſhall have a good addition, and I doubt not but wee ſhall cary on the buſines here as effectually as in other places. I prayſe God, I have bin very well receaved both by the towne and gentlemen in the country. The buyſnes for ejecting miniſters goes on very well in Lyncolneſheire. Nottinghamſhire and Derbyſhire have made no entrance upon it, deferr it till my returne to them. I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that coll. Chadwicke is very forward to ſerve his highneſſe in this buyſnes both at Nottingham and Derby, being recorder for both the townes, and being very able and well eſteemed of, (even amongſt honeſt and godly men, ſo farr as I can hitherto learne.) Certaynely it was not a true caracter, that was given of him to his highnes. I ſhall, yf the Lord pleaſe, goe from hence on tueſday to Leiceſter; and I ſhall take the like care here, as I have done where hitherto I have bin, to leave the worke in ſuch handes, as I doubt not will faythfully and vigorouſly cary it on; which that they may doe is the earneſt deſires of, ſir, Vol. xxxii. p. 601.

Your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

EDWARD WHALLEY.

Major

Major general Whalley, *and the commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth, to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 609. THeſe are to intreat you to ſignify to his highneſs, that in obedience to the orders and inſtructions of his highneſs and council for ſettling the peace of the commonwealth, we have met at this place, and have made ſuch entrance upon the buſineſs we are intruſted with, as we doubt not, God aſſiſting us, in ſhort time will render us capable of giving a good account thereof; and find that a liſt of all ſuch in this county as have compounded at Goldſmith's hall, with the particulars whereupon they compounded, as alſo the names of ſuch perſons (reſident in theſe parts) who have been engaged in any late plot or deſign, will make our proceedings more effectual and ſpeedy: and further deſire an additional number of the printed orders and inſtructions, which ſhall be endeavoured to be faithfully executed by,

Derby, 9bris 17, 1655. Sir, your very affectionate friends,

Edw. Whalley, Ja. Chadwicke,
John Ferrers, Edw. Manlove,
A. Stanhope, Robert Hope,
Ger. Pole, Rowland Moorewood.
Wm. Rhodes,

Col. Barkſtead, *lieutenant of the tower, to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 605. IN purſuance of his highneſs's orders and inſtructions to me directed, I have lately ſummoned diverſe perſons (of the king's party, and his ſonne's in the county and citty under my charge) to enter into bond and give ſecurity, according to thoſe inſtructions; and doe find that ſome of them, though at theire dwelling-houſes or uſuall places of aboade, now are as priſoners, haveing a guard upon theire perſons. I deſire to know his highneſs's pleaſure as to ſuch of them, whether in the condition they now remaine they are to give the ſecurity aforeſaid, or to deferre the ſame, untill his highneſs's pleaſure be further knowne concerning theire enlargement, or otherwiſe; and that you would, with what convenient ſpeed you can, ſignifye the ſame unto,

Tower, London, Nov. 17, 1655. Sir,

Your affectionate freind and ſervant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

The commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth at Lincoln, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 613. WE have, at our meeting yeſterday at this place, made ſome further progreſs in the buſineſs intruſted to our care, and find a general compliance in the gentlemen ſummoned to appear before us, ſave that they inſiſt upon the allowance of their debts, and other engagements upon their eſtates, by way of defalcation; which the major general acquainted us and ſignified unto them, was intended to be allowed, notwithſtanding the orders of his highneſs and the council and their inſtructions do not thereunto particularly authorize or direct us. Our deſires are herein to walk by a rule, as to what debts or incumbrances ſhall be allowed by us, and what proof we ſhall ſtand upon to make them good unto us; eſpecially for the perſonal debts, for which they offer us their oaths: but whether we may take them (though voluntary) in their own caſes, we are not ſatisfied. Therefore crave your ſpeedy adviſe and direction as to theſe particulars; and that with the compoſitions formerly deſired from Goldſmith's hall, the incumbrances and charges there allowed them may likewiſe be returned to,

Lincoln, Nov. 17, 1655. Sir, your faithful friends and ſervants,

Fran. Clinton alias Fines, Original Peart,
Wm. Wray, H. Walcott,
Theo. Hart, Rob. Vigerous.

To

To his highneſs the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *&c. and the right honourable his council ſitting at* Whitehall.

THE commiſſioners for the county of Suſſex appointed to put in execution the orders of your highneſs and the council, for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth, do humbly certify, A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 430.

That upon the oath of two witneſſes, it doth appear, that John Goreing of Gretham gent. hath had his hand in abetting and countenancing the late inſurrection and rebellion contrived in the year 1654, as will more particularly appear by the examination it ſelf taken upon oath, a true copy whereof is herewith ſent.

That the ſaid Goreing is generally reported to be a very diſorderly perſon, and a great diſturber of the peace of his neighbours; and in words doth daily manifeſt his affection to the late king's party, in oppoſition to his highneſs and the preſent government.

That we have hereupon judged it our duty to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Goreing, who being brought before us, doth wholly deny, that ever he ſpoke any ſuch words, and ſaith, that his accuſers do it maliciouſly, and becauſe they owe him money. But we have nevertheleſs ordered him to remain in ſafe cuſtody in the hands of one John Maſters of Chicheſter, meſſenger to the ſaid commiſſioners; which we humbly ſubmit to the farther conſideration and direction of his highneſs and the council, according to the inſtruction in that caſe given unto us.

W. Goffe, Ri. Manning,
W. Freeman.

Suſſex ſſ. The examination of Thomas Petow of Cold Waltham, taken before the commiſſioners appointed by his highneſs and the council for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth, ſitting at Chicheſter the 17th of November 1655, concerning the delinquency of John Goreing of Gretham gent. as followeth, taken upon oath the date aforeſaid. Vol. xxxvi. p. 431.

SAith, that on or about Auguſt 1654, this examinate being at huſbandry work with him the ſaid mr. Goreing, he was willed by him to ride a war horſe for the ſervice of the late king, to join with the lord Goreing, whom he further ſaid would then ſhortly appear for the ſaid late king, with ſome thouſands of forces, and promiſed this examinate very good pay, and that Amberly caſtle would be the firſt place they intended to come againſt; and furthermore alſo, that the ſaid lord Goreing would confer upon him the ſaid mr. Goreing the honor and dignity of a duke.

The mark of
Thomas ⅄ Petow.

Taken upon oath the day aboveſaid.

WIlliam Pratt of Gretham huſbandman affirmeth the truth of this examination above-mentioned, and ſaith, he was preſent at the time aboveſaid, when the ſaid mr. Goreing mentioned the ſaid Thomas Petow to go forth as a ſoldier to join with the lord Goreing's forces as aboveſaid, and averreth all the reſt of the particulars in the aboveſaid examination to be true; and further, that the ſaid mr. Goreing ſwore, that this examinate himſelf ſhould have gone for a ſoldier alſo, if he had not been too old.

The mark of
William W Pratt.

From Nieupoort *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England.

My lord,

LAST wedneſday I had an audience of the lord protector; and after his highneſs had cauſed all officers and gentlemen to withdraw, no body remaining with him but the ſecretary of ſtate, I repreſented to him, that altho' during his highneſs's indiſpoſition the ſecretary of ſtate had received of me, with great demonſtrations of a good affection, divers memorials and propoſitions of affairs, which ought to be conſidered; and that he had been pleaſed to procure me an opportunity to explain myſelf further upon ſeveral of them to their high mightineſſes; yet that I ſaw my ſelf neceſſitated ſince his highneſs's health would now permit it, to crave his highneſs's wiſe conſideration, on ſome of the moſt important ſubjects, wherein this ſtate, as well as the united Netherlands, was very much concern'd. And firſt, that his highneſs muſt needs have obſerved, with what Vol. xxxii. p. 663.

A. D. 1655. open-heartedneſs their high mightineſſes have formerly communicated to his highneſs their moſt ſecret deliberations, concerning the affairs in Poland, and the trade and navigation of the Baltick ſea; that they had ſince order'd me, to beg the favour of his highneſs, that he would be pleaſed, in theſe important conjunctures, which draw ſufficiently the eye and attention of the whole world, to communicate unto them in confidence his good intentions for the conſervation of the mutual intereſt, and to prevent, that the provinces and towns, which lay on or about the ſaid ſea, may not be diſturbed. Hereupon the protector made me a recital of what he had aſſured me of before; and declared anew, that he would ſhew at all times his ſincere affection for the welfare of the united provinces, and would always willingly help to prevent, whatever might be undertaken to their prejudice. That he had cauſed, in a conference, to be propoſed to the lord embaſſador of Sweden ſo much, that he was of opinion, that all the proteſtant high powers ought to cultivate among themſelves unity and friendſhip, and to be upon the watch againſt the conduct and intentions of the preſent pope and his adherents. And having diſcourſed a little upon this ſubject, I told him, that the time was very precious in ſuch conjunctures, where arms, and ſometimes likewiſe negotiations, can make a ſtrange alteration in affairs, and aſk'd him, if his highneſs did not think that matters might be better directed, and with more ſucceſs in Poland itſelf, by able and faithful miniſters, whereby all ſuſpicions would be removed, and a good confidence reſtored, alledging, that the ſame had been practiſed in former times; whereupon he promiſed me to take his further reſolution upon it very ſoon. Afterwards I informed him, that their high mightineſſes had ſeen the known accommodation between the duke of Savoy and the Vaudois, and were of opinion, that one ought not to deſert theſe poor fellow-chriſtians, in the perplexity they are reduced to, but endeavour by all means and ways that the ſame may be put into ſome more and better ſecurity. For which purpoſe, their high mightineſſes had written to the lord Van Ommeren their embaſſador extraordinary, and given him new orders and inſtructions touching the ſame. The lord protector replied, that it had rejoiced him exceedingly, that their high mightineſſes did ſo much, and with ſuch a fervent zeal, take to heart the intereſt of thoſe poor people of the true reformed religion; aſſuring me, that there was nothing he valued more, and for which he was ready, if it were the will of the Lord, (theſe were his words) to ſuffer anew the greateſt torments; and that upon what I had formerly communicated to the ſecretary of ſtate touching the ſame, he had given orders, that his envoys in Switzerland ſhould promote that affair with the greateſt application. He told me likewiſe, that mr. Downing and others had inform'd him, that their high mightineſſes had made a very good choice, and that the lord Van Ommeren was a very able miniſter, to bring about by a prudent conduct and zealous fidelity a happy ſucceſs. At laſt I told him, that I was again obliged to bring ſome complaints before his highneſs, of ſome of their high mightineſſes ſubjects, whoſe ſhips and goods were taken from them againſt reaſon and juſtice in Barbadoes and other places, concerning which their high mightineſſes were moved to write to his highneſs themſelves; and that I had prepared a deduction touching the ſame with ſeveral documents, deſiring that his highneſs would be pleaſed to give ſuch orders, that the ſame might be enquired into, and that the ſaid ſhips and goods, or the true value of the ſame, may be reſtored free from coſts and loſſes. The lord protector did deliver thoſe papers into the hand of mr. Thurloe, commanding him to procure, that the ſame might be forthwith read in the council, though it ſhould happen that he could not be preſent himſelf. Further he told me, that as he believed their high mightineſſes would not defend what would tend to the prejudice of this ſtate, in relation to ſuch perſons, who have ſo groſsly injured the ſame; ſo likewiſe he was always ſorry, when he heard that any thing had happened to the loſs of the ſubjects of their high mightineſſes. Since the laſt memorial which I deliver'd, the ſugars laden on board of the galiot called the Thirſty Hart are likewiſe releaſed; and there is obſerved a greater moderation in the admiralty, in reſpect of other ſhips and goods that are reclaimed by the inhabitants of the United Provinces. This afternoon I had the opportunity, according to their high mightineſſes reſolution of the 22d inſtant, touching the letter of the lord Van Ommeren, dated at Geneva the 6th of this month, to ſpeak with the ſecretary of ſtate, who communicated to me what mr. Moreland had written; viz. in what manner he firſt by himſelf, and afterwards along with the lord Van Ommeren, had brought mr. Stocker ſo far, that he had promiſed, in the full aſſembly of the cantons to declare, that he had proteſted againſt the proceedings uſed in the concluſion of the well known treaty: the ſaid gentleman was of opinion, that the whole ought to be diſavowed, and aſſured me, that to mr. Moreland and the reſident Pell full orders and inſtructions were given, to promote vigorouſly and *communicatis conſiliis* with the lord Van Ommeren, the beſt for the ſaid poor fellow Chriſtians. I am informed by a good hand, that the articles of the treaty with France being drawn up in due form, they ſent to the lord de Bordeaux, to enquire if it ſuited his conveniency, that the ſame might be ſign'd; and that he having obſerved, that in one copy, which was to remain here, the commiſſion

commiſſion of the lord protector was inſerted before that of the king of France, had refuſed to ſign in that manner, deſiring, that it ſhould be written over again, although all the articles were drawn up ſo carefully, that the name of the lord protector, to prevent diſputes, was no where mentioned. To morrow I will ſee, if an expedient can be found therein. A. D. 1655.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 29, 1655. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

my lord, &c. ſign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

A paper from the French *embaſſador at* London.

PUiſque ſon alteſſe deſire, que la publication ſe faſſe le meſme jour a Paris & Londres avec les ſolemnites accouſtumées en ſemblables rencontres, le roy eſtant preſentement hors de Paris, les ordres n'y peuvent eſtre envoyes qu'au commencement de la ſemaine prochaine. C'eſt pourquoy, affin qu'il n'arrive aucune faute, il eſt a propos de prendre le mecredy de la meme ſemaine, qui ſera le 8 Decemb. ſtyl. nov. & le 28 de ce mois ſtyl. d'Angl. Vol. xxxii. p. 667.

Par ladite proclamation, il ſera expreſſement porté, que des le dit jour ceſſeront tous actes d'hoſtilité, & que s'il eſt pris quelque navire de part ou d'autre, il ſera incontinent rendu ſans autre procedure.

Quand aux ſolemnités, que ſe pratiquent en France depuis le traicté de Vervins, il ne s'en eſt pourveu, mais ſi ſon alteſſe trouvera a propos de celebrer cet acte par cris a ſon de trompe dans les lieux accouſtumés, par prieres publiques, ſons de Cloche, & feus allumés dans la capitale ville de l'un & de l'autre nation, j'eſcrirai a la cour, que le ſemblable ſoit obſervé en France, & j'aſſeure de n'eſtre poinct deſadvoué la promeſſe que j'en fais.

Nov. 29, 1655. [N. S.] DE BOURDEAUX.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

THE gentlemen of this countie meete here this day, to putt his highnes orders and inſtructions in execution, and have declared much forwardnes to the worke, which I hope wil be effectually carryed on. Some queſtion hath beene made, whether the citty of Worceſter and countie of the ſame bee within our commiſſion. Yf you pleaſe to move my lord and the councell, that they would declare theire intentions concerninge this and ſuch other cittyes and libertyes, itt would remove thoſe ſcruples. They alſoe deſire to know, what his highnes pleaſure is ſhall be done concerninge the eſtates of ſir Henry Littleton and major Wildman. Yf you expect wee ſhould proceed to ſequeſtration of them, wee humbly beg you would acquaint us with the teſtimonyes you have againſt them. Here hath beene alſo this day many cavaleers, who have given engagements, according to order, and have promiſed to bring in to our next meetinge a particuler of theire eſtates, that they may bee aſſeſſed, and they ſeeme not att all to quarrell att itt. I intend (God willinge) to morrow to march towards Hereford, where I have appoynted the gentlemen of the countey to meete on fryday; from whence I ſhall give you an accompt of our proceedings there; and in the meane tyme give you noe further trouble, but remaine Vol. xxxii. p. 621.

Your very reall freind to ſerve you,

JA. BERRY.

I have inquired of thoſe gent. nominated for ſherifes in this county, and heare, that mr. Haſlewood is good for nothing, not like to doe you any ſervice. Mr. Turvey is good for little; a rich clowne, that would be glad to be taken notice of, and perhaps might be ruled. Mr. Foley you all know, yet for his owne ſake I wiſh he might be ſpared, for the ſaying is here, that a man had as good be ſequeſtred as made ſherife. I hope, my lord will ſpare him.

J. B.

Major general Berry, *and the commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE are ſet at this place to put in execution, within the ſix counties of north Wales, your highneſs's orders for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth according to the power and truſt committed to us, which we hope will be carried on through the Lord's aſſiſtance Vol. xxxii. p. 617.

A. D. 1655. assistance with so much faithfulness and integrity, as will answer those just and honourable ends, which your highness proposes therein, for publick good, although at present many of our number (whom we are confident will act cheerfully with us in this work, cannot by reason of the extremity of the weather repair unto us.

Upon perusal of your highness's said order we find, that in case the rates of 100 l. *per ann.* on lands, and 1500 l. personal estate, do stand as the lowest rates of estates, which are to be taxed for the raising of the revenue in the said orders mentioned, the said revenue will fall short of what may be expected (to be raised in these counties) by those, who are not acquainted with the country; and many persons, who have been most culpable, and continue most irreconcileable in their principles and affections, will escape from bearing any part of the said burthen; for the generality of men of estate in these counties consist of such as come under the said rates, and yet most of these men are better able to pay their proportions, and more implacable and dangerous for the prosecuting of any wicked designs, than those men are, who fall within the said rates, very few excepted; which we thought fit humbly to represent to your highness, that if you judge it fit, we may receive some further signification of your pleasure herein, which shall be carefully observed by

Your highness's most humble servants,

James Berry, Tho. Churchley, Tho. Ball,
John Carter, Jo. Jones, Roger Sontley.
John Robinson, Hugh Price,

Major general Haynes *to secretary* Thurloe.

Right honourable,

Vol. xxxii. p. 647. I Have nothing to plead as excuse, that I wrote not to you synce the 8th instant, save that I was constantly attending the commissioners in Norfolke, who have satt *de die in diem* for the carrying on the service desired of them; and I am confident none in England will appeare to be more forward. As also was I desyrous to see such progres in the worke, (especially in the tax) as that the whole might be perfected in tyme. Indeed such acceptance had this affaire in the hearts of all, that it carryed its conviction with it, honest men encourageing one another in the action, and the delinquent not one word to say, why ought should be remitted him; that every toungue must confes it was of the Lord, who is a righteouse God in the execution of his judgments; and when his hand is lyfted up, he shall not only make them (though most unwilling) to see, but also make them ashamed for their envy to his people. The commissioners did the most of them meet every day for ten daies together till fryday last; and the greatest part of the most necessary worke being done, they have now adjourned themselves to every thursday and fryday in the weeke, untill they shall have perfected the whole, or soe much as they may take a further lyberty for their meeting without prejudice to the service. They have given summons to almost all wil be quallyfyed to bare any part of the charge; and the greatest part of them have they assessed, and that with the greatest care they could possibly, exceeding in their assessing the bookes of sequestration. That which remaines there to be done will not be found to be much; soe that I feare in that county there will not be enough by a great deale raysed to pay the three troopes therein, unless his highness and councell shall judge those of Yarmouth, that withstood our forces in 48, and such as weare sequestred for goeing beyond the seas (who are yett as malignant as any) to be lyable to the generall charge, for of the last are the principle persons of estate in that county, who made freinds after their sequestration, and returne home to free their estates from composition, and soe consequently are better able to bare this tax. Theise things are more fully represented by the commissioners in their letter to my lord president, which they pray may be comunicated to his highness and councell, and therefore desyred theise for their covert to your hands. You will also finde by their owne letters, that they have considered and acted uppon the second head of his highness and councill's orders in the apprehending and secureing of mr. Cleaveland, a most desperate enemy to God and good men, and one mr. Sherman, a most malignant episcopall minister, who though of a sober lyfe, yet of most distructive principles to the government and good people, and professedly owned and held forth by him most seditiously in a sermon preached before the authoryty of that cyty. Indeed he is the more dangerouse, by how much the government of the cyty is soe badd, being in the hands of persons notoriously disaffected uppon the worst principles, and he one that artificially drawes them after him. But I shall not trouble you further as to theise particuler persons, referring you to the commissioners certificates in that behalfe; only by how much mention hath bin made of the government of the cyty, I would humbly intreat the consideration of charters may be timously taken up, and of this cyty as soone as any, being as bad as any other in

in England, as to perſons in authoryty, the comunalty haveing by degrees (encouraged thereto by the malignant aldermen) for theiſe three yeares laſt paſt ridd their hands of the honeſt intereſt. Further, there being one mr. Boteman, formerly of Hull, and great with coll. Overton, and formerly zealous for the parliament, who now hath chainged his principles, and fallen in with mr. Sherman aforeſaid, and is thought to be the more active inſtrument to ſtrengthen the malignant, and worke diſaffection uppon every diſatiſfyed perſon. It's rumored, that there was an order from the councill three yeares ſynce for his removeing out of Hull. I could deſyre it might be found to helpe him out heere, he not ſoe clearly falling under the commiſſioners powers as mr. Sherman, yet noe leſs dangerous to the peace of that place; and therefore have ſome of the commiſſioners and my ſelfe treated him, to try if we can gett him to leave the place; and in caſe he will not otherwiſe goe, its the deſyre of the gentlemen, that an order of his highneſs or council may be obteyned in that behalfe. Pray, good ſir, helpe in this, and I doe well hope to ſtopp by that meanes the great growth of epiſcopacy and malignancy in that cyty, which is hardly to be believed, and yet moſt true. As yet we heare nothing of the regeſter's office at London, to which ſoe much of our worke relates. One word to it: the poſt, that wentt from Colcheſter to Bury and ſoe to Norwich, is exceedingly wanted to the great diſatisfaction of thoſe places. I think it may be yet helped. The lyſts of ſherriffs you ſentt will by noe meanes hold proportion with thoſe quallifications you intemate. There is but one of all the four countyes I have relation to, who is like to anſwer expectation, and that is mr. Ward of Norfolke. Indeed, ſir, it's very difficult to finde fitt perſons. I have travelled in my owne thoughts, and privately diſcourſed freinds more knowing of men then my ſelfe; and for theiſe four countyes I cannott finde out any ſoe fitt as theiſe in the incloſed lyſts; and I humbly apprehend, as they are named, ſoe are they for fittneſs; but I ſhould be moſt unwilling to putt our friends uppon it to contract expences, unleſs ſome way might be found out to helpe them to bare the burthen. I am now aſhamed, I have bin ſoe troubleſome to you. This weeke I hope to ſett the wheeles agoeing in this county; and the next in Cambridge-ſhyre; of all which you ſhall not (God willing) fayle of an account from, ſir,

A. D. 1655.

Your honor's trully humble ſervant,

Bury St. Edmunds, Nov. 19, 1655. HEN. HAYNES.

I moſt humbly thanke your honour for the coppies of the letters of my fellow labourers in this worke. I hope you'l not judge me of neglect, becauſe I have not communicated the inſtructions to the gentlemen of ſoe many counties as they, rather judging it moſt for your ſervice to perfect what poſſibly may be as I goe.

Major general Goff *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Being putt upon the command of a regiment of horſe, and the major generallſhip att once, found the neceſſary preparations thereunto very chargeable, ſoe that the 100 l. appoynted mee by his highnes was ſpent before I received it; and therefore I was forced, both to leave my wife bare of money, and to take but a little with mee, though by reaſon of lying allwaies in inns, I find the expences of his ſervice will be greate, if I carry it any what honorably. And truely I would not willingly prejudice the ſervice, nor be too prodigall of my maſter's purſe. I never yett had a deſigne to grow rich, and I doe thinke it leſſe ſeaſonable now then ever. Whatever is allowed mee for my publicke ſervice, I ſhall, God willing, ſpend it. God that hath hitherto, will ſtill provide for mee and mine, and therefore I cann the more freely be bould to deſire you to ſpeake to his highnes, that there may be one hundred pounds more delivered into the hands of my wiffe, for which I will be accoumptable. I muſt ſhortly take up ſome money in the country for my uſe, and I deſire my wiffe may be enabled to make punctuall payment of my bills. Sir, I beſeech you pardon this bouldnes of

Vol. xxxii. p. 659.

Chicheſter, Nov. 19. 1655. Your very affectionate freind and ſervant,

WM. GOFF.

If my cole ſeed had been ſould, I ſhould not have given you this trouble. When you wright to mr. Edwards, pray him to let you know, whether any have offered him any money for it.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 651. SInce my laſt wee have not donn much worth giving you accompt of. There are fixe rapes in this county, and wee have as yet dealt only with thoſe malignants that are in this rape of Chicheſter, and the taxe, that wee have lay'd, comes to ſomewhat above 1000 l. *per annum*, which I believe is more then will riſe out of the other five rapes. I intend, God willing, to goe from hence to Wincheſter to morrow morning, from whence I ſhall give you a more particular account of what hath bin donn here. Pray lett a meſſinger deliver the incloſed, with what ſpeed you can; for I have appointed the commiſſioners for Hampſhire to meet on fryday next at Wincheſter. I have not eiſe, but that I am

Your very affectionate friend and ſervant,

Chicheſter, Nov. 19, 1655. [W. GOFFE.]

I cannot ſattisfie my ſelf to offer any gentlemen to be high ſhreefe. There is none heere, that cann ſoe much as informe mee what thoſe three are, that are named for Suſſex. They live in the eaſt parte of the county, and thoſe I converſe with heere, doe not ſoe much as know them. I confeſſe, I ſhould be very gladd, an honeſt man in every county were found for that ſervice.

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 655. I Hould it my duty to give you the moſt frequent account that I can of my proceedings and motion, from time to time and from place to place. We do not finde many delinquents in this county, whoſe eſtates ariſe ſo high as to fall under our decimation: ſome we have taken notice of and aſſeſſed; others being at the terme, and otherwiſe abſent, wee have refferred to another day; but in the meane time it is the humble ſuite of all the commiſſioners here, that your honor would do us the favour to know his highneſs pleaſure, whether he thinks fitt to exempt the eſtates of my lord of Bedford and ſir Robert Nappier in this county, eſpecially of the laſt, for that he was ſequeſtered three yeares together, though afterwards (as it is alleadged here) when he ſaw, which way ſucceſs was like to goe, he did for ſome litle time ſitt in the long parliament. Alſo it is humbly deſired in the caſe of coll. Conqueſt, who hath woods in this county to the value of 8 or 10000 l. (and yet litle or no yearly profit is made of them,) that you would reſolve us, whether they be taxable by us or not. And I finde a very great deſire in the commiſſioners to go to the utmoſt bounds of their power againſt him, for that he has beene and ſtill is ſo notorious an enemy. And yet they would do him *jus*, *etiamſi ſummum jus*. I muſt needs tell your honour once againe of the readines of the commiſſioners of this place, to execute the whole of our orders and inſtructions. And they do aſſure me, they will make it their buiſineſs to finde out and give me notice of all their prophane and idle gentry and others, whoſe lives are a ſhame to Chriſtian commonwealth, and of all inferiour perſons, that are dangerous, and live without callings. We have ſecured (in order to his highneſs tranſporting them) one Pemerton, that was formerly in armes againſt the parliament, a very deſperate perſon, having no eſtate, and living after the rate of four or five hundred a yeare; hath no other habitation then at Temsford in this county, where he is reported to bedd and board with mrs. St. John, and from whome he hath his whole maintenance. I do not thinke his highnes can be inform'd of a perſon more fitt to be made exemplary by baniſhment. Alſo one Paley an apothecary of this towne, we have thought fitt to ſecure upon the like account; but in as much as I ſhall have of the ſame ſtamp from the other countys, I do intend to preſent you with a liſt of all their names together, by that time I am gone through my aſſociation. I am this day for Huntingdon, whence your honor ſhall heare further from, ſir,

Your much oblieged and

Bedford, Nov. 19, 1655. moſt humble ſervant,

W. BOTELER.

Letters of intelligence.

Stettin, Nov. 20, 1655. S. V.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 17. HIS majeſty of Sweden came to Warſaw the 30th paſt, but continued not long there; for having underſtood, that the Pruſſian ſtates and chief cities not only remained ſtill obſtinate, but alſo were making a ſtrict league and combination with the duke of Brandenburgh

denburgh againſt him, (which is now to be fully finiſhed and concluded) he committed the conſultations about the ſafety of the kingdom and commonwealth of Poland, with the ſtates there preſent, to the management of the rix chancellor's excellency, and ſome others of the chief miniſters of ſtate, and ſo departed with ſome regiments and the Quartians (which are continually about him) to his army, with intention (for as much as we know) to take his march directly for Pruſſia. Some ſpargaments there have been, as if the Tartars were on their way to oppoſe his majeſty, but there is nothing of it, we having certain intelligence they keep themſelves very quiet; but ſuppoſe they ſhould do their worſt, we have no cauſe to fear them; the Coſſacks (which only wait his majeſty's orders how and where to be imployed) being able and valiant enough to encounter and ſubdue them. We hear of a dangerous conſpiracy detected againſt his majeſty, where it was intended to infect all the fountains or conduits, and thereby to have poiſoned the king and his nobles, and the whole garriſon. Some of the great ones, which are ſaid to be engaged in the plot, are already apprehended and committed to cuſtody. It's alſo ſaid, ſome of our troops have already held a conflict with all Brandenburgh's party about Trebnitz, and got the better the certainty whereof per next. A. D. 1655.

Hamb. Nov. 27, S. V.

QUEEN Chriſtina of Sweden is now become wholly popiſh, having publickly recanted at Inſpruck; which indeed is great ſcandal to all evangelical nations, yet would have been far greater, had ſhe not heretofore been ſpecially noted for a woman of no religion at all, and one which knew not herſelf what ſhe was. Hanniball Seaſlett is going for Spain, in ſervice of that king, againſt the commonwealth of England, but is firſt to have a meeting or conferrence with Charles Stewart at Antwerp, who, as it is certainly reported, is to follow him for Spain very ſhortly. The king of Sweden hath ordered a moſt coſtly livery to be prepared in this city for a hundred tragants or yeoman of the guards, and 300 other attendants, (as is ſaid) againſt his coronation in Poland. The report of the queen of Sweden's being brought to bed of a young prince (which was here very current for ſome days) continues not; but that her delivery is every hour expected.

Conditions propoſed by his majeſty of Sweden *to the lords commiſſaries of his electoral highneſs of* Brandenburg.

1. PRuſſia ſhall be made a fief of Sweden, and ſhall belong no longer to the crown of Poland. Vol. xxxii. p. 705.
2. The elector's deſcending line ſhall only ſucceed, with the excluſion of the collaterals.
3. Marienburg, Holland and Marienwerden ſhall be left to Sweden, in lieu whereof the elector may conquer ſome certain places in the royall part with the ſword.
4. All the harbours of Pruſſia ſhall be at all times open to the Swedes.
5. Pillaw and Memel ſhall take half Swediſh garriſon.
6. The alliance with Holland ſhall be renounced from this time.
7. He ſhall not take any body nor any lands belonging to the crown of Poland into his protection.
8. They will join their forces againſt all enemies.

The laſt condition is as yet kept ſecret, but the other are brought over by the lord of Swerin.

The Daniſh *reſident to the ſtates general.*

Read, Nov. 30, 1655.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

BY his royal majeſty of Denmark, Norway, &c. moſt gracious command, his reſident at this place has propounded and repreſented to your high mightineſſes the manifold frauds and ſmugling, which have been committed and are ſtill continued by the maſters of ſhips of theſe provinces trading to Norway, againſt the true intent and ſenſe of the treaty made on the 12th of February 1642, as alſo to the great detriment and prejudice, not only of his above mentioned majeſty, but alſo for ſetting a bad example to others, contrary to your high mightineſſes good will, knowledge, and intention; and the ſaid memorial, after the report made thereof by the lords of your high mightineſſes committee, being not only ſent at that time to the colleges of the admiralty, but alſo after their anſwer and advice, your high mightineſſes coming to a reſolution on the 13th of Auguſt, wrote back to the ſaid colleges of the admiralty; that their noble mightineſſes to prevent the like frauds ſhould cauſe the unmeaſured or wrong meaſured veſſels trading Vol. xxxii. p. 707.

to

A. D. 1655. to Norway to be meaſured anew. The ſaid reſident therefore cannot help humbly to inſiſt and petition your high mightineſſes, that at his juſt requeſt contained in his laſt memorial, your high mightineſſes good intention may be brought into execution, whereby it will appear, that your high mightineſſes contributing zealouſly your part to keep the ſaid treaty inviolably, thoſe frauds, which have been committed theſe many years to the great loſs of his above mentioned majeſty, will be effectually prevented, which according to his opinion might be done in the beſt and eaſieſt way, by his ſaid majeſty's cauſing, according to the XVIIIth article of the ſaid treaty, the unmeaſured ſhips to be meaſured, in the convenient and for that purpoſe appointed harbours of Norway, ſo as the ſame has been hitherto practiſed, and at the ſame time the wrong meaſured veſſels to be examined and new meaſured at the ſaid places, or where-ever ſuch frauds are committed, by truſty and experienced meaſurers, that the ſaid frauds may be duly corrected, as juſtice on both ſides requires; and to the end that the maſters of ſhips of the one and the other ſide may be unprejudiced, and have no reaſon to object one againſt the other; all which would eaſily be obtained, if your high mightineſſes would be pleaſed, by a ſerious placart, in your ſtate and reſpective provinces, to publiſh, and to charge and command the ſaid maſters of ſhips, that they as well in this as in other tranſgreſſed points ſhould punctually regulate themſelves according to the true contents of the ſaid treaty, and in no manner act contrary thereunto. In which ſaid placart, according to the opinion of the lords of the admiralty, and according to the words limited in the ſaid treaty, might alſo be inſerted, that no ſhips under 50 laſts ſhould be meaſured, and that the ſaid maſters of ſhips ſhall not load in any other places than in the timber harbours, and having quite compleated their cargo of timber, ſhall put their furs or fat wares upon deck or in the cabin, and not as ſome do in the hold or under the timber, declaring at the ſame time, as it is done by many, with whom they have traded, and of whom they have bought, and that after they are cleared out and diſcharged, they ſhall take in no more goods.

And whereas the above mentioned does agree with the ſaid treaty and is grounded upon reaſon, whereby his royal majeſty, as far as concerns him, will have ſome advantage, and your high mightineſſes not any ways be prejudiced, nor your ſubjects injured, but rather by the like juſt proceedings, the truſt and confidence between both nations will be corroborated; the ſaid reſident doth no ways queſtion, but your high mightineſſes will be pleaſed to ſecond the ſame by a prompt and equitable reſolution, demonſtrating thereby the good intentions you have on your ſide, as his forementioned majeſty has on his, for the preſervation of a good and neighbourly correſpondence. The more, ſince it is grounded upon juſtice, that his majeſty for the future may not any more ſuffer ſuch great prejudices and damages, without any advantage to your high mightineſſes, putting by and forgetting what may any ways have happened theſe many years paſt, which would amount to pretty high ſums. For which end it is now the beſt opportunity, ſince their noble and great mightineſſes the ſtates of Holland and Weſtfrieſland are now aſſembled here, and the lords the commiſſioned counſellors of the reſpective colleges of the admiralty as yet preſent, with whom the ſaid reſident offers further to confer, if required, touching this affair, and to explain what further may be needful; to the end, that the ſaid frauds, as abovementioned, by the ſaid placart may be remedied this winter, and every thing redreſſed according to juſtice before the next ſummer.

All which the ſaid reſident expects from your high mightineſſes great juſtice and famous regulations of a good government, recommending the ſame again to your favourable conſiderations, and remaining,

High and mighty lords,

Hague, Nov. 30, 1655. [N. S.] Your high mightineſſes

moſt humble ſervant, (ſign'd)

P. CHARISIUS.

A letter of intelligence.

The 30th of Nov. 1655. [N. S.]

DEAR FRIENDE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 611. YOurs of the firſt of this moneth I have received by the hands of R: I am infinitly glad to heare you continue ſtill in good health; foe are your other friends heare, to whome I communicated your letre, which is very mutch aproved of by them. Pray bee

ſir Robert Shirly re t u rn e mony

very earneſt with 330. to 313. 37. 47. 24. 6. his 255, as ſoone as may be;

Tho. Peyton and Warwich do e

and alſoe be as earneſt as you find it convenient with 314: 78. 354. to 143. 6.

what

they can now is the time reaſon
what 395. 23. 25. 18 for this 2. 6. 333. 37. 10. 20. 6. Wee have 313 A. D. 1655.
us good w a y e s
2. 36. 26. 24 to expect it will doe 43. 33 moſt 192. Theiſe with all other 48. 16. 53. 6. 36. in order to this, is at this time earneſtly recommended to you, and frequent accounts are
A dj utant
deſired of you by your beſt friends. Upon the whole matter 25. 10. 47. 37. 2. 23. 27
Hopton be great uſe
Gen. 9. 25. 27. 37. 25. 23 is to 96. 6. made 193. 47. 36. 6. of. You will doe in that accordingly. Your warr with Spaine I heare is like to goe onne; it will, I feare, doe our merchants mutch hurt, and beſides the common enemie the cavaliers (wee have * * * * by it, God's will bee done) but in my opinion, they never had a fairer game to play, if they doe not abandon on another, and totally neglect him, whome they call theire king, in this conjuncture, who is but too ready to take all advantages upon the protector and his partie. But noe more of this by letre. The diſcourſe upon this ſubject is to large for it.
Cromwell
Your delaye in the buſineſſe concerning 131. is thought very reaſonable, as you may judge by tow letres lately from mee to you writtin to the ſame purpoſe. I am extreame glad you have
engaged Preſcott
62. 8. 43. 2: 8. 6. 5. 4. 27. 40. 6. 36. 4. 25. 37. Wee are now in expectation of the fruits of it, which you are deſired may bee weekely. I ſhall at this time troble you noe farther, but ſend this to you the way you have apointed mee, which I will conſtantly doe heereafter. My humble ſervice preſented to C. D. and pray ſay many kind things for mee
Abots
to mrs. 2: 3. 25. 37. 36. I hope I neede ſay none to you. You are confident I am

Yours intirely,

RI. BAYNARD.

General Monck *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Received yours, and thanke you for the newes you ſent mee: And as concerning mr. Bilton's buſineſſe, there was only 5000 l. of the ſtates monie, which he lent to capt. Breſſie, for which care is taken to ſecure itt. I have lately intercepted a pacquett of letters from Charles Stuart, and lieutenant generall Middleton, a copy of which I have heere incloſed; and likewiſe I have taken many cyphers, which I have not time to write out, but ſhall ſend them to you next poſt; only amongſt the reſt of the papers I found this little note of ſeverall names, which I ſuppoſe are Engliſhmen, to whome coll. Borthwick was to bring recomendations, which you may make uſe of as you ſee fitt. I underſtand, there is one John Browne, who was formerly baniſht hence for being one of Charles Stuart's intelligencers, who is come into England about the ſame deſigne, and lies at one Gordon's on S. Mary Hill. I thinke itt would doe well to ſecure him, as alſoe lieutenant John Hamilton and lieutenant William Farley, who were formerly ſent hence to the Barbadoes, and are returned and lie at the ſame place. I ſhall ſhortlie ſend an intelligencer to you, being a truſty man, who is well reſpected by Charles Stuart. I ſhall give him 20 l. and deſire you will furniſh him with a further ſupply of monies, in regard our contingent monie is ſcarce heere. Hee will repaire to Charles Stuart, after hee hath received ſuch directions as you ſhall give him; and no queſtion, but hee will imploy him over with the firſt packett, which hee will bringe, as you ſhall thinke fitt, either into England, if they concerne the carrying on any deſigne there, or hither, if the buſineſſe bee to bee done heere. I have employed him for the preſent to get ſome notice of thoſe men, that will write to Charles Stuart in this country, having in the meane time given a paſſe to goe off this country.

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

As concerning col. Lytcot, he intends ſpeedily to waite uppon you himſelf, beeing hee thinks his buſineſſe cannot bee well ſettled without; which truly unleſſe you helpe him in, hee will bee neare undone, hee having lent capt. Breſſie 400 l. which is like to bee loſt. I remayne

Your very affectionate ſervant,

Edinburgh, Nov. 20, 1655. GEORGE MONCK.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 708.

I This day received yours of the 9th inſtant, with the incloſed for mr. Rolt, from whome I have not yet received any letters, onely my correſpondent writes ſtill from Dantzick of his beinge at Warſhaw, as I writ to you in my laſt. I doubt not of his wellfare, though doe very much wonder that all conveyances ſhould faile him, eſpecially now that Crackow is over, and noe forces but the Swedes on foote in Poland to obſtruct the poſtes.

I humbly thanke you for the declaration, and mindfullnes of the companie's buſines, with which I ſhould not have trubled you ſoe often, as I have done, if I had onely beene therein concerned. I have by this poſt letters from the governour, and other of my freinds in the company there, giveinge me notice of a committee choſen by that court to attend his highneſs for a reſolution in the buſines. Some have writ me allſoe, how inconſideratly and paſſionatly the new deputie expreſt himſelfe, when he ſaw that court decline him, ſettinge fourth himſelf very unhandſomly towards me, which I impute to the wyne, which I heare is ſeldome out of his pate. If the power of electinge officers ſhould be put into the hands of that court, as you hint, yet except the antient men in the company have ſome checke upon the yonge men, at leaſt for ſome tyme till their ſpirits coole, I believe the factious party will ſtill carry things as they pleaſe, they beinge there as heere the greater number, and many in the committee laſt choſen great ſticklers for them. I doubt not of the continuance of your favourable endevours to iſſue the buſines ſoe, as that at laſt I may be ſutably vindicated, whether I have hereafter any more to doe with the company or noe.

I am ſory that a perſon ſoe honored and advantaged by the ſtate as I heare col. Harvey hath beene, ſhould ſoe ſhamefully falſifie his truſt. Such places had neede of men both rightly principled and fitly qualifyed to anſwer the truſt repoſed in them.

Some letters this day from London ſay the peace with France was not like to holde; but I hope otherwiſe, beinge yours mentions noe ſuch thing. To the incloſed I have nothinge to add, but that I am, ſir,

Hamb. Nov. 20, 1655. Your very humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, by a paſſage in the governour's letter to me I underſtand, as if you tolde him, that you heard nothinge of the choyce of a deputie; but by my letter to him at the ſame time I gave you the like accompt thereof, which I preſume came to your hands; otherwiſe that you will pleaſe to require it from the poſt-houſe.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 699.

I Had the favor of a letter from you without a date, in anſwer to mine of the 6th inſtant; as alſo this day I received the honor of yours of the 16th inſtant; for both which I give you my very humble thankes, and for the newſe you are pleas'd to acquaint me with in them. For my reſpects to col. Lidcott upon your command, you give me expreſſions, which more relliſh of Whitehall 15 yeers paſt, then now; but in earneſt, ſir, I ſhall faithfully endevour to ſerve him upon your accounte, as much as any man's, and therfore deſyer to know, whither ther be a probability of gettinge him mentioned to the councell heere from his highneſs for mr. Tucker's place, (as commiſſioner of the exciſe and cuſtoms heere) when the ſaid mr. Tucker ſhall returne; for if that may be done, 'twill doe his worke, and the poore gentelman was reſolved to goe to London, to ſollicite your favor, which I have diverted him from, till I receive your anſwer to this, as knowinge ſuch a jorney, at ſuch a time of the yeere, wil be both troubleſom and chargable, the laſt of which, I feare, he is not well able to undergoe.

The packet I mentioned *inter nos*, which was on ſhip-bord, was this day taken by one of our officers, and brought the generall. We have thought it beſt to ſend it to his highneſs, though it only contaynes certayne ciphers, which I feare will by thir knowledge, who have gott them, be noe more made uſe of; and ſom letters from Middleton to Glencarne and Atholl, as alſo one writt with C. S. owne hand to old Leſly, to diſwade leavies of men; and a little peice of paper of names, which poſſibly may be the agents for the ennemy in England, beinge all Engliſh names. All thes I would have ſent you tranſcripts of, but that the originals themſelves are ſent by the generall to his highneſs; that they are not of much importance, and that I am not by reaſon of an indiſpoſition ſtill hanginge

on me, well able my ſelfe to coppy them ſoe as to ſend them by this poſt. I cannot well ſay, whither this be that packett col. Borthwick told his brother (the major) was aboard that ſhip, for that he ſayd had comiſſions in it, and a letter to the kirkemen, which this has not. The major returned late laſt night, and ſaw his brother deliver to Glencarne C. S. letter, at which he was very much joyed; aſſured them he was ſatisfyed therewith, and would be a frend to Middleton, as was deſyred; addinge further, that if C. S. would really re-ingage heer, he ſhould neither want for men nor mony, as poore as this cuntry is. The colonel's cheif buſineſs is to ſee who will ingage, and what mony he can get. Glencarne has promiſed in a few dayſe to get an accounte of both, and to returne it to C. S. by the hand of the col. or col. Plaketor, by either of which if it be ſent, I ſhall have it. Plaketor is gleaninge up what letters he can from C. S. beſt frends, and then he ſhal be haſtened away. What you mention in your laſt of the 13th inſtant of the neere ripeneſs of the deſigne, ſhall make us as diligent as poſſibly we can be, and make us minde the kirkemen, who have bin neer this fortnight in towne to ſee if they can agree; I meane generall aſſembly men and remonſtrators: and tho they have com neerer a cloſe then ever, yet mr. Gilleſpy and others, who bringe in dayly account of all is ther done, thinke ther is but little hope therof. But if they ſhould cloſe, it muſt make us the more eye them. I mooved the generall, leaſt the major might be made away, or ſhould repent what he has done, to get him on oth under his hand before only the generall and my ſelfe, to ſet doune what he knowes and has ſeene concerninge Glencarne or any other, that we may have what we can ſay againſt them fully proved, and reddy againſt wee ſhall ceiſe upon him, or any ſuch other. This the honeſt gent. likes very well, and this we will, God willinge, doe ſom day the next weeke, if not this. I have bin often thinkinge, whither it might not doe well to ſecure lord Lorne, and ſuch others, who are our enemies, and whos actinges we have now cleere knowledge of, for thes two reaſons; the firſt, becauſe not knowinge well what they may be doinge, ſuch ſecuringe of them may prevent the ill they may otherwiſe be acting. Secondly, it may make thos the more confident, whos actinges we know of from time to time, who will rationally beleeve, if we had any thinge againſt them as well as the others, wee would uſe them as the others; and heerby let what we can prevent at our pleaſure goe on, and ſecure what we may otherwiſe be over-reached in. If you like this, let us receive his highneſs orders heerein, I beſeech you, and poſſibly (what I had almoſt omitted) it may make all C. S. frends make uſe only of thos intellegencers we have, who carry their truſt more ſecretly then the intelligencers and agents of thos, who ſhal be committed, will be thought to have done.

A. D. 1655.

I heere incloſed ſend them the draft of a warrant for his highneſs to ſigne for ſome mony to lay out in intelligence. Thos, who give it, muſt be well fed, or els they will ſerve as they are payd. I have left a blanke for the ſum; I thinke 300 l. may doe well, for in ſuch things often ſigninge of warrants is not adviſable. What is not payd out, ſhal be accounted for by me. All our monyes ariſinge from the cuſtomes and exciſe are payd in to the receiver general, who is only to pay it out by warrant under the hands and ſeales of at leſt five of the councill, and in our warrants we expreſs what the mony is for; which renders it impoſſible but by his highneſs warrant to iſſue out privatly any mony to pay intellengencers. I mention in this warrant one of the cuſtoms, and on third of the exciſe, becauſe the other two thirds are made over for the arreares of the army, and all other revenue we keepe apart as his highneſs's owne by the government. Bracy is doubtleſs undon, and therby we have diſcovered much foule play; but we took care to ſecure the publike mony as ſoone as we knew he had in his hands any of Bilton's, who had lent him 5000 l. of the ſtates, and Eldred the comiſſioner 1500 l. which Bracy ſaid was at 20 l. in the 100 l. intereſt. You may be pleaſed to aſſure his highneſs, before we had his orders therin, we had done our duty; ſo that I thinke, if all Bracy's eſtate be worth 6500 l. the publike wil be no looſer by him. For my part, I bore my teſtimony againſt the wickedneſs of treſurers lendinge out of the publike money, and that too at intereſt, and ſuch high intereſt too. I thinke ſuch are unworthy of future truſt, if not of preſent puniſhment. I heere Bilton is in ten thouſand pounds upon his owne account; a great ſum for a private man, who lately was worth ſoe little. 'Tis ſaid alſoe that ſom (who none of us thought would have done ſoe) had neere double intereſt: but poſſibly Bracy may ſay ſoe in revenge. I muſt acknowledg with you, I thinke Don and ſir Jhon will make a lovely mixture: ſuch diſparity in the aſſociatinge is an earneſt, that the Lord intends only our trouble, not our ruin. I ſhall on all occaſions give you a conſtant account of all things, which come to the knowledge of,

Edenb. Nov. 20. 55. Sir, your moſt affectionate, moſt faithfull,
and moſt humble ſervant,
BROGHILL.

Glencarne

A. D. 1655. Glencarne never perceiv'd, that his letter from C. S. had bin opened; the major, who knew I had opened it, ſtandinge by all the while.

If any thinge in this letter be worth the communicatinge to my lord Lambert, I beg you doe it from me, with my excuſe for not writinge this poſt to his lordſhip, by reaſon of my not beinge very well.

An intercepted letter.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 695. THAT I am deſirous to heare from you conſtantly, will be noe wonder to you. My affaires here ſhal be noe ſooner in order, but, God willing, I reſolve to be in Ed. I have wrote this without cover, ſince I truſt the bearer, but with no other ſhall ye have a lyne. I have returned you this incloſed to Atholl: it is moſt neceſſary you take occaſion to ſee him, for beleive it is of importance he be preſerved. I ſhall keepe the other paper, while wee meet. This is from

Nov. 20. Your faithfull ſervant,

G. L.

After this, I ſhall deſire yours to me, and likewiſe mine to you ſhall be under the old names.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 679. IN my laſt I gave you an account of our meetinge att Cheſter, off the redineſe and willingneſe I found in the commiſſioners there. The day after I mett with the commiſſioners for the citty and county of Cheſter, and found in them as great a willingneſe as in the other. This day wee mett at Staford, where wee had 18 commiſſioners, and men in whom I am perſwaded his highneſe may very much confide; for truly if in any thinge they were diſatisfyed here, it was becauſe the tax was two litle; but wee have made that progreſe here, that I hope wee ſhal be as forward as any of the reſt of the countyes in one mounths time. Wee have ſent for the moſt of the cavaleirs to meete us here att our next meetinge, ſoe that we ſhall, I hope, be ſhortly over the mony buſineſe. Wee have ſir Robert Sherley, that hath an eſtate in this county; and one Litleton, that's now in the towre, we deſire ſome direction about. There is one thinge, that was forgotten, and that was, I had noe orders for the cittie and county of Litchfeeld. It is a county of itſelfe, and wee have not authoritie to act any thinge there. If you pleaſe to order mr. Scoble to ſend mee orders, and that the commiſſioners for the county may be for the cittie two, it will doe well, for wee can hardly find a corom of honeſt men in that cittie. The commiſſioners here are preſinge to ſend to you, that they may have every one of the orders. The commiſſioners have all ingaged mee to write to you to intreat this favour, that one colonel John Bowyer may not be prickt for ſherife of this county, till colonell Crompton be with you, who intends to waite upon you one ſaterday next, and will then ofer you the reſons of the commiſſioners deſires. I humbly ofer, that for Lancaſhire one mr. Starkey, if hee be named in the liſt: he is an able man, one that will be very watchfull and carefull in his plaſe, and one that hath eſcaped 4 or five times. There is divers perſons att Cheſter priſoners, who were ſent by major Creed. I deſire to know your pleaſure, whether I may take ſecurity of them to deliver themſelves to major general Bery or not. I have noe more, but ſhall put the reſt of the inſtructions in execution with all ſpeed. That's all from

Staford, Nov. 20, 1655. Your honor's faithfull ſervant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

Capt. Backhouſe is now with us.

Major general Kelſey *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 683. THIS day wee had a meeting at Maidſton, in order to the puting of his highneſſe and councell's orders in execution, where mett neare 20 commiſſioners, who all unanimouſly ſeeme to be very hartie and cordiall to the worke, and rejoyce to ſee, that ſuch a checke and diſcouragment is put upon there old enemys, and incouredgment to there friends, who have ſhewed out orders for delinquents to appear before us att our next meeting. I am not able to make a judgment of what wee ſhall be able to raiſe, but if

wee had power to aſeaſs all perſons of 50 l. *per ann.* we ſhould raiſe allmoſt as much more in this countie as now wee ſhall doe, and all our commiſſioners are troubled, that ſoe many ſhould ſcape, as will by that means. I am able at preſent to doe little as to diſarming malignants, till I have put the other buſines in ſome forwardnes. To morrow I intend to goe into Surrey, to meet the gentlemen at Kingſton upon thurſday. I muſt confes the Lord hath given my unbeleiving hart the ly, by voutſafeing unto mee more of his preſence and comfort in thes uncoth imployment, then I could expect. The Lord give mee a hart to anſwer his goodnes towards me, and make me able to anſwer the expectations of his highneſſe and councell, which is all from A. D. 1655.

From Maidſton, Nov. 20, 1655. Your moſt humble ſervant,

THO. KELSEY.

Major general Haynes *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Am hugely aſhamed of my neglect in incloſing the lyſt of perſons I promyſed. Truſting to my clerke to ſeale up the letter, it was omitted; yet I hope this may come as ſoone as my former, haveing given directions for the ſpeeding of it, that if poſſible it may overtake the poſt. Sir Thomas Barnadiſton and a conſiderable number of the gentlemen are come to towne the laſt night. This day their affections wil be tryed, and an account thereof you ſhall have tranſmitted you with the firſt, by, Vol. xxxii. p. 687.

Bury St. Edmonds, Nov. 20. 55. Sir,
ſix in the morne.

your honor's truly humble ſervant,

HE. HAYNES.

The commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth at Bury, *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

THoſe commands ſignified to us by major Haynes, together with the orders and inſtructions for your highneſs and your honourable council, we have this day met to put in execution, in which (by the bleſſing of God) we ſhall uſe our beſt care and diligence as the importance of ſo great an affair requires. We are very clear in our opinions, that this undertaking is not only honourable in itſelf, but alſo the moſt probable and likely means to ſecure the peace and happineſs of this commonwealth, nothing being more equal in our judgments than that thoſe, who by the reſtleſs turbulency of their ſpirits do create new troubles and diſquiet to the commonwealth, ſhould bear the neceſſitated charge thereof themſelves, without bringing a further burthen upon the good and peaceable people of this nation who have a long time born the heat of the day. We acknowledge ourſelves bound to bleſs God, who hath moved your highneſs and council's heart to be thus careful of the ſecurity and eaſe of the good people of this commonwealth, and of thoſe their dear liberties purchaſed with the price of ſo much precious blood and vaſt expence of treaſure. We do pray, that as the Lord hath been pleaſed to make uſe of your highneſs as the inſtrument of our deliverance from that implacable generation of men, ſo that he will be pleas'd further to uſe your highneſs as the inſtrument of our preſervation and further reformation, which ſhall be the daily requeſt of Vol. xxxii. p. 690.

Bury, Nov. 20, 1655. Your highneſs moſt humble ſervants,

Tho. Barnardiſton,	Geo. Barnardiſton,	John Clarke,
Humphry Moſeley,	Fr. Brewſter,	Joſeph Bliſſet,
Hugh Barry,	Sam. Moody,	Jam. Harvey,
Wm. Moyle,	Tho. Chaplin,	Dan. Clenche,
Ro. Dunkon,	Tho. Deye,	Rob. Sparrow,
Rich. Sheppard,	John Fothergill,	Tho. Weſtropp,
Hugh Brewſter,	John Moody,	Edm. Harvey.
James Calthorpe,		

The information of Francis Swan of Clerkenwell pariſh in the county of Middleſex, taken the 20th of November 1655.

THIS informant ſaith, that Henry Fox of Saffron Walden in the county of Eſſex, and Thomas Nittingell of Whittlesford in the county of Cambridge, have been of the late king's party, and ſequeſtered for their delinquency, and yet do remain about the city Vol. xxxii. p. 673.

A. D. 1655. of London, contrary to the late proclamation of his highneſs. And further ſaith, that they are perſons very dangerous to the peace of the commonwealth, and verily believes, they are employed by and keep conſtant correſpondencies with thoſe of that party throughout the nation, and remain here to that very end, in contempt of the aforeſaid proclamation. And this informant likewiſe ſaith, that the afore-named Henry Fox hath ſpoken treaſonable words againſt his highneſs; for the proof whereof this informant refers himſelf to the information annexed; but yet ſaith, that what is in the annexed paper informed, was affirmed in this informant's preſence by the parties, whoſe names are thereto ſubſcribed, to have been ſpoken by the ſaid Henry Fox.

FRANCIS SWAN.

Vol. xxxii. p. 675. THE 4th of June 1655, mr. Allen the younger of Saffron Walden ſpeaking with one Henry Fox about ſome wrongs done him by the ſaid Henry Fox, the ſaid Allen ſaid to the ſaid Henry, that if he did not do him right concerning his goods detained from him by the ſaid Henry Fox, that then he would petition my lord protector; upon which the ſaid Henry Fox replied, what to a brewer's baſtard? Theſe words the ſaid Henry Fox ſpake the day and year above written, which I ſhall be ready to make oath of whenſoever I ſhall be thereto required. In witneſs whereof, I have hereto ſet my hand this 16th of June 1655.

Francis Swan, JOHN ALLEN, jun.
William Swan.

THE 16th of April 1655, Henry Fox being at the houſe of one mr. John Allen the elder of Saffron Walden, the ſaid Henry Fox ſaid in the preſence of mrs. Allen the elder, and mrs. Allen the younger, that his wife had written him a letter from London, to deſire him to come up to London, for ſhe had provided him a place under the lord protector, which he ſaid would be worth to him forty pounds a year; but he would not accept of it, for he ſhould kill him, meaning the lord protector, at one time or other, if he ſhould ſee him. Theſe words he ſpoke the day and year above written, which we are ready to juſtify upon oath, whenever we ſhall be thereto required. In witneſs whereof we have hereto ſet our hand this 16th of June 1655.

Signed in the preſence of
Francis Swan,
William Swan.

The mark ‡ of Fane Allen,
wife to mr. Allen the younger.
The mark of Jane Allen 2 elder.

Mrs. Allen the elder affirms ſhe heard him ſpake the ſame words.

Pels, *the* Dutch *agent at* Dantzick, *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, Dec. 1, 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii. p. 723. SInce my laſt of the 24th of Novemb. writ at Marienburg, the duke of Brandenburg is arrived at Ryſenborgh, where I had audience the 26th of the ſaid month, and did declare unto him the utmoſt of my power, that he might reſt aſſured of the real affection and inclination of your high and mighty lordſhips towards him, and that you would ſincerely, holily, and immutably obſerve, and cauſe to be obſerved, the late defenſive treaty (a) made between him and your high mighty lordſhips. Whereupon the ſaid duke did ſignify with ſufficient demonſtrations, how acceptable and pleaſing ſuch a meſſage was unto him, and deſired that as well myſelf as my father would aſſure likewiſe your high and mighty lordſhips, that he will always, and upon all occaſions, behave himſelf towards your high and mighty lordſhips as a faithful friend, neighbour, and ally. For a further demonſtration he alledged, that notwithſtanding, that the crown of Sweden did all that they could to divert him to break the late alliance made with your high and mighty lordſhips, yet that he had rather expect all enmity from them, than fail in his word given to your high and mighty lordſhips; firmly believing, that your high and mighty lordſhips will contribute the like inclination to him. Afterwards he invited me to dinner, and placed me next to him, where he often remembered the health of your high and mighty lordſhips, wiſhing you all happineſs and proſperity, and confirming to me what he had declared unto me at my audience. The Swedes do preſs towards Thorn with ſtrong forces.

(a) Made 27 July 1655. See Corps Diplom. Vol. 6. par. 2. f. 108.

An

An intercepted letter of ſir G. Rutcliffe *to mr.* Trapps.

Paris, Decemb. 1, 1655. [N. S.]

IT was given out confidently, that mareſchal d'Hocquincourt was agreed with and content to quit his government of Peronne, and the terms of the accord were ſpecified; and this was reported by perſons of quality, but not one word true. And this day we expect he ſhall be denounced traitor in full parliament. So I believe the cardinal's hands are full. The general aſſembly of the clergy here is alſo unſatisfied. Francis either knows nothing, or will not take notice of any thing concerning his journey, though I believe it will certainly hold. I am told he will go away privately. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 727.

I am told, that the prince of Condé is ſtirring; which is the more probable, becauſe he hath a great army, and is like to find but weak oppoſition, for the French army was grown very thin, moſt of their men being either put into garriſons or run away. It is a wonder to hear in Paris, how ready they are to report any ill news of their own ſide: but they ſpeak with great liberty againſt the peace made with the lord protector. One cannot come into any company of any kind, where they do not take the liberty to cenſure it highly.

Sir Charles Coote *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCIE,

IN obedience to your lordſhipp's commands I have ſent an agent to Dublyn for to receive what cloathes and money is to be received in lieu of them for ſeaven companyes of my regiment of foote in this precinct. And have alſoe ſignifyed unto the officers commanding the horſe, your lordſhipp's pleaſure in relation to their ſatisfaction for their cloath, wherewith I hope they will reſt ſatisfyed. In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

Your excellencie was pleaſed to lett me know, that your lordſhipp was informed, that there is a petition carryed up and downe in this precinct to obtaine ſubſcriptions, which reflects upon my lord Fleetwood. I have myſelfe ben very lately in moſt parts in the county of Gallway, and aſſure your lordſhipp, that I heard nothing of any ſuch matter; and therefore your lordſhipp's comands I have written to thoſe I can beſt confide in in all parts of this precinct, to be very inquiſitive after it; and that if they heare of it, to be very carefull to ſeize thereon, and ſend it to me, that I may tranſmitt it to your lordſhipp. I am very confident, that if there be any ſuch thing on foote, I ſhall by thoſe I have imployed about it be advertized concerning it; and humbly beſeech your lordſhipp to beleive, that if any thing of that nature, which ſhould in the leaſt reflect on a perſon of ſoe much honour, ſhould be hatching in theſe parts, I would not be wanting to uſe my utmoſt endeavours for the ſuppreſſion of it, in whoſe hands ſoever it ſhould be found, and return your lordſhipp a faithfull account thereof, and take leave to remaine,

Portumna, Nov. 21, 1655. My lord,

Your excellencie's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

CHA. COOTE.

Major general Haynes *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Received yours of the 20th inſtant, with the encloſed orders of his highneſs and councill, and paper intelligence; for all which I moſt humbly thank you, promyſing to doe my utmoſt in the due execution of thoſe directions ſent, and ſhall carefully tranſmitt them to the commiſſioners of the ſeverall counties, to which I releate. Synce my laſt on tueſday morne, I have mett with a very full appearance of commiſſioners in this county; and they exceeding well reſenting the worke commended to them, and are in a lively proſecution of the ſame, as you'l perceive by the encloſed to his highneſs (drawen by ſir Thomas Barnadiſton) they ſtand engaged to doe. Truly I could not have expected that readyneſs to this worke, as I find in the gentlemen now mett, who have not bin idle, but moſt zealouſly driving their buſyneſs under the third head to ſome iſſue, there being (as you well know) not many delinquents in this county. The orders of his highneſs and councill, with their direction in my lord preſident's letter, hath bin the method hitherto we have proceeded in, and are now glad we are therein thus juſtyfyed. If more of the inſtruc- Vol. xxxii. p. 711.

A. D. 1655. tions could be ſent they would be moſt acceptable. On mounday next I purpoſe for Cambridge, and the next weeke after for Eſſex, whence I hope to make a ſtepp to give his highneſs a further account then now I can. Begging your pardon for theiſe, not being in perfect health at preſent, I remaine, Sir,

Your honour's truly humble ſervant,

Bury Edmunds, weddenſday night,
Nov. 21, 55. 8 at night.

HE. HAYNEES.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxii. p. 715. HAveing received yours, I am bold to give your highnes this account of the buſines, that concernes mr. Powell, if you pleaſe at leaſure to reade it. When I came to Worceſter, I ſent for him, and acquainted him, that your highnes being informed, that they were about ſome deſigne, that tended to put things into diſtraction, I had ſent for him to underſtand the truth of things. He told me, that truely it was farr from him or any of his friends, to deſigne any ſuch thing; and that he ſhould rather ſuffer any death then give way to any ſuch thinge: onely he ſaid, they were about ſigneing a paper to be preſented to your highnes, and their ends in it were theſe two; firſt to ſee, if it would pleaſe God thereby to worke upon your heart (of whom they had a good opinion for godlines) to conſider of thoſe things they offered, and doe ſome thing in it; or ſecondly if not ſoe, then to diſcharge their dutyes by publiſheing their diſatisfactions and deſires, and therein to acqueiſce, and ſoe to make noe further troubles, but follow their occaſions with comfort. I told him the firſt of thoſe, if private, I thought would not have offended; but the ſecond I judged to have the hand of Joab in it, being ſoe like the former practiſes of the enemy, where he met with diſcontented ſpiritts. It would be too large to relate the diſcourſe we had about it; onely one terible thunderbolt he ſeemed to afright me withall: he told me, that my impriſoning of him would give occaſion to the enemy to rejoice, and cauſe the godly to poure forth prayers and teares before the Lord againſt us. To that I anſweared, that I did account it a dreadfull thing to ſtand in the way of the teares and prayers of God's people, when they were duely directed againſt me; but if I were found doeing my duty in the way of providence, and many more then thoſe thouſands he ſpoke of ſhould poure forth their prayers and teares againſt me, I was confident, and could with comfort lift up my head, and truſt that the ſhield of providence and faith ſhould repell thoſe as well as other darts, and they ſhould not hurt me. And here I told him, with what confidence I came forth in this worke, as ſent of God; and that my heart had beene towards thoſe poore people in Wales, and particularly I did expect help and encouragement from him and his people, and did not doubt, but that we ſhould come to a right underſtanding of each other; and I ſhould prove uſefull to them for the obteineing of much good; and that I thought it was his duty to improve me for as much good as he could, though perhaps I might not anſweare all their ends. And indeed I thinke at laſt I began to win uppon him; but to ſhorten this tedious ſtory, upon a promiſe not to meddle with any thing of difference I gave way, that he ſhould preach the Lord's day at Worceſter, where he preach'd very honeſtly and ſoberly four ſermons in four churches, and had many hearers. I afterwards invited him and a juſtice of peace, that was with him, to diner; and after much friendly diſcourſe diſmiſſed him, and ſent him home, upon promiſe to come to me whenever I ſend for him. And he ſaith, he is not ſoe faſtened to his owne opinion, but if I can informe him in any thing, he can recede from his owne judgments. He told me a man, that had an ill name was halfe hanged; but it neither was his purpoſe or practice to preach any thing tending to faction. I was glad, when I received your highnes letter, haveing let him goe before it came. I hope the buſines is not ſoe bad, as it is reported to your highnes. I am haſtening that way, and ſhall uſe my beſt indeavour to begett a right underſtanding in them. I waite upon God's aſſiſtance, and begg your prayers with your pardon for this preſumption in

Your highnes moſt humble ſervant,

Worceſter, Nov. 21, 1655.

JA. BERRY.

Commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth at Huntingdon *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOARBLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 719. ACcording to a ſummons we received from major general Boteler we gave him a meetinge here on monday laſt, and have together with him made ſome proceed-

ings

ings into that part of the work which we conceive requires the firſt diſpatch, viz. the aſſeſſing of the eſtates of the delinquents within this county, becauſe the time of paying the firſt moiety draws very nigh; but by reaſon of the abſence of ſome of thoſe gentlemen we had to do withal, we could not do very much in that particular at this time (nor indeed have we much to do in this little county) but have adjourned to another day, when we ſhall (we hope) complete that buſineſs. In the mean while we could not but ſignify by yourſelf (if you pleaſe to do us that favour) to his highneſs, that we are very apprehenſive of the neceſſity, that was upon his highneſs to conſult the peace and ſecurity of the nation, and do greatly bleſs God, that hath alſo put it into his highneſs's heart ſo well to provide for the glory of God in the ſuppreſſion of profaneneſs, and extirpation of ſcandalous and malignant miniſters and ſchoolmaſters. We might mention our thankfulneſs to God for other good proviſions expreſſed in the ſaid orders and inſtructions; but we will not be over-troubleſom, but ſhall rather beg we may otherwiſe manifeſt our thankfulneſs, by the care and diligence we hope he will give us to put the ſame in effectual execution, beſeeching you to preſent this our ſenſe, together with our humble duties to his highneſs. We humbly take leave and remain, ſir, A. D. 1655.

Hunt. Nov. 21, 1655. Your honour's moſt humble ſervants,

Robert Winter,	B. Cormvaheys,	Abraham Burrell,
Gerv. Fullwood,	John Symcotts,	Stephen Pheſaunt,
Robert Pepys,	Thomas Temple,	John Caſtell.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Am now (through the goodnes of God) come to Wincheſter, and am this morning going to waight of my lord Richard Cromwell and mr. Major, and to excuſe my not accepting the greate civillity offered mee the laſt night by his lordſhipp, who ſent his coach to bring mee to Hurſley; but I being to diſpatch my letters to the comiſſioners, that are to meete on fryday, I was forced to returne the meſſenger with an excuſe. This is only to cover the incloſed certificate, having the conveniency of a poſt, who ſtayes whileſt I wright, and therefore I cannot, as I intended, give you the full accompt how I left affaires in Suſſex, and the particular of the tax ſoe farr as wee proceeded; only you may pleaſe to take notice, that the commiſſioners have appoynted to meete againe at Pettworth on monday the 3d of December, and att Lewis on tueſday the tenth of December. Capt. Freeman reſolving to bee att both the meetings, I hope will helpe on the ſervice much. He was formerly imployed in the ſequeſtrations; and the truth is ſuch men are the fitteſt for this worke. This Goaring is a very troubleſome fellow in the country, and hath beene often at the ſeſſions, but I thinke able to doe little hurt, he is ſuch a kind of a madd heady fellow, and now extreame ſubmiſſive. Hee hath an eſtate of 160 l. *per annum*; and juſt as I was taking horſe at Chicheſter, the meſſenger, that hath him in cuſtody, ſaith, he will make ſome diſcovery, which I deſired mr. Manning, the mayor of Chicheſter, who is one of the comiſſioners, to take from him. Vol. xxxii. p. 797.

Wee thought it our duty to certifie, and to lett you know, what wee could of the man, for I beleeve his highneſs will be petitioned about him. His wife tould us, they are of ſome kinne to mr. Bacon. Sir, I have not elſe att preſent, but to deſire your fervent prayers, that I may yet have further experience of the preſence and goodnes of God in bleſſing mee in this affaire, and to ſubſcribe myſelfe

Your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

Wincheſter, [Nov. 1655.] Wm. Goffe.

Dr. Cheynell was with me att Chicheſter, and ſeemes well pleas'd with this worke; he ſaith that the earle of Northumberland comends his highnes declaration much, and that he hath had particular experience of there refuſing to marry with thoſe who have beene for the parliament; it ſeemes the marqueſs of Hartford brooke of a treaty with him upon that very ſcore, when it was allmoſt finiſhed, which the earl of Northumberland took very ill, as he told dr. Cheynell.

Caillet *to* Barriere *the prince of* Condé's *agent*.

Mons, Dec. 2, 1655.

I Have no other news to tell you at preſent, but that the buſineſs of Peronne is failed, the mareſchal d'Hoquincourt being agreed with the king. Never any buſineſs was ſo near being done as this, for his highneſs was within three miles of the place with ſome troops, Vol. xxxii. p. 741.

A. D. 1655. troops, which the ſaid mareſchal had ſent for to put into the place, which his highneſs conducted himſelf. I will not tell you all that paſt while the buſineſs was in agitation, nor the reaſons, which cauſed it to fail: they would be too long to relate.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Nov. 28, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 633. YEſterday the ſix provinces did name their perſons for the embaſſy, Guelderland the lord of Gendt for Spain; Zealand the lord of Huybert for Sweden; Utrecht the lord of Amerongen for Denmark; Frieſland the lord Vierſſen for Denmark; Overyſſel the lord Yſſelmuyden for Brandenburg; Groningen the lord Yſbrants for Sweden. Thoſe of Holland cannot yet agree. They have promiſed, that on tueſday next they will name theirs. The lord Witſen of Amſterdam named for the embaſſy for Denmark hath excuſed himſelf. The lord Beuningen will in no wiſe go for Sweden, pretending that there is no likelihood of doing any thing with that king; but in effect it is, that by reaſon he hath taken the freedom to ſpeak ſome words to the prejudice of that king, which he fears may have been told him.

Thoſe of Zealand perceiving, that thoſe of Holland will have five in the preſent embaſſy, and that the ordinary embaſſadors in France, England, and reſidents in Sweden and Denmark are of Holland, and by this means having nine of fifteen, have made a complaint and ſerious conteſt againſt this advantage of Holland. It may be to pacify them, that they will yet give them one of their province to the embaſſy into Spain, and ſo three ſhall go into Spain inſtead of two.

Thoſe of Holland having ſeen the day before, that the other provinces had debated the charge of mareſchal de camp, fearing ſome concluſion by plurality, did propoſe yeſterday, that they were ready to enter into conference with the other provinces, to propoſe ſome expedients and proviſoes, which ſhall ſerve to eſtabliſh a good correſpondence and harmony in and between the provinces, to avoid all jealouſy and umbrage, as well at home as abroad. Thereupon they have named the lords Gendt, Barendrecht, De Witt, Veth, Renſwoude, Bootſma, Langen, and Schuylenborch.

Nov. 29.

Thoſe of Zealand have propoſed, that the *chambre mipartie* ought to be admoniſhed to govern themſelves more according to their inſtruction, and not take upon themſelves all manner of cauſes and requeſts, that are made and directed unto them. In the mean time the inſtruction ſpeaks clearly, that they ſhall accept of all cauſes, which they ſhall judge themſelves to belong to the *chambre mipartie*. This comes from the ſuggeſtion of the lord of Crommon, who it ſeems doth not always find his account.

Thoſe of Holland will name their embaſſadors to morrow.

The lord Beuningen will not go for Sweden, ſaying that it will require too much riding on horſeback, but will accept of the charge for Denmark.

To morrow thoſe of Holland are to enter into conference with the other provinces about the buſineſs of mareſchal de camp. We ſhall ſee, whether they will remember in their conference thoſe of Deventer, whom if they abandon, they will ſhew themſelves very mutable.

Dec. 1.

Thoſe of the council of ſtate have been to recommend in the aſſembly there eſtabliſhment of the paſſage-money upon the Meuſe, for which there are ſome that offer to the generality 50000 guilders *per ann.* for the ſpace of 16 years, with ſecurity for the payment of the money. The other provinces have a very great fancy to it, and do deſire it very much, unleſs Spain do likewiſe aboliſh the ſeveral paſſage-monies upon the Meuſe. But Holland doth ſtill continue to oppoſe it; chiefly thoſe of Dort. However thoſe of the council of ſtate are required to give their propoſition in writing. The ſaid council is alſo in labour to produce again ſome buſineſs of retortion againſt thoſe of Limborch, in retortion of that which Spain doth in the country of Outremeuſe.

The miniſters of Denmark have again preſented a memorandum concerning the defraudations of the maſters of ſhips of this ſtate in the country of Norway, which is referred to ſome commiſſioners. Thoſe of Holland have not yet named theirs for the embaſſies. The lord of Gendt being preſident hath propoſed, that they ought to amplify the orders and rules of the embaſſies, which are to be made at preſent; whereupon the rules are to be examined.

As well yeſterday as to day there hath been a conference between the provinces. Thoſe of Holland do ſhew themſelves ready enough to give the charge of mareſchal to prince William, but deſire, that the reſolution of the 18th Aug. 1650 may be aboliſhed; wherein it is ſaid, that one province cannot diſband the troops ſeparately. 2dly, That

they will put out of the publick regiſters all writings made againſt the ſecluſion. 3dly, That they ought to deſiſt from the election of the ſtadtholder of Overyſſel. 4thly, That a mareſchal or general of the militia may not hereafter be ſtadtholder of a province; and that prince William ſhall not pretend to more of the charges of ſtadtholder than thoſe he hath already. 5thly, That he ſwear to the XXXIId article of the treaty made with England. A. D. 1655.

All this is yet but diſcourſe, and nothing is to be ſaid of it before it is ſeen in writing.

They are here in very great fear, that the war with Spain is not a ſerious thing in England; but that the one and the other will be more wiſe.

Dec. 2.

Yet to day there hath been no overture made of the perſons, which Holland will name for the embaſſies; for they do wholly ſpend their time in conference, or the buſineſs of harmony between the provinces, to confer the charge of mareſchal de camp with good correſpondency and unanimity; and it is clearly ſeen, that Holland is as a maid that ſpeaks; or a caſtle that parlies, the chief thing being to make a good underſtanding between them concerning the ſecluſion, wherein Holland will not oblige or engage the other provinces; but however doth deſire, that the other provinces would deſiſt from thoſe oppoſitions, which they have made againſt the lord Beverning. And thus Holland is and will be glad to agree, and hath already quitted and recoiled much from the rigor of ſuch points, as they ſtood upon two days ſince; and in regard there is a likelihood, that the lord Beverning will be alſo employed in one of thoſe embaſſies, it is clearly ſeen, that Holland will defer their nomination till the next week, when Holland will be preſident; and in the mean time the buſineſs of the harmony will be finiſhed: we ſhall ſee whether it will be cœleſtial.

This day hath been made report to the ſtates general of the buſineſs treated on for to make an harmony between the provinces, whereof a project is to be made of a good bigneſs, which they have promiſed to keep ſecret. And although methinks that the other provinces ought not to make great difficulty, yet I underſtand, that they would not conſent to it. The principal point is concerning the ſecluſion, in which Holland doth offer and enlarge itſelf enough, and with much moderation and accommodation. But thoſe, that are for the houſe of Orange and Naſſau, do hold the ſecluſion for a great ſtone of offence. And it ſeems, that they prefer the intereſts of thoſe houſes above all things elſe.

Thoſe of Holland have not yet named theirs for the embaſſies.

The envoy of the prince of Eaſt-frieſland is departed with very little ſatisfaction concerning the accompliſhment of the marriage with the princeſs Henrietta, who hath an averſion to it; for he is a perſon very big and fat, and given to a life (as is ſaid) irregular and vicious.

General Monck *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

ACcording to my promiſe, I have ſent you here incloſed a copy of the cyphers, which were ſent with the letters, the copies of which I incloſed in my laſt. I heare there is an Engliſhman, who came in a ſhippe from beyond ſeas, and was driven in uppon Holly iland, who had ſome letters from Charles Stuart of concernment. I hope I ſhall light uppon him ſoe ſoone as he comes into theſe parts. His name is Elvis, ſonne to major Elvis. I remayne Vol. xxxii. p. 753.

Your very loving freind and ſervant,

Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1655. George Monck.

A letter of intelligence from col. Bamfylde.

Sir,

BY this poſte I have not had any letter from you, nor but tow by any former ſince my arivall here. This is the ſeaventh I have written to you, which I ſhall requeſt you Vol. xxxii. p. 733.

to let mee knowe, if you have received, eſpecially one by the way of 88, 36, 48, 72, 30, 43, 90, 5, ſent the laſte weeke. The king and cardinall came hither the laſte night late, the buſineſs of Peron being fully accomodated, and Condy not beſiedged, nor in danger to be ſoe this winter. The private intelligence which the king received proved falce, and the enemyes drawing up neer the towne, was but the effect of theyr having beaten and purſued

A. D. 1655. purſued the governour's troopes into it. 859 is nowe come hither, with whom I have ſpoaken, but wanted a convenient opportunity to propoſe the mayne buſineſs to him, but ſhall doe it ſoe, as to render you a poſitive account of it by the next poſte; though if what I am informed be true, I doubt my ſucceſs therein, though it bee what I undertooke, will come ſhorte of the expectation you may have of another's endeavours now upon this place; but if the event prove anſwerable, I am ſure I ſhall be very well contented. The buſineſs at the preſent here is concerning the aſſembly of the church, whoe at the beginning of all ſuch ſolemne conventions are to have a maſs, which they call *du St. Eſprit*, performed cheifly by the archbiſhop of Paris or his vicar in his abſence, of which I finde there are nowe tow, one of the king's appointment, the other of the cardinall du Retz. The clergy would have had it done by the later, but the king ſent his countermande, and that they ſhowld defer it to his coming, which has been done, but with great diſguſte. The pope by the laſt expreſs from Rome had left the nomination of the perſon to officiate here in the biſhop's place to the king, not barely out of compliance to him, but as it is likewiſe an advantage to himſelf, and the ſee of Rome, the Gallique church having had ſome privileges to themſelves not abſolutely or immediately dependant on the pope, amongſt which this of the ſeverall biſhops deputing of perſons to officiate in theyr abſence has been held as one of the cheif, it not being juſtifiable in the king (*ſalvo jure divino*) in theyr accounte, to eſtabliſh one by the civile power, deſires the pope's ſanction; he to invalidate the ancient priviledges of the French church, and to reaſume a longe ſince worne out power, finding the court of his ſide, conſents to the king's deſire, who has nominated the biſhop of Meiux, the lord chancellour's brother, but the church refuſe it as an intrenchment of the pope upon theyr priviledges. The generall oppinion is, that this will produce ſome very great matter; but one of the moſte knowing tells me 'twill be accomodated very ſpeedily, and I have very particular reaſon to believe ſome part of it a jugle to amuſe,

pope Maz. o f the b i ſ h o p s

betwixt 852, 847 and ſome 99, 5, 61, 21, 755, 18, 42, 20, 26, 8, 62, 82, 55. I have ſpoaken concerning the 686 of 916, which I thinke is not ſoe difficulte as to be meri-

have liberty t o

torious, for I am told he deſires himſelfe to 420, 504, 37, 35, 9, 48, 24, 428 him-

communicate protect. not fitt f o r p

ſelfe for a tyme to 190 ſomething from 826. which is 554, 385, 33, 50, 66, 62,

a p e r r e t u r n a g a i n

12, 11, 32, 66, and to 64, 30, 74, 72, 36, 46, 17, 44 12, 42, 56 ſpeedily. I had this from ſoe good a hand, that I dare confidently affirme it came from himſelfe. 839

C o w l y you

has tolde a frend of mine, that 7, 50, 73, 41, 39, 58 ſhall apply to 820, and pretend

t o f e r v e your ſecure free h i m ſelf

74, 61, 20, 32, 36, 72, 92 821 intereſt, to 712 and 369, 26, 59, 49, 714. I be-

I t t a l i a n

leive there will ſhortly a fooliſh knaviſh 31, 37, 74, 19, 41, 42, 12, 52 come from hence to you ſhortly with the pretence of ſome great undertaking; you may make uſe of what he ſays, if it ſeem reaſonable; but I thinke he is neither to be truſted, nor to knowe that you have any thowghts of what he propoſes, thowgh you ſhowlde finde weight in it, for he is both a light and an ill man. I hope you will forgive me for ſaying this, ſince it may be to much to a diſcreet and cautious perſon. I ſhall give you the reaſons of this, and advertiſe you of divers other things by the next, which I have not tyme for by this, having been entertayned a little to longe to day by other affayrs. Here is a ſtronge report and conſequently beleived, that all the Engliſh are cut in peices at Jamaica, and 12 ſhips taken. I ſhoulde be glad to knowe the verity of it from you. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble and moſte

Paris, the { Dec. 2 / Nov. 22 } 1655. faithfull ſervant,

For mr. Adrian Corſellis theiſe.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 759. SOM weeks ſince I ſent you the letters of one Metham writ me from Rom, a gentleman that accompanyed mr. Bayly out of England thither, and can beſt giv an account of his proceedings. He is now com to town to tak paſſage for Portugal. I hav had much diſcours with him; he profeſſes himſelf a good ſubject to this government, and a faithful ſervant to you, and pretends to wryt you ſo much himſelf. He has lyk-

wiſe deſired me to recommend his ſervis unto you, that if you pleas to imploy him in any part of Itally, he would do you faithful ſervice. I told him I durſt not do any ſuch thing; you uſed to be very wary whom you imployed, and mak chois your ſelf of your own ſervants. Indeed the gentleman is very underſtanding and diſcreet, and I am confident capable of any imployment in thes parts, only he is a papiſt, and has had al his education from the Ingliſh colledge of jeſuits in Rom. Wherefore he may hapilly be the fitter for your ſervis in that place, if the ſcope of it be what you formerly imparted unto me, that is, to dyv into all their ſecrett councels and acquaint you therewith, wherin he truſts you, and not you him, with any thing. He has been bred at Rom from a chyld with the jeſuits, and intends to mak himſelf a cardinal's ſecretary, which wil be a hanſom way to com to the knoledge of what you deſyre. This I wryt you, I diſcourſe not with him of any thing tending herunto, that Holſtain, of whom I wryt you laſt week my opinion is, he wil be a very fitt man (if he proceeds cardinal) to make your pentioner, becaus he is a great enemy to the government of Ingland, and ſpares not to publiſh and envey againſt it often in his ordinary diſcourſe; if ſuch an one wil be true, he is able to do you more and better ſervis then another more moderat man; but thes cardinals wil expect a good round pention of at leſt 2000 piſtols a year, which wil be dollers 7000. If I can do you any ſervis herein, be pleſed to reſt aſſured of my readines therein. A. D. 1655.

The great duk's court is now at Piſa, within a dozen miles of this place, and within a month it wil be here; they ar al very ſad that his hyhnes the protector made peace with France, and war with Spayn. Our merchants ſhips ar in a very bad condition in paſſing the Streits mouth, but this not unknown unto you. I hope a remedy wil be ſpedely applyed. The queen of Sweden is not yet at Rom. The pope this laſt week ſent to al the merchants in Rom, to know what the queen had amongſt um, but fynding non, he was very melancolly. He is afraid ſhe wil prov too chargable a gueſt: he has deſyned to ſpend fyv hundred thouſand crownes on her intertainment, but not out of his own purſe, for he has alredy raiſed taxes on the piple to pay it. The Turks ſhips of war at Tripoly ar very ſtrong, and do much miſchif. When a fleete is deſyned for the Streits, pray tak ſom order, that a peace may be made with them. Wherin I may ſerv you, pray command,

Leg. Dec. 3, 1655. [N. S.]

Right honorable,

Your moſt faithful ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Inclos'd in the preceding.

OUT of England you have the news more directly, though I hope in a fortnight I may have ſome particulers thence to ſend you, which others will not put to paper. Where the king is, few know, and none will by pen make knowne; they fear and look for him in England. The Scotts are anew raiſing of forces in the highlands, and Monke in the low providing to oppoſe them. The Duch are very timerous, they have done ill to conclude their peace with Cromwell, ſince their agent writes of high and generall diſcontents upon the laſt parliament (as it is called) diſſolving. Vol. xxxii. p. 763.

Copy of a letter writt hether from Holland this week.

James Allin *to major general* Skippon.

MUCH HONOR'D,

SInce my laſt, being the 16th of September, wherein I writt to you of col. Rogers returne out of France from the lord Garrat and of his being at Collen, I have not hard ani thing worth the acquainteing you withall; but lately having had ſome knowledge of a greate meeting that has been at Antwerp by the lord of Newcaſtell, where has bin the king's ſecretarie with above twentie more of qualliti and divers others, and the king is expected to bee there and at Bruſſells very ſhortly. They have ſome new deſigne in hand, for now at Middleboro is divers of them, that ſtayes only for the wind to bring them for England. Being now my ſelfe at Middelboro have ſeene divers of them, but know but three of them, which is colonel Price, and one Boſton, and one Clepſtone, who was ſent for Ierland in the year 1651, to rayes ſome comotions, as he had commiſſion for; and at the ſame time came one Fitch for England, and one Williams for Wales for the ſame purpoſe, as I did informe the lord St. John's and the lord Strickland, being then at the Haage. I have youſed my beſt endeavour both with Boſton, and Clepſtone, to have gained ſomething of theire deſigne, not ſparing ſome coſt to keepe them and ſome others of them company, but cannot atayne to any ſertaynetye to adviſe you of as yet; but ſome times by flaſhes they will vent out vile language, which makes mi mind much troubbelled to heare, not knowing how to help it, and they often drink divers lords and knights healths by Vol. xxxii. p. 755.

A. D. 1655. ſeverall names they have for them; but I do perceive there is one lord come, they call Crawfford, home they much depend uppon. I ſhall doe my beſt to get ſome farther knowledg, and if I can, I ſhall not fayle to aquaint your lordſhip with it. Soe beſeeching God to protect his highnes and your ſelfe from all your enemyes, for heare is a greate manie of them, ſoe he reſts, that is,

Middleboro, Dec. 3. new ſtile, 1655. Your moſt humbel and faithfull ſervant to command,

JAMES ALLIN.

The ſuperſcription,
To the moſt honored major generall Skippon at his houſe in Black-friers, or at Whitehall in London.

Major general Kelſey *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

DEAR SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 765. YEſterday wee had a meetting att this place, where wee had before us divers perſons, whome wee had ſomoned to apeare. Among the reſt was the earle of Southhampton, whoe pleads his articles, and was very ſtout, and would give us noe perticular of his eſtate, weareuppon wee did confine him for diſobeying our orders; but att laſt he complyed, but afterwards I demaunded ſecuritie, according to my inſtructions, which he peremptorily refuſed, whereuppon I have ſecured him; only his mother lying very ill, and himſelf not well, I lett him goe home to his owne houſe, which is within three miles of this place. Sir, wee have many others, that refuſe to give in ſecuritie, which I have ſecured alſoe. Sir, I make bold to trouble you in this buſines, becauſe I have noe priſon to put them in; eſpecially I would deſire you to adviſe mee what I ſhall doe with the earle of Southhampton. Sir, I find in my inſtructions that only perſons, that have beene in arms, or are dangerous, are to give in bonds; and yett I perceive it's intended, that all perſons of the partee ſhould doe it. I would deſire you, that you would give mee your opinion in that alſoe. Sir, I pray favor me with a line or to this night or in the morning; which is all but that I am, ſir,

Kingſton, Nov. 23, 1655. Your moſt humble ſervant,

THO. KELSEY.

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 777. AT my returne from Huntingdon, I received your honor's of the 21ſt inſtant, which came very opertunely to my hands, being to go the next day to a ſecond meeting of the commiſſioners for this county at Kettering, at which we made the much better diſpatch, being reſolved both by yours and my lord preſident's letter, that we were taken off from the trouble of hearing and examining conveyances and pretended incumbrances upon delinquents eſtates. The objection of the commiſſioners of Surrey, which you both mention, and reſolve alſoe, was once ſtated among us at our firſt meeting, but ſoone anſwered in one of the explanatory heads. I moſt humbly thanke you for your aſſiſtance to mr. Watts, whome I had not been ſoe bould to have troubled your honor withall, but that I had more then ordinary knowledge of his godlines, and a more then ordinary ſenſe of the neede of ſuch a man in that place. I hope you will give me leave now and then to trouble you in ſuch a caſe. It ſhall not be often, I aſſure you. I beſeech you, ſir, give me leave to minde you with what a caution I recommended mr. Maunſell of this countrey to you for high ſherriffe; for really if it ſhould prove a charge to him, I would not have done it for 500 l. though he hath a competent eſtate, yet an extraordinary charge of children, and is in debt beſides. I do underſtand, that mr. Robinſon, one of the three you had prickt before, is a gentleman (though ſomewhat ſparkiſh) of good affections to the preſent government, which I could not ſay before, having neither perſonall knowledge of him, nor made any enquiry after him. But in as much as I underſtand by ſir George Pickering, that it's like yet to be ſome charge to him, that is ſherriffe, I beſeech you with all importunity to excuſe mr. Maunſell, otherwiſe not; and yet if it were come to ſtanding ſherriffs, and the charge wholly taken off, I ſhould commend, (if it were required) a much fitter man then mr. Maunſell alſo, though in reſpect of his affections to his highneſs, he deſerves exceedingly. The incloſed I am deſired to preſent to you, and you are by all the ſubſcribers humbly entreated to preſent the effect of it to his highneſs and councill. I had need trouble you no more, but let me add, that I am

Oundell, Nov. 24, 1655. Your honor's greatly oblieged and very faithfull ſervant,

WM. BOTELER.

I am going into Rutland on monday.

Major

Major general Boteler, *and the commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth in* Northamptonſhire, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

IN obedience to the orders and inſtructions we have lately received from his highneſs and council, we have made what progreſs we could in aſſeſſing the eſtates of delinquents within this county, and will diligently attend that buſineſs till we have finiſhed the ſame; and we cannot but acknowledge his highneſs ſingular juſtice and wiſdom in ſecuring the peace of this commonwealth, at the charge of thoſe who have been unwearied in contriving the ſubverſion of the ſame, and from whoſe rage and malice we cannot ſee how we could have been otherwiſe ſecured. Neither are we inſenſible of the great care of his highneſs and council in preſcribing other excellent means and rules for the ſuppreſſing of all profaneneſs and encouraging of goodneſs, and the profeſſors thereof, and do moſt humbly beſeech your honour to preſent our ſenſe thereof to his highneſs and council, as alſo to aſſure them we ſhall (through help of him that enables weak inſtruments) lay out ourſelves to the utmoſt in the execution of them all, as we ſhall have opportunity. We remain

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 773.

Kettering, Nov. 23, 1655. Your honour's moſt humble ſervants,

Wm. Boteler,	Tho. Brooke,	George Needham,
Alex. Blake,	John Maunſell,	Wm. Ward,
John Spicer,	John Browne,	Rich. Pinkard.

We could (upon ſeveral conſiderations had amongſt ourſelves) offer to his highneſs and council the aſſeſſing of the eſtates of all perſons (under the qualifications contained in the inſtructions) who have 20 l. *per ann.* real eſtate, or 300 l. perſonal eſtate, many of that degree being as dangerous and diſaffected to the preſent government as thoſe of higher quality: beſides it would add conſiderably towards the maintenance of the militia forces, which with us falls ſhort of our expectations.

Mr. W. Swyft, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Left mr. Rolt by his directions the 11th inſtant with the king of Sweden at Czerwinſko, a town of Mazovia in Poland, his majeſtie being then upon his march towards Pruſſia, having allready ſubdued the greater and leſſer Poland, mr. Fenwick being with mee. The chiefe reaſons of his diſpatching mee (as I was informed) were to cauſe the encloſed ſafely to bee conveyed to your hands, to waite your commands att Hamburgh for my returne to mr. Rolt, if my lord protector or your ſelfe ſhall be pleaſed ſoe to appoynt, and to bring off waggons and men, which were formerly hired at Stetin, and have continued with the envoye upon his charges till my departure from him. He had his firſt audience, and delivered the treaty tueſday the fifth inſtant, ſince when much reſpect hath been confer'd upon him by the king and courtiers. Hee would willingly returne to his highnes, if he might receive directions to that purpoſe; but hee hath not heard any thing from England by letter ſince yours of the 10th of Auguſt laſt, which diſcontents him very much, hee having writt many letters to his highnes and your ſelfe, ſometimes twice a weeke; but hee believes the extravagancies of the warrs hath rob'd him of ſuch favours as are your letters. I came into this towne an houre ſince, and the poſt immediately muſt have my pacquet; ſoe that I cannot write more or better, leaſt I bee too late. I take time only to profeſſe my ſelf, what really I am

Vol. xxxii. p. 783.

Stetin, Nov. 24, 1655. [N. S.] Your honor's moſt obedient and faithfull ſervant,

WM. SWIFT.

As I was ſealing this paper a pacquet came from Hamburgh directed to mr. Rolt. I will convey it as ſpedily and ſecurely as may bee, having ſome hopes, that your honor's letters may be under the cover.

A letter from Stetin.

MY LORD,

I Poſtpone for this time all news of leſs moment, to inform your lordſhip of what I think to be the moſt important. This moment, it being eight o'clock at night, I come from my ordinary, where I found at table a certain colonel, whoſe name I as yet do not know, he being arrived here in the evening. He has brought with him ſeverall let-

Vol. xxxii. p. 831.

A. D. 1655. ters to the lords Legaet, count Steenbock, and Lelyſtrom of the regency here, from the king and other noblemen of the Swediſh camp, of the contents whereof, I hope without doubt to learn ſomething againſt next poſt. This gentlemen has related at table in the preſence of the count Forbus, who arrived here the day before yeſterday from Roſtoch, monſieur Horne, and the whole company, that it was this day fortnight, ſince the king of Sweden decamp'd from Warſaw marching towards Thorn; that he parted from his majeſty fifteen miles from the ſaid city, and arrived yeſterday was ſennight at Thorn; where he had found nothing but the uſual garriſon, conſiſting in 3 or 400 men, without having taken the leaſt re-inforcement of the elector of Brandenburgh. The friday he ſtaid there, and ſet out from thence this day ſennight. The ſecretary of the Engliſh envoy mr. Rolt, who had rode with him about two miles, had been obliged to go back again, having forgotten ſome papers; but came back to him again in the evening at the inn, and told him, that he entering the city had found every body in arms, becauſe of the arrival of the Swediſh army; that there was a great conſternation among the people. The ſaid colonel doth poſitively believe, that the ſame were the avant-guard, and that the king arrived before the ſaid town with all his forces to morrow will be ſennight. Dobreſinſky the envoy of the elector of Brandenburg ſet out with him at the ſame time from the king, who had received no other anſwer from his majeſty, but to tell the elector of Brandenburgh, that he would do well to trouble himſelf only about his own Pruſſia; but in caſe he would needs take the party of the king of Poland his country and places, that in what place thereof he ſhould find him, he would treat him like an enemy, and knock him on the head; theſe are near the very words of the colonel. The elector, as to his perſon, was at that time at Marienwerder, and had cauſed his army to draw back a little, as I mentioned in my laſt preceeding letter.

Count Magnus de la Gardie, at the time when he ſet out from the king's army, was not two days march from his majeſty, who would be now doubtleſs with him: he would have defeated four regiments of the count of Waldeck, if he had not received contrary orders from the king.

The dyet at Warſaw is not yet begun. It was a Greek biſhop, and not Schimilmiſky himſelf, who has treated with the high chancellor Oxenſtern, in the name of the Coſſacks: there are three thouſand of them with the king, and the reſt at his diſpoſal. This is what I for this time can acquaint your lordſhip of, as the ſureſt tidings from thoſe parts. Next poſt I ſhall have more knowledge of every thing. I had finiſh'd already a letter, but kept it back, to hear matters more exactly. I know perfectly what troops the emperor raiſes, and next poſt I will ſend the names of all the colonels and regiments. The time forbids to write more, it being now 9 o'clock, and the poſt goes out. I remain with all my heart,

Stettin, Decemb. 4, 1655. [N. S.] My lord,

Your lordſhip's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii. p. 859. ON the firſt inſtant, my ſon acquainted your high mightineſſes moſt humbly of his return, whereby, as likewiſe by his laſt, your high mightineſſes will have obſerved the good intention, which his electoral highneſs of Brandenburg has had, to protect and defend the whole dutchy to the utmoſt according to the treaty concluded with the ſtates of Pruſſia. But whereas the cities Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzick do as yet remain irreſolute and obſtinate, to take in electoral troops, and put themſelves under his protection, or to declare themſelves further, it has now happened, that the Swediſh army lies before Thorn, and will apparently make themſelves ſoon maſters thereof: part of the ſaid army conſiſting chiefly in Poliſh quartian troop, have made a further inrode into Pruſſia, and ſuddenly taken the town of Straeſberg. On the other hand the elector's artillery, and moſt of his army, lay in and about Marienburg. His electoral highneſs with a ſmall retinue has made a tour to Koningſberg by poſt, whither the elector's conſort is ſet out this day, being treated here three days by the magiſtrates. It is ſaid, that the king of Sweden has made again ſome other more equitable propoſals of agreement; and that his electoral highneſs in conſideration of the ſmall confidence of the towns, is reſolved to accept of the ſame; however I hardly can take this for credible, time muſt reveal it.

Dantz. Decemb. 4, 1655. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

P. PELS.

Mr.

Mr. W. Pierrepoint *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Heare my brother the earle of Kingſton is by ſome conceived to bee within the inſtructions to be putt in the liſt to pay a tenth part of his eſtate, and enter into bonds as others. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 789.

You know his delivering to my lord preſident of the councell the privie ſeales ſent to him, and the circumſtances of his ſoe doeing, which are made knowne to my lord preſident, doe manifeſt his integrity and good affections, and I know you believe what I have ſayd to you of him.

I moſt humbly beſeech your aſſiſtance, that his integrity may be ſoe declared as none may conceive him to bee within any inſtructions concerning delinquents to be putt in the liſt. Your love to juſtice and to inocency I know will move you to doe this, and your frendſhip to my brother herein ſhall ever bee acknowledged by

Nov. 24, 1655. Your moſt affectionate frend and ſervant,

WM. PIERREPOINT.

I have written the like letter to my lord preſident.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Am bold ſtill to trouble you with what progreſſe I make in my buſines. Yeſterday the gentlemen of this county mett here, and with much readines, and (indeed I thinke) joy began to put my lord's orders and inſtructions in execution, and I hope will carry on their buſines vigourouſly. Some that have ſeemed diſatisfyed, and have declined action formerly, have now declared their hopes of good by this diſpenſation, and are reſolved to aſſiſt in this worke, and are perſwaded it will bring forth ſome deſireable reformation. I have here alſoe taken engagements for divers of the cavalliers, and ſome that are peeviſh I have beene pettiſh withall, and reſolve they ſhall lye by it till the heate is allayed. I mett with (as a priſoner here) coll. Birch, who hath applied himſelfe to me as to a little king, that could redreſſe every grievance. I confeſſe upon examination of the buſines, though there were ſome ground of jealouſy, yet I cannot ſee any great reaſon he ſhould now be kept in reſtraint. It is true, the man is popular in theſe parts, and he loves to be ſoe. He is taken for a great wit, and guilty of ſome honeſty, and upon that account able to doe hurt, if he have a mind to it; but he profeſſeth deſire of peace and ſettlement, and ſaith he is for the ſame things that we are, but could have beene glad to have them in annother way; but ſeeing the time is not yet for it, nor we fit for it, he thinks we had better have it as it is, then make diſturbance. And trully I thinke it were an eaſy matter to gaine him, if he be worth getting; but not to trouble you with my thoughts, I ſhall tell you of my actions. I have deſired the governour (whoſe priſoner he is) to give him liberty to be at his owne houſe upon his promiſe to appeare, when he ſhal be called for; and becauſe I heare my lord and the councill have been acquainted with his caſe, I told him, I could doe noe more, till I have received inſtructions from his highnes; which I intreate you to procure and ſend me. I am intended on monday, God willing, to goe to Ludlow, where I ſhall have a daye's worke in that unrully towne; and from thence to Sallop, and ſoe into Wales, if this ſnowy weather leave the wayes paſſable. I have inquired of the perſons nominated for ſhreifes in this county, and find that none of thoſe named are like to doe you any ſervice. There is one . . . which I am informed by collonel Rogers, is the only man for that worke. As I get into the other countys, I ſhall give you account of the reſt. I want extreamly ſome more of the printed inſtructions and orders, which I intreate you to ſend me, as ſoon as can be. I pray preſent my moſt humble ſervice and duty to my lord, and tell him, that though my buſines be toyleſome and tedious to me, and indeed ſomewhat chargeable, yet I ſhall goe on with comfort and confidence, hoping for the aſſiſtance of God and his highneſs acceptation, which with the ſucceſſe of the worke will be a ſufficient recompence to Vol. xxxii. p. 793.

Hereford, Nov. 24, 1655. Your moſt reall friend to ſerve you,

JA. BERRY.

I am forced to unſeall my letter to tell you, that money is demaunded of me for the letters, that my lord and your ſelfe ſend me; and the poſt-maſter of Worceſter tells me, that he is forced to pay it out of his own purſe, it being charged in the office. If I muſt needs pay for ſuch packetts, I pray forbeare to ſend to me, for I cannot afford it; and my lord promiſed I ſhould be poſt free. I pay for all my owne private letters; but truly for publique packetts I muſt beg excuſe.

This incloſed came this morning from the poſt-maſter in Worcheſter.

The commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth in the county of Lincoln, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 801.

BY the inſtructions we lately received from the council, we find our ſelves impowered to act only within the county of Lincoln, from the which this city is altogether diſtinct, having a county thereunto particularly belonging: we therefore deſire another of theſe printed orders and inſtructions to be ſigned by the clerk to the council, enabling us to put their orders in execution within the county of Lincoln, city of Lincoln, and county of the ſame, there being ſeveral delinquents in this city, with whom (as we continue) we are not yet authorized to meddle, but within the county we have ſo far proceeded, as that we have already ſummoned threeſcore of the moſt conſiderable delinquents, and charged the tax on ſeveral of them; yet ſome objections we meet withal, in which the orders and inſtructions ſeem not ſo clear unto us, as to enable us therein to give a poſitive reſolve. We therefore addreſs our ſelves to you, that by your means we may from his highneſs, or the council, receive directions in theſe our following doubts.

1. Whether we be to tax the eſtates of delinquents as now we find them, or to look back to the firſt of November 1653, (the third inſtruction ſeeming to us to direct ſo much, though not mentioned in the third head of the orders) and ſo take thoſe lands in whoſe hands ſoever we find them, though really ſold, or otherwiſe charged ſince the day aforeſaid; or whether we are only to certify the ſame.

2dly, Whether in our valuing their eſtates the monthly aſſeſſments be not to be deducted, and they to be charged for their true and clear revenue.

3dly, It is the doubt of ſome of the commiſſioners, whether if any perſon taxed have 1500 l. perſonal eſtate, and under 100 l. *per ann.* in land, the ſaid 1500 l. be to be charged with 100 l. in money, or with ten pounds a year, after the rate of one hundred pounds a year in land.

Sir, the reſolve of theſe doubts will much unite us in judgment as to the carrying on of this worke, and very much expedite our diſpatch thereof: we therefore intreat your endeavours to procure a ſpeedy anſwer to theſe, and the contents of our former letters, and to excuſe this trouble proceeding from the care of,

Sir, your reall and affectionate friends to ſerve you,

Lincoln, Nov. 24, 1655.

Fran. Clinton, Ro. Yerburgh,
Wm. Thompſon, Theo. Hartt.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 809.

I Have already given you an account of my comeing hither on tueſday laſt by a letter ſent you on wedenſday, which I hope you have received. I ſpent that day with my lord Richard, and mr. Major (from whom I have received very much kindenes) and upon advice with them I added ſeverall commiſſioners to thoſe formerly ordered by the counſell; ſome of which, together with mr. Muſpratt (named by captain Pitman) having bin formerly imployed in the ſequeſtrations, will bee of very good uſe unto this ſervice.

When I came to my inne on wedneſday night, I mett with colonell Norton there, unto whom I communicated the orders and inſtructions from his highnes and the council, and had ſome diſcourſe with him; whereupon hee having a few ſcruples, which I thought were eaſy to bee anſwered; but our concluſion was, that he muſt conſider, ſince which tyme he hath been with my lord Richard and mr. Major, by whom I doubt not but you will more fully underſtand his ſpirit as to this worke, as alſo by his owne letter, which I herewith ſend you, part of which I made ſome uſe of amongſt the reſt of the commiſſioners, who doe not yet take notice of his being unfree to act.

I ſpent thurſday with the officers of the militia troopes, who ſeemed to bee very well ſatisfyed with affaires, and I hope very fitt for the imployments with which they are intruſted. I perceive money is erneſtly expected by the ſoldiers, and I hope care will be taken in that behalfe with all poſſible ſpeed; for till we be in a capacity to give them ſixe months pay, I cannot judge it convenient to draw them to a muſter. The officers tell mee, the country beginns to jeare the ſoldiers, telling them they are but cheated, and muſt never expect any pay; but they ſay that ſhall not diſcorage them from their duty.

On friday the commiſſioners mett according to appointment, there being preſent major Huſbands, major Bull, mr. Bettſworth, Jacob Legar, captain Pitman, captain Dunche, mr. Wroth, mr. Hayes, mr. Cobb, mr. Rigg, major Hooker, mr. Muſpratt, and my ſelf, in all whom there hath appeared a very great readines to act in this buſines, ſome teſtimony

teſtimony whereof they have given under their hands in the cloſe of a certificate herewith A. D. 1655.
ſent, which they were willing to have done in a more ample addreſſe to his highnes, but that wee were rather deſireous to improve our tyme in doeing the worke then in promiſing to doe it. Wee have choſen our officers, and made a liſt of ſome 20 or 30 delinquents, ſome of which wee have ſummoned to appeare before us on tueſday next, and to bring with them the yearly valew of their eſtates in this county, of which alſo wee ſhall endeavour, as well as wee can, to inform our ſelves in the meane tyme.

Some of the commiſſioners ſay, that the marques of Wincheſter hath a very great eſtate, which though it bee purchaſed in the name of my lord Strickland and other truſtees, yet they conceive it is for the marqueſs his uſe, and therefore taxable: a word of advice would be very ſeaſonable as to that point. The commiſſioners here, as in other places, are very deſireous to have copies of the orders and inſtructions; and truly I could wiſh they were made publick. I thinke the mayne objection againſt it is, that the commiſſioners are not ſetled in many counties, and therfore I humbly offer whether the orders might not bee printed without the names of the commiſſioners. I humbly conceive the publiſhing of the orders would doe a great part of our work; for wee ſhould then have much more information concerning delinquents and their eſtates, and the malignant chaplins would bee diſcharged from their entertayners, and all ejected miniſters ſilenced, and the cavaleers were eaſily diſarmed by the major generals, there being penalties in all theſe caſes appointed by the ſaid orders. And if it ſhall bee thought fitt to publiſh them the next week, it will come forth before the firſt day of December, after which day the commiſſioners for the ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth may not only take away the armes of ſuch as have bin of the late king's party, but alſo impriſon their perſons for three monthes.

I have here incloſed ſent you a particular (ſo farr as wee have yet proceeded) of the taxe in Suſſex, wherein if wee have bin too ſhort, ether with ſir William Morley or any other, it was becauſe wee wanted better information: wee may go higher when wee have cleare grounds ſo to doe; wee thought it beſt to bee doing ſomething for the preſent, for it will coſt very much tyme and charge to come to an exact knowledge of mens eſtates.

I received yours of the 21ſt inſtant, with the letter from the counſell, and additional inſtruction from his highnes and the counſell, which I ſhall communicate to the commiſſioners as there is occaſion. I could wiſh when any thing is ordered for the commiſſioners in the county, it might bee directed not only to my ſelfe but to the reſt of the commiſſioners.

I have received many outward civilities from the gentlemen in and about this citty, and I hope the Lord will bleſſe the ſincere indevours of thoſe that labour in his good work, in which I have hitherto had ſome incouragement.

Wincheſter, Nov. 24, 1655. Sir, I am
Your moſt affectionate freind and humble ſervant,
WM. GOFFE.

I heartily thank you for your intelligence.

The names of the commiſſioners for this county, as I have now ſettled them, is allſoe included.

Inclos'd in the preceding.

Col. R. Norton *to major general* Goffe.

SIR,

I Am ſorry I am not able to waite on you at this time. I came ſoe late home laſt night from mr. Major's, looſeing my way in the night on the downes, that I was not able to riſe early this morning to have waited on you, which I intended to have done, though I could not have ſtayed, in regard of my goeing preſently towards London; for beſides that I am ſommoned thither to be there on monday night, I have a kinſwoman, that I feare is in great diſtreſſe, that depends wholly on my helpe. I wiſh you proſperity in ſoe good a worke, as ſecuring the peace of the country, which we ſhall all have reaſon to be thankfull for. Could my preſence be of any advantadge, I ſhould venter to diſapoint other expectations; but in this worke I ſee noe need of intereſt; though I have but litle, yet if it were needfull, I ſhould imploy what I have. My being there, and not ſtaying, would doe more hurt then good; therfore I have the rather reſolved on this way. I have noe more to ſay, but that I am

Vol. xxxii. p. 769.

Alsford, Nov. 23, 1655. Your reſpectfull frend to ſerve you,
RICHARD NORTON.

For my worthy frend collonell Goffe at the checquer at Winchester, theſe.

To his highneſs the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *&c. and the right honourable his council ſitting at* Whitehall.

THE commiſſioners for the town and county of Southampton, appointed to put in execution the orders of his highneſs and the council for ſecuring the peace of

Vol. xxxii. p. 817.

A. D. 1655. of the commonwealth do humbly certify, that upon debate of the firſt head of the ſaid orders, we find there are within this county ſeveral perſons that have eſtates, who were in the laſt inſurrection, which eſtates, by the ſaid orders and inſtructions relating thereunto, we are directed to ſecure and ſequeſter for the uſe of the commonwealth.

That there hath been commiſſions of enquiry directed to ſeveral gentlemen of this county, iſſued as we conceive from the exchequer, by virtue whereof the ſaid eſtates are already ſeized for the uſe of his highneſs the lord protector, and returns made into the exchequer. It is therefore humbly prayed, that his highneſs and the council will be pleaſed to direct how we ſhall proceed in ſuch caſes, that there may be no claſhing between us and the other commiſſioners appointed from the exchequer, which directions ſhall be readily obſerved by us the ſaid commiſſioners, who are moſt willing to afford our utmoſt aſſiſtance in this ſo juſt and neceſſary a work.

Wincheſter, Nov. 24, 1655.

Jo. Dunche, William Goffe,
Ar. Huſband, R. Cobbe,
Jo. Pitman, Samuel Bull,
J. Betteſworth, Edmund Rigge,
Edward Hooker, Robert Worth,
Thomas Muſpratt, Jacob Legayr.

The tax laid upon ſome delinquents in Suſſex *as follows.*

	Value of the eſtate per ann.		Taxed per annum. L.
Vol. xxxii. p. 813. SIR William Morley of Boſgrave,	1500	By his own conſent,	150
Mr. Robert Exton of Chicheſter,	0100	By his own conſent,	010
Mr. Coldham of Stedham,	0150	By general information,	015
Sir Edward Ford of Hartin,	0700	By general information,	070
George Gunter of Rackton,	0100	By his own conſent,	010
Sir Garret of Kemp of Slinden,	1000	By general information,	100
Lord Lumley of Stanſtead,	1200	By general information,	120
Sir Robert Anderſon of Chiche,	0200	By his own conſent,	020
Mr. Sandam of Chicheſter,	0100	By his own conſent,	010
Mr. Ruſten of Ernley,	0100	By his own conſent,	010
Capt. May of Lavant,	0400	By his own conſent,	040
Mr. Caroll of Hartin,	2500	By general information,	250
Mr. John Lewkner of Weſden,	0700	By his own conſent,	070
Mrs. Dooble of Midhurſt,	0700	By general information,	070
William Goble of Graffen,	0100	By general information,	010
Mr. Walter Buckland of Tratton,	0200	By information,	020
John Aſhborne of Aſhbornham,	0800	By information,	080
Mr. Peregrine Palmer,	0600	By information,	060
Mr. Richard Taylor of Petworth,	0200	By his own conſent,	020
Mr. Bryan Bidley of Chidham,	0100	By his own conſent,	010
Mr. Henry Biſhop of Henfield,	0200	By general information,	020
Mr. Peirce Edgecomb of Beeding,	0200	By information,	020
Mr. John Weſton of Rothey,	0200	By information,	020
Mr. Richard Bridger of Aſhurſt,	0300	By information,	030
		Sum total,	1235

Theiſe are ordered to bring in the firſt moyety of their tax by the one and twentieth of December next unto mr. Thomas Collins of Chicheſter, who is appointed by the commiſſioners to be the receiver and treaſurer of the monys to be raiſed by the tax in the three weſtern ports. Mr. Alcocke of Lewes appointed receiver for the three eaſtern rapes. Theſe gentlemen are already imployed as receivers for the army tax.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 805. ON tueſday night laſt I came to Leiceſter, where by the mayor and his brethern I was welcomely receaved. I have put his highnes and the councill's orders in a good way of proceeding in Derbyſheire. On monday laſt wee had a very good appearance of commiſſioners at Derby: many cavaleers appeared upon theyr ſummons, who all ſubmitted. I know not any of the commiſſioners for that county, that were conſtituted by the coun-

cill added by my ſelfe, that refuſe to act, but coll. Sanders, who notwithſtanding he lived but four miles from Derby, yet neither would come to me, nor ſend his anſweare. He is a good man, but too much over-perſwaded by col. Barton, who preacht an angry ſermon the day after I came to Derby, but was very cautious. Yeſterday being thurſday diverſe commiſſioners for this county met here with me at Leiceſter. Wee have ſent out our ſummons to divers delinquents to appeare before us on monday next. Sir, I am exceeding glad you ſent me his highnes and the councel's orders, not to allowe of debts and incumberances upon delinquents eſtates. It will very much ſhorten our worke. And certainly had not ſuch an order bin made, the tax would come to little, not halfe enough I dare ſay to pay the militia. I ſhall diſpatch the orders to the commiſſioners at Derby and Nottingham. Wee thinke it very cleare, comparing the orders and inſtructions together, that is, the third article with the third inſtruction, that wee ſhould onely tax ſuch eſtates, that the delinquents or any in truſt for them were poſſeſſed of, at or ſince the date of the ſaid inſtructions, being September 21ſt 1655; but that wee ſhould certifye what eſtates they or any for them had November 1, 1653. Yf wee bee miſtaken, I pray rectifye us. And now let me tell you, that yf the major generalls, that are apoynted for this worke, be fit perſons, I have cauſe to ſuſpect none but my ſelfe. It is the beſt way, that I thinke could have bin taken for the ſecuring the peace, and carying on the worke of the reformation in this comonwealth; for I fynd, to ſay nothing of the former, that what ſome juſtices, in order to reformation doe, others undoe; and the ſpirits of the beſt very lowe for want of ſuch an officer to encourage them all. Some out of feare, ſome out of love give a reſpect to your major generall; and I hope a very good outward reformation, the Lord aſſiſting us, will be caryed on; but 'tis of abſolute neceſſity you put us in commiſſion of peace, where we are major generalls, and that his highnes (which I doubt not of) countenance us in all good things. Sir, in all the corporations, where I have yet bin, I have bin ſolemnely wellcomed by the mayor and his brethren (all but at Leiceſter) without bearing up theyr maces before the mayor in my preſence. Here the ſerjeant ſtood charged with it all the while almoſt the mayor was with me. Sir, that I might not be counted proud, nor ſuffer any thing derogatory to his highnes authoritie, for indeed I am in the darke, wee being conſtituted major generalls as well for the corporations as of the counties, I deſire you would enforme me, where the precedency is; as likewiſe concerning the ſherife of the countie, for I have heard it hath bin controverted betwixt them and the lord Leiceſter. I deſire a word of direction and adviſe from you, which ſhall be obſerved by

A. D. 1655.

Sir,

Your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

Leiceſter, Nov. 24, 1655.

EDWARD WHALLEY.

On tueſday next, if the Lord permitt, I ſhall goe from hence to Coventree.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

MONSIEUR,

IL eſt vray, que les 105 propoſent a 149 non ſeulement la 180, mais auſſy deſirent, qu'il ſe deporte de 109; mais cependant il y aura bien de temperaments touchant la 180, qui, doréront ou addouciront cette pillule, et qui la luy feront avaler aiſement. L'affaire de 109 aura bien quelque plus de difficulté; mais neantmoins l'un et l'autre laſchera un peu, et 149 ayant grandiſſime envie d'eſter maiſtre de 131, ne regardera pas une petite choſe, ſachant auſſy bien que l'objection de 180 n'eſt que de la pouſſiere qu'on jette aux yeux de 130, a fin qu'il ſoit aveugle, et ne voye pas les voyes et maximes de 105. Cependant auſſy je vous puis dire, que parmy les 145 il y en a des bien opiniaſtres, et qui taſcheront de divertir le 149, et a l'animer, a ce qu'il ne ſe plie en nulle façon ſoubs 180, comme voyant aſſes la foibleſſe de 105 et de 112, qui flattent le 148, le 170, et la 169, et ſemblent avoir honte de 195, comme auſſy 105 en general ſont aſſes et entre eux diviſes et auſſy changeants.

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Overyſſel
ſecluſion
Overyſſel
grave Guilliaume
ſecluſion
Cromwell
les eſtats d'Hollande
le party du prince d'Orange
grave Guilliaume
la ſecluſion
les eſtats d'Hollande
Amſterdam
prince d'Orange
Brandenburg, princeſſe Douariere
liberté
les eſtats d'Hollande

protecteur Swede
A. D. 1655. Tant y a auſſy qu'ils craignent le 130, voire plus que le 141, au moins en apparence.
l'argent Brandenburg Branden.
Car ils donnent 135 a 170, et 170 eſt ſi fin, que de dire qu'il ne deſire point
l'argent infanterie
de 135, qu'il en a aſſes; mais qu'il deſire 133, et tout cela afin de les tant plus
union le Swede les eſtats de Hollande
embarquer et engager en 154 contre 141. Car par ce moyen 105 auront neceſſaire-
le prince d'Orange, grave Guilliaume infanterie d'union
ment beſoing de 148 et 149, veu que donner 133 eſt plus 154 que
argent
non pas de donner 135. Autre fois le roy Henry IV, ayant desja deſcouvert le complot du mareſchal de Biron le voyant jouver a la prince, luy dit, monſieur de Biron, vous trouves bien, mais vous faites mal voſtre party, ou vous choiſies mauvais party. Je vous laiſſe a
eſtats d'Hollande Brandenburg
juger, ſi de meſme ne font les 105. Car de 170, (quand bien il gaigne) ils ne
prince d'Orange Denmarc Denmarc
peuvent attendre qu'aggrandiſſement de 148: de 142 de meſme, quoy que 142
Brandenburg
ſoit plus ſage, ne voulant pas s'engager. Et ſelon toute apparence 170 ſera un party fort
le Swede
mal choiſy. Car je ne comprens pas comment il pourra ſubſiſter ſeul contre 141; et en cas
le Swede l'argent Brandenburg
que 141 reuſſit, il dira (pour le moins) vous aves donné tant de 135 a 170
le commerce
contre moi: donnez moy en autant, ou il le prendra ſur 179. De donner cela ſoit de gré ſoit
l'union Brandenburg
par force, ſera honteux, et s'ils s'embarquent a 154, c'eſt ce que 170 et 170 cherchent.
les eſtats d'Holland le Swede Cromwell amb.
Je ſcay que 105 ſont grandement jaloux de ce que 141 fait pres 130: le 124
les eſtats d'Hollande Poland protecteur
de 104 aura eſcrit, qu'en une audience qu'il a eu ſur les affaires de 175, le 130
Cromwell
luy a reſpondu ſi obſcurement et equivoquement, qu'il eſtoit aiſé a voire, que 130 eſtoit
alliance le Swede
d'accord et en 155 aveq 141. Et ſur ce propos je ſcay qu'a eſté parlé qu'on ne ſauroit
Eſpagne Cromwell le empereur
mieux faire que de parler a 139 d'un coſté (contre 130) et a 143 de l'autre coſté
le Swede
contre 141. En quoy encore s'ils choiſient un bon party, je ne ſcay, et le temps nous en rendra ſage. Je ſuis

Voſtre tres humble ſerviteur,

Ce 3 Decemb. 1655. [N. S.]

La derniere fois aures receu 2 par Jones et 1 par Jacobſen.

P. S. les eſtats d'Hollande
JE remarque, que 105 s'accommodent fort; apporten tant de moderation et tempera-
les eſtats generaux
ment, que les autres 104 n'y peuvent avoir rien au contraire. Il eſt vray, que literale-
Cromwell Cromwell
ment 130 ne peut rien avoir a l'encontre; mais neantmoins 130 n'eſt pas ſi aveu-
les eſtats d'Hollande
gle ny inſenſible, qu'il ne voyt et ne taſte que 105 en cette façon s'accommodant
le prince d'Orange, grave Guilliaume, Brandenburg, la princeſſes d'Orange
aveq 148, 149, 170, et 169 en meſme temps
Cromwell Cromwell le Swede
s'aliene de 130, et doibt craindre que 130 s'uniſſe aveq 141. Comme auſſy que
Cromwell
130 ne voudra nullement entendre a un traitté de marine.

Mr. W. Metham *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 821. BEing ſomwhat more then ordinariely acquainted with what mr. Thomas Bayly, in his highnes name, of late pretended in Rome, I thought it my duty to preſent theſe;

firſt, to give an account of my owne actions; and ſecondly, to tender my whole ſelfe, A. D. 1655.
who ſhall never be ſo much engaged to the ſervice of any forraigne prince (which is now my onely livelyhood,) but that I may be at his highnes commands, if happly I deſerve that honour; whence believe me, deare ſir, ſeeing my nation never more honored and dreaded abroad, nor fuller of hopes to become rich at home by the induſtrie of this preſent government, I alway felt a ſingular inclination to dedicate my ſelfe to his highnes, and in him to my country; eſpecially finding the ſame right in him to his power as was in the beginings of all ſoveraignes, who at firſt could claime nothing but their hanſome merits looked upon and mantained by the greateſt part of the ſubjects; nor beſides did I read ever of ſtrainger providences then what have attended his highnes attempts: all which ſtill made ſuch deepe impreſſions in me, that I never profeſſed in word or deed the contrarie. This my deſire I communicated with the lord generall Lambert, to whoſe lady I have the honour of no remote alliance; with the lord Strickland likewiſe, and with mr. Robert Stapleton, once his highnes chaplaine, by whoſe means I endeavoured to tender my obedience to honour and ſerve his highnes, with whatſoever nature or education had beſtowed upon me. Neither did I feare my religion could be a lett to my intentions, being I was and am prompt to renounce really all ſuch propoſitions, as begett difidence and miſtruſt twixt papiſt and proteſtant. Nay I was and am ready to give any aſſurance of fidelity by oath or otherwiſe not contradicting the ſubſtantiall points of my faith. Yea I do fully hold, that no ſpirituall ſubjection can or ought to recall or free me from ſuch obedience; the which if my ſervices might be accepted by his highnes, I am ſtill willing more particularly to vow. All theſe aforeſaide conſiderations made me forward to aſſiſt mr. Bayly with what I could, and he wanted; and ſince he thought my little experience abroad and benefitt of languages neceſſarie to his then pretended buiſnes, I tranſlated out of Engliſh into Italian a booke of his, hopeing, according to his promiſs, that ſo my promptnes and induſtrie in his highnes behalfe might the better by mr. Bayly be commended, and made knowne to his highnes; which I eſteemed then my chiefeſt happineſs; eſpeacially when mr. Bayly, by his long diſcourſes, had imparted many particulars, that he alleadged to have paſſed of confidence twixt him and his highnes, as alſo twixt you and him, when he delivered to your hands his booke. Nay he ſoe well anſweared all difficulties and objections, that I was perſwaded to accompany him to Rome, as if I had ſeene credentiall letters; and this moſt of all, when to me objecting the publicque ſpeeches of his goeing from his highnes to the pope, which to me ſeemed diſadvantageous to both, he made anſweare, that you your ſelfe informed thereof bid him notwithſtanding take courage and goe. Thus croſſing the ſea by your paſs he came to a kinſman of his, one mr. Queſtall, an Engliſh merchant at Antwerpe, to whom in hopes of ſome intereſt he too much imparted himſelfe, being that thence, as mr. Longland alſo had it, all the world was full of an unexpected agencie from England to Rome. Finally comeing with him to Rome, and ſeeing then, as by the way in our jorney many notable miſcarriages in his behaviour, I left him, eſpecially becauſe by mediate meanes he had too much and diſreſpectfully laid open whatever had paſſed twixt him, his highnes, and your ſelfe, wherein he ſeemed to mee either to miſtake or betray his pretended commiſſion. 'Tis true, I allway, even in my jorney, denied and diſavowed to be in any ſuch agencie, as was bruited, not that I ſhould be aſhamed to appeare for his highnes, if occaſion ſhould ſerve, and he ſo required of me; but becauſe as I ever miſtruſted his miſtake, ſo I was confident ſo much noiſe in ſuch a buiſines, and in ſuch a court, could not be approved by his highnes. When at laſt I heard how his actions were totally denied in England, I reſolved to leave Rome, though to free my ſelfe of the ſuſpicion of agencie, I had given out my departure long before. Mr. Bayly, for his confidence with the pope by mediate meanes, (for he never had audiance) hath obtained a very beneficiall place of 150 piſtoles *per annum* as a ſoldier in Ferrera. At preſent I diſapointed by the pragmaticalnes of mr. Bayly am returned to Ligorne, to embarcke my ſelfe for Portugall, where I have imparted theſe my reall inclinations to mr. Charles Longland, and peradventure in Rome, where I had moſt of my education, ſecretly I could learne that, which might be pleaſeing, if not advantageous for his highnes to know. And if I ſhould deſerve to be looked upon by his highnes, my goeing for Portugall and comeing thence will be a greater colour, then I can have now in Rome, by reaſon of mr. Bayly's late noiſe and clamours. If ſequeſtrations for my faith in England, and my loſſes for the late Portugall embaſſador's brother in London, would permitt me to live in Italie with that decencie I formerly did, I would not depart hence, untill I had your reſolution to theſe; but I am compelled to trie what the Portugalls will returne me for my late ſufferrings, and to imbarque for Liſbona. In the meane tyme begging your pardone for this confident boldnes, I kiſs your hands, and humbly beſeech you to let his highnes know, that I am and ſhall ever bee his moſt humble, faithfull, and obedient ſubject,

Livorno, Dec. 4, 1655. Stilo Novo. WILLIAM MECHAM.

Commiſſioner

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 849.

THE firſt of this month my ſon ſignified unto your high and mighty lordſhips the good intentions of the duke of Brandenburgh, who hath endeavoured to his utmoſt to preſerve and protect this whole dukedom, according to the treaty made with the towns of Pruſſia; but in regard the cities Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzick are yet irreſolute, and remain obſtinate to receive his garriſons and protection, it hath therefore happened, that the Swedes are come as far as Thorn, which it is ſuppoſed will be delivered up unto them, ſince they have ſurpriſed the city of Straeſburgh, which hath occaſioned the ſaid duke to draw his army towards Marienburgh, and he himſelf is gone poſt to Coningſbergh, whither the dutcheſs his lady is going after him, having been treated here three days together by the magiſtrates.

Dantzick, Dec. 4, 1655. [N. S.] P. PELS.

A letter of intelligence.

Stetin, Dec. 4, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxii. p. 845.

I Omit all other advices at this time to inform your lordſhip in haſte of that, which doth ſeem to me to be of greateſt importance. Juſt now is a certain commander arrived here, with letters from the king of Sweden to the lord embaſſador, the earl Steynbock and Lelyſtroom, the contents whereof I cannot yet learn; but in my preſence he told the earl Forbus, who arrived here two days ſince from Roſtock, that the king was marched from Warſaw towards Thorn about a fortnight ſince; and that he took the ſame yeſterday was eight days upon articles, wherein was only a garriſon of 3 or 400 men, without meeting any oppoſition from the duke of Brandenburgh.

This is the moſt certain advice, which I can give you at preſent from thoſe parts. The poſt is ready to depart. I remain,

My lord, &c.

Preſident Viole *to* Barriere, *the prince of* Condé's *agent in* England.

Bruſſels, Dec. 4, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 853.

I Have received yours of the 26th of the laſt month. There are as yet no orders come from Spain, ſo that nothing can be done in your buſineſs till they come. I hope his highneſs will be here ſhortly. Since the buſineſs of Peronne hath failed, the mareſchal d'Hocquincourt has made his accommodation with the court. His highneſs is now buſy preparing winter quarters for his army, afterwards he will make a journey to Rocroy; and from thence he intends to return through Namur for this place, where he will ſtay till the next campaign, when we ſhall do wonders; for as for this we had not wherewithal to do any thing.

Motet *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, Dec. 4, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 857.

THE paper you deſire in ample form to write to me freely, ſhall be ſent you, and I thank you for the favour in communicating unto me the news where you are. The buſineſs of Peronne is come to nothing. I did not expect any other, in regard that negotiations of this nature, publiſhed before their execution, do not ſucceed any otherwiſe. The preparations for the Indies, Streights, and coaſts of Flanders, do ſeem to be very great, although thoſe where you are do pretend to be very glad of having made this war, whereof they ſay the ſtate doth ſtand in need.

Sir Kenelme Digby *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORARLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 841.

I Have beene deſired by the merchants of Calais, that trade with England, to repreſent unto my lord protector's highneſſe a great prejudice and obſtruction, that happeneth in

their trade, which if not remedied they will be faine to give it over. And all other wayes they have tryed without effect, ſo that for their laſt refuge they have recourſe unto his highneſſe. It is this; the marchandize, that is landed att Calais, is carried by cart to Paris, and is to paſſe through Bologne and Monſtreuil. Now the governors of theſe townes have layed (by their owne private authority) an impoſition upon every cart of Engliſh goods, that goeth through their towne, Monſtreuil, three piſtoles for every cart, and Bologne two piſtoles for every one. The marchants have petitioned the lordes of the councill att Paris for redreſſe, and have obtained orders and decrees to that end; but theſe governors will obey none, unleſſe they ſee the king expreſſely engage his authority in it. Their ſute therefore to his highneſſe is, that he will be pleaſed to recommend the matter to the French ambaſſador, to write efficaciouſly to his maſter, that ſo juſt and violent a taxe may no longer be exacted, but that trade may have its free courſe; and therein his highneſſe will do an action worthy of him, by protecting his owne marchants, procuring juſtice to others, ſtopping the unjuſt violence of an arbitrary power, and keeping on foot a conſiderable trade, that elſe will fall to the ground. I thought it my duty to acquaint his highneſſe hereof by your honor's meanes; and this not being for elſe, I humbly take leave, with aſſurance of ever being, A. D. 1655.

Right honorable,

Paris, Dec. 4, new ſtyle 1655. your honor's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

KENELME DIGBY.

The examination of James Halſall, *taken this* 25 Nov. 1655.

[By ſecretary Thurloe.]

SAith, that he was ſent over hither three years ſince by Charles Stuart, whom he calls the king, to procure ſome monies for the king, then in great ſtreights, and was ſent to a particular perſon, who did furniſh him with ſome money, and did then return, and was afterwards ſent back to ſollicit perſons to riſe upon the laſt inſurrection; but having little intereſt he could not much promote it. After that he went back with the lord Wilmott and his brother, and now was employed to procure ſome money, and was addreſs'd to ſome perſons, who were ſaid would advance ſome money, but he hath not been able to procure any; and ſaith, that if he could have done it, he was therewith to have procured ſome horſe, to ſend them into Scotland. And further ſaith, that he hath ſent Charles Stuart over at one time about . . . . ſince 2000 l. . . . . Being demanded who were to command the horſe in Scotland? he ſaith, he knows not. And being aſk'd how many horſe he had provided? he ſaith, not one; but was in hopes to procure ſome horſe. He further ſaith, that the buſineſs in Scotland was in likelihood to begin about a month or two hence, but believes they are willing to have the fleet firſt gone out. Vol. xxxii. p. 863.

Being aſk'd what foreign forces they expected, he ſaith, that they have little hopes, unleſs it be from the elector of Brandenburgh, who hath promiſed him ſupplies of men, and the ſaid king relies much upon him.

That the king hath great confidence in the lord Lorne, and believes him to be a perſon very ready to ſerve him and his intereſt.

That at the time of the inſurrection he was in Lancaſhire, and his buſineſs was, that if the town of Shrewſbury had declared, he ſhould have engaged ſuch horſe as could be ſpared, to have ſent them into the north; that he ſpoke with colonel Booth in this town a little before the inſurrection, and a little afterwards he met him in Lancaſhire.

The lord Wilmott's letters are directed to him by the name of Simkins in Drury-lane, and to Preſcott in Fleet-ſtreet.

The perſon he ſent to by the name of mrs. Clerke is mr. Charles Daviſon, but knows not where he is. The letter now ſhewn him, dated the ſecond of November 1655, and ſigned H. Newill, was ſent him from the lord Wilmott.

The letter without a direction, ſigned Rocheſter, and dated from Cologne the 8th of July 1655, and without any direction, was to be delivered to ſir Robert Shirley, and was ſent to him; but he refuſed to receive it.

He ſaith that he hath ſent over to Charles Stuart before the inſurrection about 3000 l. 2500 l. whereof he had from the lord Mollineux ſince dead, and the other 500 l. was alſo by his direction ſent to his lodging.

A letter of intelligence.

From Paſſage neare Sebaſtens, December 6, new ſtile, [1655.]

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 861.

ACcording to your deſire, I ſhall from tyme to tyme give you the inteligence theſe parts afford. The news of the Spaniſh ambaſſador's beeing gone out of England into Flanders ſounds harſh among theſe people. During his aboade with you, they had hopes of peace, but now they are prepareing for warr, eſpecially ſeeing the peace is abſolutely concluded with Fraunce and England. Here is a great galleone of 1500 tons upon the ſtocks, which I conceve cannot bee ready for to goe to ſea this ſix months. The king of Spayne is gathering all his fleets together to meete at Cadiz; and it's thought there will bee aboute 60 or 70 men of warr of them, which I beeleive will not bee ready in a long while, in regard there is not mony to ſet them out. They generally give out, that the galleones from the Indias will bee at home aboute the end of this December. Moſt of the fleete, that were at the cape, are retired into Cadiz and other places thereaboute. My next ſhall bring you notice what preparations are at the Groyne. This being what offers at preſent, I reſt, &c.

Mr. E. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 509.

ON the 19th inſtant four of your letters came together to my hands, one of the 17th, and another of the 24th of Auguſt, two dated in September, the 14th and the 21ſt, which were the firſt I had received ſince my leaving Stettin. I aſſure you, they were wellcome; and I doe ſpeake with glory to God and a thankfull harte for his mercies, they were the greateſt temporall comforte to me, that yett in all my life I was capable of, having with them an aſſurance of my lord's recovery, whoe was heere by divers reported to be dead, but by all affirmed to be deſparately ill, which was a great affliction to me, that I ſhould be abſent from his perſon at ſuch a time, my deſires being to be neere him allways; and I hope, and pray (with ſubmiſſion to his pleaſure) he will by his ſudden commands for me to retourne, give me an opertunity to be ſoe. I have ſince, on the 21ſt of November, received another letter from your honour of the 19th of October. I am much troubled, that non of mine are come to your hands, as you are pleaſed by yours to informe me. I have by all oportunitys endeavoured to give you an account of my condition, and likewiſe what I could learne of affaires in theſe parts of the world, both by the hands of friends to Dantzick, and thoſe meſſengers, which at any time went from Warzow, (during my reſidence there) either to Dantzick or other places; and ſince my coming from thence being perplexed to have not in more then three months time received any orders from you; and the maine of my commiſſion to my contentment being executed, viz. the ratification being delivered, and with great affection accepted. Upon my march towards this place with the king, I have about 14 days ſince diſpatched away capt. Fenwick, and mr. Swift with a letter to Hamburg, to waite uppon all opertunities of hearing from you, and ſending to you, not knowing how otherwiſe to be informed of your pleaſure. Since my leaving Warzow nothing conſiderable hath happened here but the ſurrender of this place. The king came before it uppon the 20th inſtant with only 1000 horſemen; the next day they treated, and on the 24th, upon agreement, the towne took in a Swediſh governor and garriſon of three regiments, which are to be maintained by the contribution of the adjacent countery. The king entered in perſon the 21ſt, being ſunday, and received the keys of the citty from the bourgermaſters, which he delivered back to them, and aſſured them of the confirmation of the reſt of their privileges. If I may judge of the conſiderableneſſe of this place, it is of very great advantage for his majeſtie, being ſtronge and one of the keyes of Pruſſia; and that which is more important, it is a great aſſurance of theſe conqueſts he hath allreddy made, and will importe him very much in the effecting what he is reſolved to proſecute, which is the taking in of the other cittys and places of ſtrength, in the regall parte of this county; for which end he is reſolved to morrow to march from this place towards Marienburgh, Grudents being ſurrendered, as information came this night: it is one of the ſtrongeſt holdes in all Pruſſia, and the only place that is able to make any conſiderable reſiſtance betweene this place and Marienburge. Thus leaving farther to trouble your honour at preſent, I reſt

Torne, Nov. 26, 1655. Your honor's moſt humble and obliged ſervant,

E. ROLT.

After my letter was finiſhed, the king ſent me word by the maſter of the ceremonies, that it was his pleaſure, I ſhould march along with him, all other publicke miniſters (of

which ſorte there are and will be many att preſent, one from France, one from Ruſſia, one from Tranſilvania, two from the elector of Brandenburge, and likewiſe one from the Grand Seigniour, and another from the emperour, bothe expected to be heere within two days) being ordered to tranſacte their buſynes with the rix chancellor and others commiſſionated for that purpoſe; ſoe that your honor may perceive, the king is pleaſed for my maſter's ſake to uſe me as one of his courte, and not as a publike miniſter, which I find both by his words and actions. A. D. 1655.

The examination of Edward Anderton of Deene in the county of Northampton, gent. taken before William Boteler, major general of the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Huntington, and Rutland, the 26th of November 1655.

WHO ſaith, that he was born at Billing in the pariſh of Wiggin in the county of Lancaſter, where he lived the moſt of his time till within this four or five years; ſince which time, he lived about the ſpace of two years at one mrs. Gifford's, a recuſant at Wolverhampton in the county of Stafford; from which place he went to Norwich to one mr. Richard Yaxley's, a recuſant, where he ſojourned about the ſpace of two years; ſince he came to the pariſh of Deene in the county of Northampton, to the houſe of one William Clawton a recuſant, (ſervant to the lord Brudenell) with whom he hath ſojourned ever ſince. And being aſked how he maintained himſelf there, and what viſible eſtate he hath of his own? ſaith, that he hath an annuity of ten pounds a year, (when he can get it of his brother) and that he was to pay after the rate of five ſhillings the week for his board at the ſaid Clawton's. And being further aſked, whether or no he was a prieſt, in orders? ſaith, if he were one, he was not bound to accuſe himſelf; and being aſked again, whether he would ſay he were not a prieſt? ſaith, he would neither ſay he was one, nor he was not one. Being aſked, whither he was travelling to-day, when he was overtaken by me? ſaith, that he was going to the houſe of one Charles Umpton, a recuſant, at Dry Stoke, within the county of Rutland; and further ſaith not. Vol. xxxiii. p. 27.

W. BOTELER.

The further examination of Edward Anderton, taken the 1ſt day of December 1655.

WHO being aſked, whether he ſaid maſs in any recuſants houſes or chapels, or otherwiſe publickly or privately within twelve months laſt paſt? ſaith, that he is not bound to accuſe himſelf; and being further aſked, where he had the *Agnus Dei*, that I cauſed to be taken from him? ſaith, that he had it of mr. Berry at London, but where the ſaid mr. Berry liveth, or what countryman he is, he knoweth not. And being aſked where he had thoſe catechiſms that I found about him? ſaith, he bought them at a bookſeller's in Holborn, but will not make known the place, leſt it might be to the prejudice of the man; and ſaith, that his intent in buying the ſaid catechiſms was to give to thoſe that ſtood in need of them. And being aſked, whether he would take the late oath of abjuration? ſaith, he cannot take it, and further ſaith not.

W. BOTELER.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE commiſſioners for this county of Cheſter met this day att Namptwich, att which time I received your letters, with the incloſed from the counſell, and the progreſe wee have made is, wee received the particulars from thoſe gentlemen, wee ſent our governors two, and have taken a courſe to come to a true account of there ſeverall eſtats by comparinge, that they bring in with what ſurvay wee have of ther eſtates in 1640; and if wee find that deficient, wee intend to ſurvay anew thoſe eſtates that wee have a doubt of. And as for thoſe things, wee find a ſcruple in other commiſſioners, wee did not doubt of, but were reſolved to act as wee are now confirmed by the orders I received from you this night. I am well aſſured eare longe wee ſhal be able to give you a very good account of our worke in this county, as alſoe in the other two. Wee have ſent out our orders for all the reſt of thoſe gentlemen that were compounders. Wee have already diſarmed the diſaffected perſons in theſe three countyes, and indeed have done (if I may ſay ſoe) to the purpoſe. I ſhall be at Preſton in Lancaſhire on thurſday, where the commiſſioners meet for that county; and if the Lord will, I am reſolved now to ſtrike while the iron is hott, and give my ſelf no reſt, till I have (through the aſſiſtance of God) brought the buſineſe to ſome good iſſue. As to putting the laws in execution againſt drunkenneſe and all profaine- Vol. xxxii. p. 871.

neſe,

A. D. 1655. neſe, I find good ſucceſe; for ſome tounes have made proclamation, and take a very ſtrick courſe, and make diligent ſearch every night for ſuch, and eſpecially the towne of Namphwich. I cannot but admire at the freeneſie of good people of ſeverall judgments to promote this worke. I ſhall give you a farther account by the next. That's all from

Namphwich, Nov. 26, 1655. Your honor's fathfull ſervant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

Seeing you have given mee the libertie, I ſhall preſent you with my thoughts about ſherifs by the next; although I am . . . . this yeare.

Major general Whalley, *and the other commiſſioners, to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 867. WE deſire to be ever thankful to the Lord for the continuing the good hand of his providence over us, ſo lately manifeſted to us in directing his highneſs, and induing him with ſo much wiſdom and vigilancy, as under himſelf to diſcover and fruſtrate the deſtructive deſigns of our implacable enemies, and to provide ſo well for the peace of this commonwealth. We hope we ſhall not be wanting to contribute our beſt aſſiſtance in our places to ſo good a work being thereunto called; and to the end our endeavours may be the more effectual, we deſire you to ſend us the examinations and other proofs that you have againſt ſir Robert Shirly and ſir Kenelme Digby, or any other that you know have had their hands in theſe late deſigns and inſurrections, that have eſtates in this county, (if there be any ſuch) and we doubt not to give his highneſs a good account of what he hath intruſted.

Dated Leiceſter, Nov. 26, 1655. Your loving friends,

Edward Whalley, John Sheirman,
Francis Hacker, Tho. Pochin,
William Hartopp, Jo. Goodman,
Wm. Bainbrigge, Wm. Hubbert,
Dan. Dale, Cle. Nedham.
Tho. Cockram,

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeilles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 917. MY laſt unto you was of the 30th paſt, giving you notice, that admiral Vandoiſme was putt by his office of high admirall, and that his ſonne monſieur de Merkure was gone for Paris; but as yett there is noe certainty theareof, in regard four days paſt the duke of Merkure gave his father a viſitt att Malteges; ſo that not being yett gone for Paris, it is generally believed, that the duke of Bofort his brother will have the charge, his father deſireing it alſo. The gally of Genoe, that in my laſt I gave you notice was periſht going for Rome, is generally thought to bee the ſame, which carryed the Portugall ambaſſadour from hence, and a certain report att preſent is in toune, that advice is come from Genoe of the ſame; butt hitherto I can find noe aſſurance thereof. By my advice from Barcelona of the 25th paſt, the Naples fleete conſiſting of 12 ſhips and 10 gallyes was then theare; that the gallyes was to part the 27th, and the ſhips ſudainly to follow for Naples; which undoubtedly hath ſince ſo proved, in regard four days paſt about the ſame number of ſhips was ſeene on this coaſt going towards the Levant heare, off which not any thing more att preſent worth your honor's notice; ſo I moſt humbly take leave, and remayne,

In Marſeillia, Decemb. 7, 1655. [N. S.] Your honor's ſervant,

JO. ALWORTH.

The Dutch *conſul at* Malaga *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxii. p. 909. SInce my laſt of the 28th of Sept. here arrived on the 4th currant vice admiral de Ruyeter, with four men of war under his command, bringing with him a Turk's prize called the Golden Spread Eagle, which he had taken in a fight, and ſuch another whereof the Turks were all afraid by their ſwimming aſhore, being it was not far from the land when they met with them.

On the 5th of the ſaid month arrived here the commander Dirck Verveen and captain William Vander Zaen, who ſay likewiſe that they once met ten Turkiſh men of war, and another time nine, but they ſtill got from them, and could not engage them; and ſince the writing hereof news is juſt brought me, that the vice admiral de Ruyter with all his ſhips is to ſee if he can meet with any of them, in regard they are ſaid to be ſtill roving to and fro upon the coaſts of theſe parts. High and mighty lords, &c. A. D. 1655.

Malaga, Dec. 7, 1655. [N. S.] SNOECK, conſul.

An extract out of the letter of the agent at Cologne, writ the 7th of Dec. 1655. [N. S.]

THE king of Scotland did cauſe to be apprehended the 5th of this month in the night the perſon and papers of a certain perſon called Manning, who hath formerly ſerved as captain againſt the parliament of England, and now followed the court of his majeſty, who keeps him in cuſtody by four of his men. He is charged to have kept ſecret correſpondency with the lord protector, which, ſome ſay, he hath already confeſſed. Vol. xxxii. p. 921.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I Have received your letter by this poſt, and ſent the incloſed to mr. Rolt at Stetin, where by letters thence I underſtand he was daily expected, but as yet I have no letters from himſelfe, which to me ſeemes ſomewhat ſtrange. I am glad the peace with France is ratifyed on both ſides, and that you have ſoe good newes from Barbadoes and St. Malo, hopeinge the frigatts will meete with ſome of the plate-fleete to helpe beare the charge of the warre. I perceive that for want of tyme the buſines of the company yet depends. The court of London have highly pleaſed and heightened Townley and his party with a letter, they have writt them by this poſt; wherein they ſay plainely, that they could willingly have complyed with them in their choyſe of that man for their deputie; but that they feared to offend his highneſs, ſtandinge engaged to expect his pleaſure. It ſeemes his beinge not famed, but knowne by themſelves for a common drunkard, would have gone downe well enough with them to ſerve their ends, if nothinge elſe had ſtuck with them; but I preſume you knowe how the court there, as well as here, is ruled at preſent. That party, whoe call themſelves the company, becauſe they doe what they liſt, doe by this poſt write to their new deputy to encourage him, whom they will have to them in deſpite of whomſoever ſhall oppoſe it, and he as reſolved ſaith, that he is and will be their deputie; ſo that it would be a great pitty to part them. They now commiſſionate him to overlooke the actions of the committee of the company, whoe are to attend the committee of the councell; and if he perceive they act not as they direct and expect, then to appeare himſelfe as their ſollicitor, and to engage all the friends he can make, that they may come off with this buſines, accordinge to their former and preſent boaſtings. In the meane time the well affected are contented to ſit ſtill in expectation of the iſſue, thinking that if what hath been remonſtrated do not ſatisfie, a repetition of things would but offend. The late declaration againſt the cavaliers in England is grievouſly taken by them of their partie here; but the well affected joy at it, and hope there will be a tyme to conſider of their condition, that malignants may heere alſo be curbed, without which the litle comonwealth of the company can nether enjoy quiet nor ſafety. To the encloſed paper I have nothing to ad, but that I am, Vol. xxxii. p. 955.

Hamb. Nov. 27, 1655. Honorable ſir,

Your very humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, at inſtant of cloſeinge my pacquett comes theſe letters from mr. Rolt, myne with them bearinge date the primo preſent from Warſhaw by Stetin poſt. I am hartily glad of mr. Rolt's ſafety, and of the ſatisfaction theſe letters will give his highneſs and your ſelfe. I wrote weekly, yet I perceive my letters to him to be conveyed by the Swedes reſid. here have had noe better ſucceſs than his to me, for he writes he hath not received any letters ſince he left Stetin. He hath drawne 500 - - - - more upon me, which ſhall be paid and re-charged on you next poſt. I ſhall further ſupply him as he hath occaſion, having given order for it both to Dantzick and Stetin. I perceive he hath left Warſhaw, and is cominge with the king towards Pruſſia.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 875.

IN my laſt I acquainted you, how we have got a packet of col. Bort. wherin were all his cyphers, wherby we have made noe further diſcoverys, the major beinge every poſt to have brought me his brother's letters; for by him he was to have ſent them every poſt-night to the poſt-office heere, and was engaged to have pickt his pocket in the night, and have tranſcribed and brought me the cypher, wherby all that he had writt to C. S. I had ſeene, and all Ch. S. had writt to him; for the major was to have gon and fetcht the letters to his brother, who durſt not have gon for them himſelf to the poſt-office heere. But tho' the interceptinge of his papers has loſt us this advantage in this way, yet I am more than hopefull in obtayninge it ſuddenly in another; for now he has writt a new cypher, which he intends next weeke to ſend C. S. by col. Placketer, who he therfore preſſes to be gon; and for that end I haſt Plaketer away, who is to bring me col. Bort. letter to C. S. and the cypher, that I may coppy it and them weekely. The major will bringe all letters ſent to C. S. or received from him, which by the cypher I ſhall be able to read and ſend you an exact accounte of, wherin, the Lord willinge, I ſhall not fayle. The major has ſoe well ordered affaires, that he now convayſe all letters betweene Glencarne and his brother; a coppy of one of which I heere ſend you, that the major brought me laſt Lord's day. C. S.'s letter marked with T was in it, by which it is now cleere, it is directed to Atholl, as that with L was to Glencarne himſelfe. You may ſee alſo by the poſcript that Bortw. and he under falſe names are to manadge ther plott, and under the ſame falſe names formerly have done the like. You may alſo obſerve, that C. S. letter markt with L mentions the receipt of a letter from Glencarne, with ſome aſſurances of fidellity in it: all which, and ſome other things heere, make the generall and I beleeve we have enough againſt him; ſoe that if you finde the villany ripe in England, wee will ceiſe upon Glenc. when he comes to towne: if not, we may delay as longe as you pleaſe. I pray, ſir, heerin let me have his highneſs's ſenſe and orders.

I am hartily glad to finde the honnor of your letter of 22d inſtant, which I have now received, that the Lord in his greate mercy not only hath diſcovered thoſe aſſaſſins, but hath delivered two of them into your hands. Methinks ſoe many eminent teſtimonys againſt ther wickedneſs ſhould, if they had any conſcience, invite them to deſiſte in the future. We heer of an emiſſory - - - of England to ſome of the clergy, and I hope we ſhall take him and his papers. The meetinge of our miniſters for a reconciliation is growne hopeleſs. Att length wee have finiſhed our buſineſs concerninge juſtices of peace. Ther inſtructions I heerwith preſent you; as alſo a declaration thes times made us thinke fit to publiſh. I hope your juſtices are well choſen; but I can aſſure, I did not name one. I only hindred my lord Argile from beinge made one, becauſe of that touch you gave me about him, your wordes beinge, noe not ſo much as a conſtable.

We have not yet received one full anſwer to any publicke letter writt to his highneſs or the councill, wherby not only many thinges are at unhappy ſtand, but alſo it is ſom diſanimatinge to our poore endeavours heere. It has pleaſed God at this inſtant to viſſit me with a violent fitt of the goute: be pleaſed therfore to excuſe this ſcribble ſent you by,

Eden. Nov. 27, 55. Sir, your moſt affectionate, moſt faithfull, and moſt humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

Lord chief juſtice St. John *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Mr. Secretarie,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chanceſſor of Great-Britain.

THE trouble of theſe is in purſuance of my former requeſt concerning my ſon William. From what I heare ſince, I have noe cauſe to receade from what I intended att your laſt being heare. I cannot learne in the leaſt, wheare he hath any lodgings, or wheare either his or any of his comrayed haunts are; and yet ſome of my ſervants ſometimes meete him in the ſtreets. My ſuite at preſent is, that you would ſende mee three ſeverall warrants to perſons ſeverally, and to leave blanks for their names, I intending to inſerte the names of ſuch as know him, that having each of them one of the warrants, if they ſhall meete him, may execute the ſame uppon him, and bring him unto you. If you pleaſe let the ſubſtance of the warrant be only, that the partie bring him before you. Sir, I crave your pardon for this trouble, and reſt

Nov. 27, 1655. Your moſt affectionate ſervant,

OL. ST. JOHN.

For the right honorable mr. Secretarie at Whitehall.

Oliver P.

THeſe are to will and require you to appoint ſome truſty perſon or perſons to receive from the hands of the lieutenant of our tower of London the body of ſir Thomas Peiton, and him to convey in ſafe cuſtody to our caſtle of Walmer in our county of Kent, and to deliver him to the governor of the ſaid caſtle. Given at Whitehall, this 27th of November 1655. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 879.

To major generall Tho. Kelſey.

Monſieur Stouppe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Monſieur,

J'AY recû aujourdhuy lettre du gentilhomme de Bruxelles, que vous connoſſés, qui me mande entr' autres nouvelles, qu'un mylord, qui eſt avec le roy d'Ecoſſe, eſt venu le voir pour le prier d'ecrire a monſieur le prince de Condé, que le roy ſon maitre deſiroit de faire ſon accord avec le roy de France & le cardinall Mazarin ; & que ſi ledit prince deſiroit, il eſperoit de venir a bout de ſon deſſein. Il écrit encor, que quand monſieur le prince aura donné ſa reponſe, & ſera de retour a Bruxelles, le ſuſdit my lord y retournera auſſi pour traitter cette affaire avec ſon alteſſe comme auſſi avec l'archiduc Leopold & le comte de Fuenſaldagne. S'il vous plait, monſieur, de voir cette lettre, je vous l'iray montrer, lors qu'il vous plairra de m'envoyer querir. Je ſeray toujours prét a obeir a vos commandemens, & a vous temoigner, que je ſuis, monſieur, Vol. xxxii. p. 883.

Au Covent Garden ce 27 Nov. 55.

Votre tres humble, & tres obeiſſant ſerviteur,

STOUPPE.

Major general Worſley, *and the other commiſſioners, to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN obedience to the orders and inſtructions communicated to us from your highneſs and council by major general Worſley, we have made it our buſineſs to put the ſame in execution, and cauſed ſome progreſs therein, and ſhall in our actions expreſs our ſatisfaction thereof, and conformity thereunto, having long been deſirous, that the firſt and continued cauſers of the diſturbance of our peace might not equally have ſhared our ſo dearly purchaſed freedom. We have underſtood the ſcruples preſented and entertained by ſome our aſſociate and other counties, but do make bold humbly to certify your highneſs, that we did and were confirmed to conceive it our duties upon the inſtructions aforeſaid to us directed, to tax and aſſeſs proportionable to the having within us, if in other counties he have to compleat the ſum of 100 l. yearly, though the eſtate were in five counties ; and we conceive it is not in our power to make defalcation for debts or incumbrances, yet are glad of your highneſs's additional inſtructions for ſatisfaction of thoſe we have to deal withal. And in this, and what elſe your highneſs ſhall pleaſe to command us, we ſhall endeavour unanimouſly to improve all, and whatſoever we poſſibly may, ſo as to approve our ſelves ſerviceable to your highneſs and the commonwealth, not doubting e'er long to manifeſt the fruits of our endeavours, correſpondent to expectation, and within the time limited, whereof we ſhall be then enabled to give your highneſs and the council a full account ; till then, waving particulars, we humbly crave pardon, and take leave to ſubſcribe ourſelves from our meeting at Namptwich, my lord, Vol. xxxii. p. 887.

Cheſhire, Nov. 27, 1655.

Your highneſs's moſt humble and faithful ſervants,

Charles Worſley, Tho. Malbon,
Tho. Croxton, Tho. Mainwaringe,
W. Malbon, J. Bruen,
John Delves, Henry Birkenhead,
Tho. Harward, Jo. Griffiths.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

I Have now to acquaint your high mightineſſes, that the king of Sweden lying ſtill with part of his cavalry in the ſuburbs of Thorn, has given liberty to the magiſtrates, to Vol. xxxii p. 925.

treat

A. D. 1655. treat daily for their ſecurity the Thoreners refuſing to take in a garriſon. We long to hear what will be the final concluſion thereof. The city muſt furniſh daily his majeſty with victuals.

The electoral army ſtrong 8 or 10000 men, beſides thoſe commanded by the count of Waldeck and general Cannenberg in another place, ſtrengthen themſelves in and about Marienberg. In the mean while we expect the final reſolution of the greateſt towns, for the conjunction agreed upon, which goes on very ſlowly.

Hereby I communicate a ſpecification of the raiſing of the toll at Riga ſince the year 1653 in ſome commodities.

Dantzick, Dec. 8. 1655. [N. S.]. Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

P. Pels.

Mr. Samuel Morland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Geneva, November 28, 1655. O. S.

Right honorable,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

YEſterday I received yours of the 15 Nov. and doe aſſure your honour, that my thoughts as concerning Switzerland are to this houre much the ſame that ever they have been; and although the affayres of ſtates are often as to the managment and deſigning of them miſterious, that the ſtanders by cannot demonſtrate the reaſons and grounds of them, yet many times there is ſo much light to bee gathered from their effects and circumſtances, that a righteous judgment may bee given of them *à poſteriori*, (as the logicians terme it,) which indeed is the way, that man takes in moſt of his knowledge. For my part, I had never an opportunitie of entering into their cabinet councels, neither has mr. Pell by his good will given mee any light into their affaires; and all that I have learned from him has been by indirect diſcourſes, and as it were by the by, when hee has been in a paſſion on the one ſide, or forgott himſelfe on the other ſide, and ſo let fall words, which otherwiſe hee would by no meanes have done. Yet when I conſider the cold propoſition, that the Swiſſes firſt made to the duke, the miſerable treatie that they afterwards there patcht up, and their py-bald and inſignificant reſolution at Payerne; I ſay, when I doe ſeriouſly conſider theſe things, and compare them with thoſe things, that I have read and heard concerning them, I cannot but feare, that all, which I have wrot of this kind, or at leaſt the moſt part of it, is too true. The great aſſemblie of both papiſt and proteſtant cantons at Bade is not yet finiſhed: the canton of Swhitz is moſt unreaſonably inſolent; and on the other ſide thoſe of Zurich are extreme hott, and faine would be doing, if the others would conſent. The French ambaſſador often begins a health to both papiſt and proteſtant cantons, which by report is the beſt facultie which he has, and the beſt argument hee can produce for uniting them, being marvelous weake in his intellectuals. The particulars of all theſe things your honor will ſee in the incloſed papers, which I have procured. The Lord God will worke out his own ends in this. It may bee, he has a mind to chaſtize the Swiſſes for being ſo backward to releive their poor brethren. It may bee, hee has a mind onely to ſhew them, that hee could give them a civill warr at home, even for the ſame cauſe of religion, that they refuſed to owne abroad. It may bee, hee has a mind to ſuffer their hearts to bee yet further hardened, ſo as to accomodate the buiſineſſe, and let the bloud of their brethren, whome the other have executed, to goe unpuniſhed. And if ſoe, I ſhall verily beleive, that God has provided a more heavie rod for them then wee yet imagine; and that they will feele it in his due time. No man here dares give any judgment as yet, whether they will accommodate the buiſineſſe or not; but a little time will ſhew it. My faith is not ſpent yet as concerning the poore people of Piemont; and I doe very believe, bee it ſooner, bee it later, the Lord will work out their deliverance; and I am confident, the ways and meanes before finiſhed will bee worthy of relating to poſteritie, as your honour mentions; in order whereunto I ſhall forthwith bend my utmoſt endeavours, if I have a proportionate time of retirement in this place.

Concerning the diſtribution, I am labouring to my utmoſt to give your honour a good account. I have received ſince the laſt poſt of mr. Chamberlane the ſumme of 5000 Louis d'Or with my own hands, by the conſent of mr. Pell; for as much as upon more mature debate and further enquiry I found, that mr. Calandrine had not ſo ſpeedie and certaine wayes of conveighing the money towards the Valleyes, as ſome others here. Beſides wee judged it not ſafe to lett him have ſo much money in his hands; for though hee bee accounted an honeſt man, hee has but a little viſible eſtate, and hee being very

aged, there might bee hazard. I have at preſent the money in my cuſtody, and, God willing, ſhall ſpeedily ſend it to Grenoble. A. D. 1655.

Mr. Pell and I joyntly in our laſt gave your honour a full account, I hope, concerning the way of diſtribution. The greateſt queſtion now is, whither I ſhould take a journey to Grenoble, and ſo further, to ſee actually the money laid out. I have a great mind ſo to doe, and mr. Pell now ſeemes not unwilling; onely the miniſters here are now all againſt it, ſaying it will give great umbrage to the papiſts at Grenoble, and undoe the miniſters and others there, if I ſhould goe publickly thither, and conſult with them. This has made me pauſe a little; and I have ſome daies ſent a letter to thoſe of Grenoble, to ſignifye their thoughts concerning my coming thither, and if I have not very ſatisfactory reaſons to the contrary, I am reſolved yet to goe. And I beſeech your honour to beleive, as I truſt you ſhall find in the end, that neither in this, or any thing, which concerns the good of theſe poore people or your honour's ſatisfaction, I ſhall omitt any thing, which lyes in my power.

The laſt weeke I wrote your honour a large letter concerning my reall thoughts and feares, as concerning the event of this negotiation, which I have ſtill reaſon to doubt of. I then ſent your honour a project, that mr. D'Ommeren brought us, in order to the wayes of re-eſtabliſhing the poore people, a tranſlation whereof I have ſent you marked M, which wee then had agreed upon in a maner; and reſolved alſo thereupon to write letters into Switzerland in ſuch a maner, as wee ſhall thinke moſt probable to draw forth the intentions and reſolutions of the Swiſſes, which mr. D'Ommeren and I apprehended to bee the true and neceſſary foundation to be layd for further proceedings, eſpecially conſidering, what reaſon my lord protector had to expect it before hee reſolved any thing further. Now thurſday was the day appointed for meeting and comparing our letters together. But mr. Pell, as hee told mee afterwards, never intended any ſuch thing, and ſo diſappointed mr. D'Ommeren thurſday and fryday. Whereupon on fryday night mr. Ommeren ſent mee a copie of the letter, which hee had drawn, deſiring to have my thoughts and mr. Pell's thereupon; the tranſlation whereof I have ſent your honour marked with N. On ſaturday morning I waited on him, and told him, I liked it well, ſave onely the latter end I thought fitt to be changed, (viz. what I have marked with black lines) as namely, I thought it not convenient for us to pray the Switzers to joyne with us abſolutely, but to entreate them, in order to their reſolution at Payerne, to ſignify their thoughts concerning going to Turin, and further proceedings in caſe of a denyall. But as for mr. Pell, I told him, that I was afraid hee miſtooke us in our agreement, and alſo did not like the forme of the letter. Whereupon hee told mee, that hee was amazed at mr. Pell's carriage; that it was an affront to him to make him write into Holland, that wee had agreed on ſuch a project, and afterwards fly off; as alſo that it was a great diſhonour for my lord protector, that his deputies ſhould not bee of the ſame mind. And that hee would write to have leave to goe home again, and not to bee mocked here; with manie other ſuch expreſſions. Whereupon I made him anſwer, that for my part I was willing to conſent to any thing of that nature, whereby wee might gaine the true intentions of the Swiſſes in a privat maner; and that I hoped hee could not ſay, that hee had found mee backward; and as for mr. Pell, I muſt not bee the judge of his conſcience. But withall told him, that I was confident and ſure, it was my lord protector's deſire to know the intentions of the Swiſſes, before hee engage any further. And in order to that I knew no way poſſible to find or learne their intentions, but by going or writing. And though mr. Pell did not conſtrue my lord's mind ſo, yet I could not conſtrue it otherwiſe; and was readie to joyne with him in any thing of that nature. Hee anſwered mee, hee was ſure mr. Downing would have don it, if hee had been here. The plain truth is, as mr. D'Ommeren's inſtructions do moſt conſiſt, as I perceive, in big words, according to my laſt letters, wherein I have given your honour an account; and that hee has no orders at all any further then ſpeaking high at Turin, ſo hee is glad of this occaſion to declare himſelfe with all the plauſibilitie imaginable. But withall it greives mee to my ſoule, to ſee theſe things, and not bee able to helpe them. Mr. Pell has dealt extremely roughly, and I think I may ſay, rudely with him in point of civility. And as for me, if I ſpeake my conſcience, and that any wayes pleaſe not him, the beſt words that I have of him in mr. D'Ommeren's preſence, or any of this place is, that I may meddle with my buiſineſſe, &c. after the ſame maner as if I were his lackey or foot-boy. I bleſſe God this touches not my privat perſon; neither did I ever returne him an ill word; but it muſt needs reflect upon my lord protector. However, I am afraid, hee has no heart for the cauſe of Chriſt or his people; all that I can pull one way, hee is ſure to pull another. Hee will not ſtirr out of his chamber to do any thing; the care and burden lyes all upon my ſhoulders. I muſt ſee the money righteouſly beſtowed, or elſe I know not how it would goe, which at preſent is the cauſe, that makes mee more confuſed in my letter then otherwiſe I would bee; for which I begg your honour's pardon. In my next I ſhall, God willing, give your honour a better account of all things.

A. D. 1655.

As touching the transplanting the people, the inclosed paper P gives your honour a full account of the ministers and others here; which I have no time to have translated; most of my papers being received but a very few houres before I send my letters, which, the truth is, is extremely inconvenient.

About 3 daies there came severall of the lords of the town, and brought mee the paper V, making a long narrative to the same purpose, to signifie the great necessities of their citie; as also how considerable it was to the publick cause of religion in these parts; and that they entreated my lord protector to consider them. I told them, I would acquaint your honour with it; and also recommend their case, as I was capable. And this morning they sent mee the two letters, one to his highnesse, and the other to your honour. For my part, it will not become mee to say any more then this, and this is my dutie to say, that since my abode I have observed, that there are manie of the leaders, who I do verily beleive are men fearing God; and in the generall, religion and honesty is exceedingly countenanced and incouraged. It is true, there is covertly much profaneness and wickedness; but a great reason is because they ar poore, and liv upon strangers, and dare not execute their laws so strictly. This is their temptation. As for any other reasons, they ar all in your papers, and your honour will better judge of them. I beg your honour's pardon for this confused writing, and remaine,

Right honourable, your honour's most humble, faithful and affectionate servant,

S. Morland.

Cardinal Mazarin *to* de Bordeaux, *the* French *embassador in* England.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Might very well have omitted writing to you, in regard I hope you will be here within few days; and that we may then entertain one another by word of mouth: but supposing this letter may be deliver'd to you before your departure from London, I thought fit to venture it, to put you in mind to renew your instances concerning the levies in your audience at your taking your leave. And likewise it will not be amiss to signify to the lord protector the malignity of those, who spread a report, that the ratification would not be sent, till such time that the express of the pope were returned from Madrid. Wee will agree with you concerning the commissioner for the liquidation of prizes, when you are here. You will understand by monsieur de Brienne all the rejoycings, that were made here for the peace. I will only tell you, that amongst other signs of joy the king hath ordered all the guns to be discharged generally in all the frontier places of this kingdom; a thing, which was never done; and likewise his majesty will have me to have the honor to entertain him to day at dinner in publick; and you may believe wee shall not forget to remember in a solemn manner the health of the lord protector.

An intercepted letter of sir G. Ratcliff's *to mrs.* Traps.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxii. p. 915.

THE king of France hath overcome the difficulties, which the governors and frontier garrisons might have brought him into. D'Hocquincourt and all the rest are agreed with, and submitted. The peace with England is to be proclaimed to morrow, as I was told by a good hand yesterday. I saw a list of 20 cavaliers, who must be sent out of France, D. of York and I hear there are more that must go. I have spoken with Francis, and find him very K. Charles well in relation to Peter, but he knows nothing what he shall do; he sends one within these two days to Peter for his direction. Peter is beginning a new factory, which may prove again full trade. The old saying may prove true, if in one thing you be grieved, in another you may be relieved.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland, *to secretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxii. p. 919.

I Have sent the enclosed upon one purpose for your view, that after your perusall you may tender it to his highnesse. Ther is not a sillable in it, but is truth; and I thought my selfe the rather obliged to write it, havinge it from good hands, that the particulars therin

therin are represented by them into England, and least they should come to his highness, A. D. 1655.
I thought it convenient by this way to vindicate my selfe. I'le assure you, I cannot tell how otherwise to expresse my selfe, but that they are starke madd, and that not only uppon my own observation, but the observation of all sober men. They have not had any provocation from me, neither in word or action. I have with all dilegence watched over my owne spirit: therin they themselves doe justifye mee in all my actiones to my face, tho' they doe most slawndrously caluminate mee behind my back. I know nothinge they are restrayned in, unles it be rule and dominion over their brethren. Good sir, doe mee that right as to let mee constantly heare from you. If you think my letters may not give full satisfaction, uppon notice from you, I shall endeavour to use other means by findinge some person, who may be credited, tho' as to my selfe I have satisfaction in my integritie to the mannaginge of affayres heere. You may excuse mee for givinge you but hints, when you see the length and severall particulars in the inclosed. I shall not trouble you farther at present, but remaine

Your lovinge freind and humble servant,

Nov. 28, 1655. H. Cromwell.

Be pleased to peruse the enclosed to Sankey, and seale it and deliver it.

Unto the right honorable his highness's councell in Scotland *for the government thereof,*

The supplication of the ministers, elders and professors, who are for the protestation against the late controverted publick resolutions of kirk and state in the year 1651, met at Edinburgh the 28th day of November 1655, humbly shewing, that

WHereas it hath pleased the Lord, whose judgments are unsearchable, and his ways past finding out, who sifts the nations with the sieve of vanity, and who changeth the times, and setteth up and putteth down at his pleasure, after the counsel of his holy and uncontroulable will, to bring manifold sad confusions on this church, threatning utterly to break down the wall, and take away the hedge thereof; which (unless the Lord in mercy prevent) is a dreadful prognostick of greater desolation to come, as if he would break down what he hath built, and pluck up what he hath planted, even the whole nation, and his vineyard. And we having in our stations apart, and at several of our former meetings together, enquired amongst ourselves, how it went with the Lord's work and . . . . . of the land, and finding upon search many sad and clear evidences of a growing defection, and prevailing spirit of profaneness and enmity to godliness, by profane and malignant men, and that many thousands of precious souls in this church are much vexed, and do much suffer in their most precious and spiritual interest by a multitude of insufficient and scandalous ministers and elders, who have charge over congregations, and who since the interruption of the work of purging of the kirks, and since the late defection begun in this church, have lifted up their heads on presbyteries and synods, to the bearing down of the work of God, and strengthning the hands of the wicked, and sadding the hearts of the righteous, we have been necessitated from the vows of God, which are upon us, for endeavouring in our places and stations the preservation of the reformed religion in Scotland in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, and improving the same for the power of godliness, to bethink ourselves seriously what the Lord doth call us unto at such a time as this. And after consulting and communicating with the Lord's ministers and people through the land, who are of our judgment (and whose hearts are afflicted with the prevailing defection, and the sad fruits thereof, which do appear in most part of presbyteries and synods) we finding a harmony and pressure of spirit amongst them and ourselves, that the trust, which was derived from the general assembly in the year 1650 by their commission, for the publick affairs of the kirk, and by their several commissions for visitations of presbyteries and synods (since which time there hath been no lawful general assembly of this church) might be improved and made use of by those members thereof, who own that capacity and trust, with the advice of sound presbyteries and synods. And albeit we have no question of the standing of that commission, and have therefore kept ourselves in the possession thereof by adjournments from time to time; yet apprehending, that all proceeding to exercise power therein would have been an obstruction and impediment to hinder union with our brethren, who are for the publick resolutions, we have hitherto from real inclinations to peace, and being desirous, so far as could be attained, to do the work of the Lord in a joint and unanimous way with them, been sparing to exercise that power; but finding at last no profitable fruit of our forbear- Vol. xxxvi. P. 363.

ance

A. D. 1655. ance therein, but rather our evils growing worſe, and our late endeavours for union with our brethren fruſtrated, albeit we were willing, and did propoſe unto them, that notwithſtanding of the corruption, which is in the church, the preſbyteries, and ſynods, an equal number of both judgments ſhould have been appointed by the ſeveral ſynods within themſelves for viſitations, and with power and commiſſion for purging out of inſufficient and ſcandalous miniſters, and to compoſe and ſettle differences in all buſineſſes relating to preſbyters and congregations; and perceiving that your lordſhips are not ſtrangers to the manifold bonds, which are upon us, to own the government and liberties of this church, and how tender our fathers were in that matter, we mean the many faithful and eminent miniſters and ſervants of Chriſt, who have lived in this nation, and in their generation were famous for the grace of God in them, and the ſpirit of the Lord upon them, with a ſtrong hand inſtructing them, and making them a brazen wall, and a defenced city againſt the encroachments made by the civil magiſtrate upon the government and liberties of this kirk, for which to the hazard of their own liberty and lives they did faithfully appear and give witneſs at all occaſions, and through the Lord's good hand upon them did procure the recalling and reſcinding of many commiſſions at ſeveral times iſſued and ſet up againſt the liberties of the church, and the eſtabliſhing of laws and acts of parliament corroborating the church power, and abrogating and declaring void any acts or laws giving power and commiſſion in eccleſiaſtical matters over the church of Chriſt: all which laws being yet in force, and we having encouragement by frequent profeſſions of a readineſs to ſatisfy the deſires of the godly in this nation, in any thing for which they will make addreſſes for the good of religion, and to rule the lieges in other things according to the laws, to repreſent to your honours our grievances and deſires in behalf of the preſent condition of this church, in order to the late ſaid encroachments, which we have formerly at ſeveral occaſions laid out in our former repreſentations and teſtimony (which we conceave to be founded upon the law of righteouſneſs and love) preſented unto his highneſs the lord protector and other eminent perſons of the ſtate and army and particularly in our paper delivered to ſome of the judges in this nation anent the court and power eſtabliſhed for placing and diſplacing of miniſters in Scotland, which herewith we offer to your honours.

We do therefore humbly beſeech your lordſhips, that ye would be pleaſed not only to permit, and not hinder, and obſtruct the members of that commiſſion for the publick affairs of this church, and of the ſeveral commiſſions for viſitations of preſbyteries, in the exerciſe of their truſt, which they have from Jeſus Chriſt, and by the aſſemblies of this kirk; but alſo that ye would be pleaſed to countenance and give encouragement and aſſiſtance unto them in their endeavours for purging out of inſufficient and ſcandalous miniſters, and for planting of ſuch, who are qualified according to the word of God, and the acts and diſcipline of this kirk, and for promoting the work of the goſpel, and the power of godlineſs; which we do not deſire upon the account of engroſſing or perpetuating power in our hands, but ſimply in order to the promoting of the goſpel, and therefore ſhall be very willing to lay aſide the exerciſe of that truſt, whenſoever our brethren for the publick reſolutions ſhall be willing to concur with us in ſuch effectual way, as we did overture to themſelves for doing of the work of the Lord, and purging of his houſe. As alſo it is our earneſt and humble deſire and ſupplication unto your honours, that we may have a ſatisfactory anſwer unto that paper delivered to ſome of the judges anent the court about placing and diſplacing of miniſters in Scotland; and that intrants into the miniſtry, where there are ſound preſbyteries and ſynods, may be permitted to exerciſe their function and office, and may have acceſs to the maintenance allocated to the kirks, where they ſerve, by getting execution of the laws of the land relating thereunto upon certificates of their admiſſion from theſe ſound preſbyteries and ſynods, without any new approbation, authorization, or admiſſion to the benefice from the civil judge; which we humbly conceive and are perſuaded in our conſciences is contrary to the Lord's word and to the laws of this nation, and to the diſcipline and conſtant practice of this kirk. And as for any inconveniency, that may fall out by corrupt men having acceſs to their maintenance upon the admiſſion of corrupt preſbyteries or ſynods, we are hopeful, that the commiſſion, how ſoon they ſhall be permitted to ſit and exerciſe their power, will offer unto your honours a ſufficient remedy.

Theſe our humble deſires we have offered to your honours in the ſimplicity of our hearts, and as they are in the eſtimation of our ſpirits, and we truſt alſo in themſelves, things of great and ſpecial concernment to the kingdom of Chriſt Jeſus our Lord, and the good of ſouls, and ſuch as being granted may contribute much for the refreſhing of many weary hearts; and we beſeech and hope, that you will only conſider thereof as before the Lord, who judgeth righteouſly in the earth, and that weighing the ſame in the balance of his ſanctuary, and not in the ſcale of civil policy or human intereſt, you may endeavour our ſatisfaction therein; or wherein your honours do not find yourſelves impowered ſo to do, that ye would be pleaſed to repreſent the ſame to his highneſs, the lord protector,

tector, and to be interceſſors with him, that he may take theſe our grievances and deſires in due and ſerious conſideration, and allow the ſame refreſhing and ſatisfying anſwer, that whatſoever is commanded by the God of heaven may be diligently done for the houſe of the God of heaven; and your honours anſwer is humbly deſired and expected by A. D. 1655.

Your honours humble ſupplicants abovementioned,
in whoſe names the preſents are at their appointment ſubſcribed by,

David Weimes, Samuel Rutherford,
Gilbert Ker, Moncreife.
J. Hinſone,

Major general Haynes *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

SInce my laſt from Bury Edmonds, I have not received ought from you, nor yet have any thing conſiderable to aquaint your honour with, ſave only that on tueſday the 27th the commiſſioners for the county of Cambridge and the iſle of Ely mett at Cambridge, and have put their work in good order as to the generall tax, and will ſoon take into conſideration the other heads. Still it pleaſeth the Lord to unite the heart of our friends beyond expectation in this worke, as you ſee evidently by the commiſſioners letter to his highneſs, which is deſired may be preſented by your hand, and for that purpoſe have I preſumed to make theſe the covert of it. On fryday I hope I ſhall gett liberty to return to Bury, where a good part of the work remains to be done, and thence I intend for Eſſex, though I fear it will not be ſo ſoone as I intimated in my former. I humbly entreat your honour to befriend me ſo farr as to prevent any other counties, as Hertfordſhire &c. being aſſigned to mee, having truly my hand full, and not ſufficiently qualifyed to the work I have already appointed mee. I intimated in a former ſomething in relation to one mr. Boteman in Norwich, who hath ſuch an influence upon the malignant magiſtracye there, that hee is apprehended very dangerous in that citty, and is one that hath fallen from his firſt principles, and perfectly joined himſelf to that intereſt. It would be to troubleſome to your honour to read you his charge. I heare he purpoſeth to make his application to his highneſs and councell, prevailing with two or three of the moſt moderate of that party to come up with him, hoping by them to be the better accepted; and yet were his cauſe to receive a judgment by the weight that thoſe perſons will be found to have in the ballance, I am ſure it will goe well with the honeſt party there, who as one man both preſbiterian and others are exceedingly oppreſſed by him, and thoſe he influenceth. I beſeech you have an eye thereto. One thing more I pray I may be heard in, which is our Colcheſter buſineſs, wherein your honour knowes I have not a little laboured: Honeſt mr. Barnadiſtone being dead, the good people there are in ſome feare mr. Shawe the malignant recorder lately laid aſide by his highneſs ſhould be againe impoſed on them. I mention it the rather, becauſe ſome honeſt people of the place have entreated the countinuance of my helpe in that thinge. I beſeech you let thoſe that will ſerve you faithfully, and have an intereſt elſewhere that may availe you, be duly encouraged, and not inſulted over, by them that wayte the opportunity only of openly declaring againſt you. If corporations be not ſoon conſidered, the work now upon the wheel will certainly receive a ſtand. Pleaſe excuſe the trouble of theſe, and accompt me what truly I am, Sir,

Vol. xxxii. p. 931.

Your honour's truley humble ſervant,

Cambridge, Nov. 28, 1655. HEN. HAYNES.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Hope you have received myne by the poſt, which went from hence on ſaturday night laſt (though I have received none from you this day) wherein I gave you an accompt of the entrance made upon our buſines in this county, where I finde the commiſſioners that firſt mett very willing and active, though I feare the revenew of the extraordinary taxe will bee very inconſiderable, by reaſon of the meane eſtates of the delinquents.

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I intend (if the Lord pleaſe) to goe from hence on ſaturday morning next, and to lye at Reading that night, where I have appointed the commiſſioners for Berkſhire to meet mee on tueſday following; and therefore am againe bould to deſire you to lett one of the

A. D. 1655 meſſengers deliver the incloſed. Sir, I ſhall not further trouble you at preſent, ſave to ſubſcribe my ſelfe, ſir,

Your very affectionate friend and humble ſervant,

Wincheſter Nov. 28, 1655. WM. GOFFE.

I perceive there are indeavors to take off ſir Edward Ford's taxe; but I aſſure you moſt of thoſe wee dealt with about Chicheſter told us, that they were drawne in by him.

Col. Robert Gibbon *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxii. P. 943. SInce my laſt, that gave you an accompt of the dangerous letter of mr. Maret, I have only this to acquaint your highnes, that that day I ſent it away I ſecured him, and he ſo remaynes; as allſo one Baggott, a greate friend of the ſaid Meſſervyes, to whom Marett's letters were wrott, that had before my knowledge of Marrett's giving publique affronts as now, ſo to all formerly in authority here, as major Littcott and major generall Heanes, and he ſo remaynes, refuſing to give ſecurity to live peaceably towards the government and thoſe intruſted here. He gave ſecurity in major general Heanes tyme in a conſiderable ſome, he having notoriouſly affronted the bailliffe here, but now refuſeth, ſaying, he cannot get ſecurity, but that I believe not. The man is of a very ill converſation as well as levellingly ſtubborne. I begg your highnes pleaſure concerning them. I am here at ſuch a diſtance, that I cannot give an accompt nor receive your highnes commands as I deſire and often need, conſidering what a people and place I am accountable for, and am almoſt alone.

My lord, here are Oſtenders, that do much infeſt this coaſt, and lately two of our veſſells taken between this and Garnſey by them. The maſters came on ſhoare to fetch monies to redeeme their veſſells and goods, one two hundred fifty pounds, the other one hundred pounds, and they came and rode with them under our noſe, and we had noe power to offend them nor releeve our freinds. I humbly begg your highnes to order a veſſell at leaſt of about ſixteene or twenty gunns to attend hereabouts; for this being ſo farr out of the channell, that noe veſſells come here but ſuch as are ſent on purpoſe, and that makes them ſoe bold here; as alſo their greate knowledge of all theſe bayes and roades that they had free recourſe to before the warr, and lay much hereabouts becauſe of there advantages here againſt the French. I am,

My lord,

Caſtle Eliza: Nov. 29, 1655. your highnes moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

R. GIBBON.

From Nieupoort *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxii. p. 969. THE captains arrived here with the laſt convoy from Zeeland, mentioned in my former of the 3d inſtant, delivered to me laſt monday a declaration in writing concerning the arreſt of their ſhips; and obſerving thereby that it was an action of a private perſon, I deſired the next day the lord preſident Laurence (the lord protector being preſent himſelf in council) by letter, that he would take the trouble to procure, that my written memorial, whereof a tranſlated copy goes hereby, might be ſtill this ſeſſion laid before the lord protector and council, ſince this affair for ſeveral pregnant reaſons could bear no delay. In the afternoon I was informed, that neither the protector nor the council had any knowledge of the ſame, and that therefore my papers were delivered into the hands of the commiſſioners of the admiralty, in order to make an enquiry thereof by the judges and court of admiralty and otherwiſe, and to make their report to the council as ſoon as poſſible. Hereupon I deſired the day following the ſaid lords commiſſioners, that they would be pleaſed to make a due reflection on the conſequences of ſuch proceedings, and that the pretended ill grounded arreſt might be taken off. I likewiſe thought fit to viſit the ſecretary of ſtate on that account, and to deſire by him to demand an audience of his highneſs the lord protector for the next day; but the firſt mentioned excuſed himſelf by his indiſpoſition, and the other having invited the lord embaſſador of France, I thought beſt to let it reſt a day or two, to get alſo ſome further informations. In the mean while the lords Worſeley and Strickland with the ſecretary Jeſſop came laſt night to me, and aſſured me, that upon the reading of my

memorial, relating to the ſtill detained ſhips, more fully expreſſed in the liſt, which I by order of their high mightineſſes delivered to the lord protector, ſuch orders were given, that they did believe, that within 4 or 5 days thoſe affairs would be brought upon ſuch a footing, that we ſhould have no reaſon to complain any more. And as to my complaints concerning the ſeizure of ſundry ſhips at and about the Barbadoes, that they firſt had heard the general's report thereof by word of mouth, and afterwads deſired his report in writing; which having received, they had thought fit to communicate the ſame to me; and it being read by the ſecretary Jeſſop aforeſaid, the ſaid lords obſerved, that mention was made likewiſe of ſome Daniſh and Hamburgh veſſels; therefore they ordered him to draw up the ſaid writing in ſuch a manner, that other foreign ſhips being left out of the ſame, to ſend it me early this morning. Having obſerved, that the ſaid general makes no mention of ſeveral ſhips, which I had notice of, and that he declared only in general terms, that the ſaid ſhips by the confeſſion of the maſters and ſhips crew, confirm'd under their own hands, were condemned by the commiſſaries appointed for that purpoſe in America, having traded in the Engliſh plantations againſt the act of parliament; and after I had alledged to thoſe lords ſome reaſons and arguments to prove the contrary, they promiſed me, that they would faithfully communicate to me, not only the ſaid report, but alſo whatſoever they ſhould hear, relating to the ſaid ſhips, from one of the ſaid commiſſaries who was lately come over: they declared, that the lord protector and the council ſought nothing elſe, than ſincerely to keep up and maintain the friendſhip in every reſpect. I thanked their lordſhips for the trouble they had given themſelves, and told them, that I could not avoid, at this opportunity, repreſenting unto them the inconveniencies, which ariſe by and from ſaid ſeizures; and that it fell particularly hard upon the ſubjects of the united provinces, to ſuffer ſuch conſiderable loſſes, under French pretences, the peace and the accommodation with the ſaid crown being now intirely ſettled. I related ſundry particulars touching the ſhips mentioned in the ſaid liſt, and complained eſpecially of the enterpriſes of the ſaid Timothy Pye againſt the twelve Zealand ſhips, ſhewing them the bad conſequences of thoſe irregular proceedings, and telling them, that I had been reſolved to demand a particular audience of the lord protector concerning the ſame; but becauſe this affair demanded diſpatch, and the convoy could not ſtay any longer, I deſired their lordſhips, that they would be pleaſed further to relate to his highneſs and the council what I had remonſtrated unto them, and if any ways poſſible that it might be done forthwith, to the end that I might be enabled to give an account thereof to their high mightineſſes by this very poſt. They promiſed me both, that they would do their beſt in the ſaid affair. As ſoon as I get the ſaid report of general Pen, I intend to preſent a memorial with ſundry ſtrong verifications, in order to prove clearly the inconſiſtency and illegality of the proceedings, which are practiſed in thoſe parts againſt the ſubjects of the united provinces. A. D. 1655.

Wherewith &c.

Weſtminſter, Dec. 10, 1655. [N. S.] My lord &c. ſign'd

W. NIEUPOORT.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, laſt wedneſday was proclaimed here the peace between this ſtate and France, firſt in the area before the council chamber at Whitehall, afterwards before the great hall at Weſtminſter, and then at the uſual places in the city of London, by four heralds with twelve trumpeters on horſeback, and in the preſence of eight gentlemen of the lord protector's, in the like manner and with the ſame ſolemnities, as the peace made laſt year with your high mightineſſes was proclaimed. The day after the incloſed proclamation was publiſhed, whereby it is made known, that immediately after the ſaid publication, all acts of hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe on both ſides, and that all that ſhall happen to be taken after the ſaid publication by the one and the other party ſhall be faithfully reſtored. The evening after the ſaid proclamation the lord embaſſador of France cauſed ſome pitch barrels to be burnt before his houſe, with ſome rockets, giving ſeveral hogſheads of French wine to the people. He gave alſo a magnificent treat to the extraordinary embaſſadors of Sweden, Venice, and your high mightineſſes. The commiſſioners of the lord protector, that had ſigned the treaty, were alſo invited, but they beg'd to be excuſed, pretending that they would likewiſe ſhew at Whitehall ſome tokens of joy, and accompany the lord protector there. Yeſterday the ſaid lord embaſſador was treated at Whitehall by the lord protector, at the ſame place, and as I am informed, with the ſame ceremonies as your high mightineſſes extraordinary embaſſadors were formerly Vol. xxxii. p. 965.

treated

A. D. 1655. treated upon the ſame occaſion. Some days ago was publiſhed here likewiſe the incloſed declaration of the lord protector with the advice of his council, whereby it is ordered, that no body of thoſe, whoſe goods have been ſequeſter'd as delinquents, or that actually have been in arms for the late king againſt the parliament, or for his ſon, or that have adhered unto them, or furniſh'd or aſſiſted thoſe forces that were raiſed againſt the parliament, ſhall after the firſt day of December old ſtyle, buy, uſe nor keep in his houſe, or in any other place, any offenſive or defenſive weapons, upon penalty of the ſeizure of ſuch weapons; beſides which they ſhall be proceeded againſt, according to the ordinance made and paſſed by his highneſs and his council, for the better ſecurity of the quiet and peace of this republick. By the ſaid declaration it is further order'd, that no body, after the firſt day of January next, ſhall take for chaplain or tutor for the information of children any one of the ſequeſter'd and expelled miniſters, regents of colleges or ſchoolmaſters; nor that any one, who has been ſequeſter'd or expelled out of any prebend, college or ſchool becauſe of delinquency and ſcandal, ſhall keep after the day aforeſaid, any publick or private ſchool, neither ſhall they have liberty to preach, baptiſe or to adminiſter the communion either in publick or private aſſemblies: and in the concluſion of the ſaid declaration, it is mentioned, that notwithſtanding the aforeſaid his highneſs doth declare, that towards thoſe abovementioned perſons, who before the date of their ejection or ſequeſtration can bring in a real proof, or that may bring in the ſame hereafter, of their piety and good affection towards this preſent government, as much compaſſion ſhall be ſhewn as is conſiſtent with the ſaid ſecurity and welfare of the nation. They have ſecured here in and about the city divers perſons, among whom there is one, who is ſaid to be agent to king Charles, in whoſe poſſeſſion were found likewiſe ſome papers of great moment, but particulars of it are not known, becauſe every thing is tranſacted under a ſpecial oath of ſecrecy. Since my laſt there is no news of the fleet in the Weſt-Indies; it is told only, that three ſhips with bread, brandy, and other proviſions are ſailed from the Caribbee iſlands to Jamaica. Sir George Aſcue, who has been in Ireland for his own private affairs, is come hither, to command the fleet, which, they ſay, will be ready within a few days, as general. In Ireland ſeveral perſons, as they report, have ſign'd a petition, ſetting forth, that the commiſſion of lord lieutenant might be conferred on the lord Henry Cromwell; but I am credibly informed that the ſame is ſuppreſſed. They ſay that the interpreter of the late extraordinary embaſſador of Portugal is arrived here, and that he brings along with him the ratification of the treaty lately concluded,

Wherewith &c.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 10, 1655. [N. S.] high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

Wm. Nieupoort.

A letter of intelligence.

Hague, Sunday Dec. 6, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol xxxii. p. 593. YEſterday the lord raet penſionary did entertain and treat harmoniouſly the commiſſioners of the other provinces, who did conſult together about the buſineſs of harmony; and although the private report of the third of December will be firſt examined in the aſſemblies of the provinces, yet it is already perceived, that prince William doth not ſhew himſelf to abhor it much. One of Overyſſell told me, a ſtadtholder in Overyſſell hath little to ſay, when prince William is mareſchal de camp; he hath as much in Overyſſell as if he were ſtadtholder, and the ſecluſion is but ſo much the better for prince William, who hath no cauſe to be angry, that he and his line be advanced, and that of the prince of Orange ſuppreſſed and ſecluded, as the princes of Orange have ſuppreſſed and ſecluded the ſaid prince William. Thus men diſcourſe of it here, but in the mean time there is likelihood, that in the province there will be flatterers enough. Yeſterday there was a complaint againſt the exactions and ſeveral tolls, which the Spaniards take upon the Meuſe. The Spaniſh petition to have a conſul at Rotterdam is refer'd to the conſideration of the admiralties.

Thoſe of the Eaſt-India company have deſired and ſuſtained, that the ſtate ought to pay ⅓ of what they have paid to the Engliſh, which is expreſsly refuſed. The ſaid company doth not thrive well: this year they have made no diſtribution.

Dec. 6.

We can already perceive, that the mutual affections do ſeem to meet between the provinces or their commiſſioners for the project of the harmony, at leaſt that I ſee every one doth believe to have found the bean in the cake. Prince William hath not yet made any

notification to the ſtates general of the birth of his young princeſs, and therefore they have likewiſe not reſolved as yet to wiſh him joy. A. D. 1655.

Thoſe of Zealand did admire to ſee, that the city of Fluſhing doth give ſea paſſes in blanks, as the embaſſador of Spain hath cauſed one thereof to be exhibited.

The lord of Waveren doth pretend very much to be chief or firſt of the embaſſy to Sweden, and the lord of Wimmenum doth pretend the ſame thing. Otherwiſe, and that failing, he pretends to the embaſſy for Spain to be joined to the lord of Gent. Thoſe of Holland have promiſed to declare themſelves at laſt.

December 7.

This morning thoſe of Holland will make overture of thoſe, whom they name for their embaſſies. They can hardly find any that will go to the king of Sweden. The lord Beuningen did nothing but proteſt and ſtorm againſt it, when they ſpoke to him about it; but every one is willing enough to go for Spain, Denmark, Brandenburg. It is ſaid, that the burgo-maſter doctor Tulp will at laſt accept of it.

And in regard that all the provinces will have a ſhare in theſe embaſſies, there hath been propoſed, that the ordinary allowance is too much contrary to the honour and eſtimation of the embaſſy; that every thing is dear; that it will require greater expences; that a little will ſuffice; that chiefly in Spain things muſt be noble and magnificent. There is likelihood, that (ſince all the provinces have a ſhare in the embaſſy) the allowance will be encreaſed. The project of the harmony is ſent to the provinces. It is more and more perceived, that the project hath been already privately adjuſted and agreed with prince William, before it was ſet down in writing in the conferences; and the ſaid prince will make no difficulty to accept of it. And I do hear from a ſure hand, that amongſt thoſe of Holland, there are ſome that do hold all that for ſuſpect, not without blame of thoſe that drew it up; pre-ſuppoſing that the bridle does not ſignify much, when that which is bridled is maſter of the bridle; that the point of ſecluſion will be very well obſerved, for prince William will not act contrary to his own intereſt; but as for the reſt, they ſay that *arma tenens tenet omnia.*

There hath been propoſed, whether it were not fit to communicate the harmony by deputation likewiſe to the princeſs royal and dowager, but was not thought fit, leaving it free to any one that thinks fit to communicate it unto them in particular.

It is obſerved, that underhand there have been ſpoken ſo many cajoleries, that thoſe points of the harmony are only *ad populum phaleræ*, ſome tales to make men ſleep ſtanding, ſome bridles for calves: that as well the royal as the dowager are well enough pleaſed with it. All the capitulations whatſoever do depend upon the explication of the congreſs. There was yeſterday late a conference upon the affairs of Outre-Meuſe, and the lord Beuningen hath made a report of the taking of tolls upon the Meuſe.

December 8.

The lord Verbolt having made report of the paſſage-money of Maeſtricht, (for which is offered 54 thouſand guilders *per ann.*) all the provinces ſhewed themſeves reſolved to agree to it, but the lord of Merode being preſident durſt not conclude.

The lord embaſſador of Spain having made complaint, how that col. Ferents hath arreſted two ſhips, it is referred to the conſideration of the council.

The commiſſioners have made report of the conferences concerning the limits of Uroenhof, and of the country of Outre-Meuſe.

Thoſe of Holland hath named the lords of Polſbrouck burgo-maſter of Amſterdam, and the lord of Maaſdam or counſeller Dorp for the embaſſy to Sweden, the burgo-maſter Tulp for that to Brandenburg, the lord Beuningen for Denmark; but no overture is yet made thereof to the ſtates general.

December 9.

This morning only on the behalf of Holland was propoſed and ſignified in the ſtates general the lord Beuningen for the embaſſy to Denmark, as one that had accepted of it; the others formerly mentioned are not yet propoſed to the generality, in regard they have not yet accepted of the charge, and beſides the moſt of them are abſent.

The lord Saſburg is by the ſtates general created reſident at Bruſſels; but he will not go thither till ſuch time that there is alſo one named on the behalf of Holland to go for Spain, which is yet deferred for a little while, to ſee whether the war between England and Spain be in earneſt.

December 10.

The commiſſioners of the merchants adventurers having been ſome time here, have ſignified by the lord preſident, that they have an intention to return to England. Now

A. D. 1655. whether and how they were agreed with thoſe of Holland, and whether they ſhall have or ſhall not have their abode, that doth not concern the generality.

The lord Beverning and others have made report of having ſeen and examined the papers and ſeveral memorandums of the miniſters of Denmark, that they deſire firſt authentick copies of ſeveral papers, that ſo they may make authentick report to their king of what hath been tranſacted here with them. 2dly, That they demand payment of the remaining ſubſidy, which was promiſed them during the war of England. 3dly, That they demand a redreſs and remedy againſt the frauds, which are committed by the ſhips of this ſtate in Norway. 4thly, They retain ſome ſhips of Norway brought in at Rotterdam. The miniſters of the elector of Brandenburg have required that an interceſſional office may be made for his highneſs the elector to the great Muſcovite, which thoſe of Holland have taken *ad referendum* in their aſſembly.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

Vol. xxxii. p. 979. IT is now that men begin to diſcourſe of the harmony, 127 being with 181, he aſked my advice of what I thought of it. 127 told him, according to his free diſpoſition, that he did very well perceive, that 105 had uſed ſome precaution for 195, as much as had been poſſible, but that however the 105 did divulge this ſecret; that they durſt not go out of the family of 148; that that was an evident ſign of weakneſs of 105; that this precaution, and theſe limitations did ſeem ſomething, but in effect they were only ſome rhetorical figures, which did in ſome wiſe colour the buſineſs, but did not ſettle and fix the 195. Since that, what colour ſoever is laid upon it, 149 would get to be head and maſter of 131, head undoubtedly, conſequently alſo maſter; for it hath been ſufficiently ſeen, that 131 hath not ſhewn any love or reſpect to 105. And if he be not at firſt maſter in *ſupremo gradu*, he will mount by degrees, and ſo get up to the higheſt degree with the more ſafety and with the more ſpeed. As well 112 as 145 will not give over, before that they have put 104 into 154. It hath been ſeen how that 170 hath captivated 112 and 105 by the reſolution, which he hath taken to make 155 and 154 againſt 141. The 149 by ſhewing himſelf a little reſolved and animated againſt 141, will make himſelf to be beloved as much by 112 and 105, as he hath been hated. I do remember that I ſpoke to my lord 23. 63. 60. 24. 89. 20. 91 when the death of the deceaſed 184 was foreſeen. He laught at me, when I told him, that 149 would have the 184 (being as he believed) aſſured by a very good hand, that the 105 would never put their 131 under 149. And this is that, which deceived the good 185; for having the ſame opinion, and upon this ground he writ the letter to 106, which ſince hath been printed, and which (if he had not ſuch an opinion of 105 and of 112) he durſt never have writ nor have thought; but he finds himſelf, and will ſtill find himſelf deceived.

I raet penſ.

I raet penſ.

181 told me; you know however that we ſtand in need of union and agreement amongſt our ſelves, and by this means we ſhall have it. I told him, you ought to fear that 149 will now alſo come to be hated, becauſe the people will ſee that tacitly he doth approve of 180. And this is the politick deſign, which 105 have plaid in this, namely to breed jealouſy between 149 and 148; and undoubtedly the 168 and

169

princeſs dowager A. D. 1655.
169 will be ſorry for it; and inſtead of an union, there may be one day ſeen a party
prince of Orange
forming themſelves under 148, and if the agreement under ſome head doth pleaſe them, and
liberty the prince of Orange grave William
without 195, they have only to put themſelves abſolutely under 148 or 149, and ſooner
grave William prince of Orange party
the better; for alſo 149 as 145 will never leave deſigning, till they have brought
grave William ſtates of Holland Amſterdam
him to that degree, which the 149 did attain to formerly. The 105 or 112 have
militia
always ſaid, that whoſoever hath 131, hath all, and that therefore they would never take
grave William the ſtates of Holland Amſterdam
the 149; but (ſaid I to him) I ſee the weakneſs which are in 105 and 112, and
Amſterdam the ſtates of Holland
yet I do very well comprehend, that 112 and 105 were able to do what they will
mine the ſtates of Holland
do. The concluſion of 127 was, that all would be well provided, 105 would go no further, but remain there without yielding any thing more. He ſaid, it would do no harm.
I prince of Orange party ſtates general
127 ſhould take care of one thing, that is, that 145 had a deſign to put the 104 into
the union I Orange party
154; and that 127 judged that to be the only expedient means to yoke the 145. Thereupon he departed. I am

Dec. 10. 1655. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

Holland

P. S. You muſt obſerve, that the weakneſs of 105 at preſent is far greater than during
war England the ſtates of Holland commerce
the 154 with 130. The danger of 105 and of 179 was then indeed far greater, for
enmity ſtates of Holland grave William enmity
there was 154 preſent, yet 105 kept themſelves free of 149; now there is neither 154,
commerce elector of Brandenb.
nor danger (but what is imaginary) of 179, and yet they have ſo much flattered the 170, and
grave William
they reſume the 149.

A paper of the duke of Brandenburg's *agent in* Holland, *to the ſtates general.*

Exhibited the 10th of Dec. 1655. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

YOUR high and mighty lordſhips may be pleaſed to remember, what letters I have deſired formerly to be writ to the great duke of Muſcovy: now it is ſo, that the duke of Brandenburg my moſt gracious lord by ſending of the ſaid letters hath received full ſatisfaction for the ſecuring the mutual amity; but in regard it is conceived, that the ſaid amity would be more confirmed, in caſe your high and mighty lordſhips would be pleaſed to ſignify to the ſaid great duke in what a ſtricter confederacy your high and mighty lordſhips are lately entered into with the ſaid duke my maſter; that it would be very acceptable, high and mighty lords, that in caſe the ancient confidence, amity, and correſpondency between the great duke and the ſaid great duke of Brandenburg might be more and more encreaſed and confirmed, that they may oppoſe with the more force all ſuch as ſhall attempt any thing to the prejudice of each other, and that ſo the freedom of commerce may be defended: wherefore I am commanded by the ſaid duke my maſter to mind your high and mighty lordſhips, whether you do not think fit, that ſuch a letter be forthwith ſent to the ſaid great duke in the manner as above ſaid, or in what other terms you ſhall think fit. We do conceive it to be of importance to the affairs in thoſe parts, high and mighty lords, Vol. xxxii. P. 973.

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN COPES.

The examination of Maurice Conry of Prague in High Germany, taken Nov. 30, 1655.

THE ſaid examinate ſaith, that he was born at Ardkellyn in the county of Roſcommon in Ireland, and is about thirty-five years of age, and his father's name was Maurice Conry; and ſaith, that he was bred up a ſcholar in Ireland, then in France in the city of Vol. xxxii. P. 949.

A. D. 1655. Paris, where he continued about two years in the univerſity, but took no degrees there, and from thence he went to Germany to ſeek out his fortune, were he continued a ſoldier four or five years in the emperor's army, but doth not remember how many religious houſes are in Prague, and knows not of any monaſtry of St. John; and ſaith, that about two years and a half ſince he came from Prague into England, and his buſineſs here was to get liberty to carry ſoldiers out of Ireland to Germany to ſerve the king of Spain; and ſaid, that he ſtaid in Ireland three quarters of a year, but brought over no ſoldiers with him; and ſaith, that he ſtaid about three quarters of a year in Flanders, and about September or October laſt was 12 months he came over to England to endeavour a compoſition for his eſtate in Ireland. And the examinate ſaith, that when he came into London, he lodged at a houſe near the Spaniſh embaſſador's lodging, and ſerved a Spaniard and a Frenchman, during the time he continued in London had little converſe with any Engliſh. And the examinate ſaith, that whilſt he was in London, he received ſeveral letters from Flanders from ſeveral friends of his, but denied that he received any letter from the principal of St. John's monaſtry, neither doth he know any ſuch monaſtry. And being examined were he had, and from whom he received the inſtructions ſealed, that were found in his hoſe upon being ſearched, ſaith, that he received them in London in the Spaniſh embaſſador's houſe from a gentleman he there met, who deſired to carry them to one Maurice Conry an Iriſhman, but gave not the examinate any directions where to find him, but promiſed direction afterwards; and the examinate ſaith, that he put the information into his hoſe, becauſe it ſhould not be ſeen by the magiſtrates. And being further examined ſaith that he had two paſſports, the one from Bruſſels the other from Ratiſbone, which he obtained for his quiet travel through thoſe countries; and ſaith, that he obtained the paſs from the lord protector's footman, an Iriſhman born, with whom he drank; and ſaith, that he obtained thoſe letters of recommendation, that were found about him from his friends he had in London, and that he the ſaid examinate hath no acquaintance in Briſtoll, and that he happened occaſionally to lodge in Briſtol, where he did; and refuſeth to take the oath of abjuration, &c.

MAURICE CONRY.

Facultates viro adm. pri. f. Mauricio Conrio ſacræ theologiæ lectori &c. communicatæ.

Vol. xxxii. p. 951.

1. RECONCILIANDI hæreticos, & abſolvendi in omnibus caſibus & cenſuris & in bulla cœnæ domini omnes etiam eccleſiaſticos & regulares.

2. Diſpenſandi cum clericis ſuper irregularitate quacunque occaſione contracta præterquam homicidii voluntarii.

3. Tenendi & legendi libros hæreticos, & quoſcunque prohibitos ad effectum illos impugnandi, ita tamen ut prædicti libri non extrahantur extra regionem; quod ſi opus fuerit laicis eandem facultatem faciendi, non fiat abſolute, ſed ad certum terminum majorem vel minorem pro ratione perſonæ.

4. Adminiſtrandi ſacramenta omnia parochialia, omiſſis pro neceſſitate ſolemnitatibus & ceremoniis ſolitis, non tamen neceſſariis.

5. Ubi breviarium ferri non poſſit, vel recitari officium abſque periculo, recitandi roſarium beatæ virginis, vel alias orationes ac pſalmos quos memoria tenet.

6. Conſecrandi calices, patinas, & altaria portabilia, oleo tamen ab epiſcopo benedicto; benedicendi paramenta ad miſſæ ſacrificium neceſſaria, nec teneantur inquirere, an altaria portabilia contineant reliquias necne.

7. Celebrandi miſſas quocunque loco decenti & ſub dio, ſubtus terram, tribus horis ante lucem hyeme, una hora poſt meridiem, bis in die ubi neceſſitas poſtulaverit, & coram hæreticis aliiſque perſonis excommunicatis, dummodo miniſter non ſit hæreticus.

8. Hoſtiam conſecratam ſervandi in loco decenti ſine lumine aliiſque ceremoniis, quibus utitur eccleſia.

9. Commutandi quæcunque vota etiam jurata, exceptis caſtitatis & religionis, & relaxandi juramenta, modo non fiant in prejudicium tertii.

10. Diſpenſandi ob magnam neceſſitatem in 3° gradu etiam ante contractum matrimonium.

11. Concedendi indulgentiam plenariam in primâ confeſſione, & quotannis in feſtis celebrioribus & in mortis articulo, & quotieſcumque generalem confeſſionem peccatorum fecerint etiam indulgentiam 40 aut 50 dierum ad libitum.

12. Imprimendi & edendi libros catholicorum tacito nomine authoris, loci, typographi, ac reliquorum, non obſtante concilio Tridentino, modo fuerint approbati à nobis, vel ab aliis per nos delegendis.

13. Diſpenſandi cum converſis ad fidem catholicam ſuper fructibus eccleſiaſticorum malè perceptis.

14. Abſolvendi hæreticos cujuſcumque nationis, morantes in Angliâ, non tamen ex partibus, in quibus exercetur ſanctæ inquiſitionis officium in foro conſcientiæ.

15. Applicandi

15. Applicandi piis uſibus bona reſtituenda incertis dominis. A. D. 1655.
Poterit ad tertium ordinem admittere, modo inſtructiones ſimiles, & ubique conformes adhibeantur, & habeant regiſtrum nominum receptorum, annum et diem tam receptionis quam profeſſionis, quæ ad capitulum provinciale deferet.

De uniformitate fratrum.

Pro majori devotione populi ordinatur, ut ſacerdotes in celebratione miſſæ graviter & religioſe obſervent omnia, quæ ad hoc inſtituuntur in ceremoniis miſſalibus.

In audiendo vero miſſam obſervent ceremonias noſtræ ſacræ religionis, uniformiter in quantum ratio temporis & loci permittet, præſertim in ſingulis elevationibus oſculentur terram.

In recitatione officii divini pro more fiat ante altare, in pſalmis & lectionibus ſedeant, ſurgendo & inclinando ad gloriam patri, & ſurgant etiam ad evangelicum capitulum & hymnos, in cornu altaris, ad magnificat vero, nunc dimittis, benedictus, te deum, cum collectis, ad medium altaris.

Poſt commemorationes ordinis in completorio, ſemper dicant, Tota pulchra es &c. in honorem immaculatæ conceptionis, adjungendo, memento congregationis tuæ, quam poſſediſti ab initio, cum collectâ,

Omnipotens æterne deus, ædificator & cuſtos Hieruſalem civitatis ſupernæ, ædifica & cuſtodi nos & ordinem noſtrum, regem, regnum, locum, & domum iſtam cum omnibus fratribus & habitatoribus ſuis, ut perpetuum ſit in eis domicilium ſalutis, charitatis & pacis, per eundem Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum. Amen.

Ante miſſam principalem pro converſione patriæ ſemper recitentur Litaniæ Lauretaneæ.

Singulis feriis ſextis in honore paſſionis dominicæ curent in quantum commoditas loci fert, omnes domeſticos convocari, & poſt litanias majores, quæ quotidie pro more recitantur, actum contritionis ſolemnem, ſicut in inſtructionibus habetur, choratim repeti.

An act of contrition.

O my Lord Jeſu Chriſt, true God and man, my creator and redeemer, thou being whom thou art, and for that I love thee above all things is greateſt, it grieveth me from the bottom of my heart, that I have offended thy divine majeſty; and I firmly propoſe never to ſin any more, and to fly all occaſions of offending thee; to confeſs my ſins I perform the penance enjoined me for the ſame, and for the love of thee I do freely pardon all my enemies, and do offer my life, words, and works in ſatisfaction for the ſame; wherefore I moſt humbly beſeech thee, truſting in thy infinite goodneſs and mercies, that by the merits of thy precious blood and paſſion thou wouldſt pardon my offences; and grant me grace to amend my life, and to perſevere therein till death. Amen, Jeſus.

Ut hæc omnia prout jacent obſerventur, præcipio, & pro majori firmitate provinciæ majori ſigillo & proprio chirographo communio, hac Feb. 23, anno Domini 1654.

Ir. Dan. a S. Joanne Mnr. Prlis.

Jan. 27, $\frac{55}{4}$. Raptim.

Reverende adm. P. & fr. perquam dilecte.

ET præſentem, multoſque futuros, viciſſim vobis & ipſe annos peropto precorque, & eos felicitate omni cumulatiſſimos. Delectant, mi chariſſime, literæ veſtræ; multum delectant & amor & candor iſte veſtri ſpiritûs vere ſeraphicus; ædificat religioſum obſequium, quæ, & virtutes, & virtutum indubitata indicia, ut veſtrum augebunt meritum, ſic me vobis arctiori jugiter obſtringent amoris vinculo. Gratulor talia vos inveniſſe ſubſidia, meſſem que exercendi ea, quibus ditavit largitor omnium bonorum Deus opt. max. talenta. Mitto jam quos rogavit veſtra P. libellos ord. facultatum utriuſque ſæcularibus effectum impertiendi, impertior; i. e. cum diſcretionis zelo Hab. 3. Reg. & alterius con trat ſc. ſacra cingula dominicæ paſſionis: facultates quoque ſi ſecretarius tantundem vacare nunc poſſit, noſtras mitto, vel donec mittantur confirmo veſtras. Idioma noſtrum callere, conſulo, ſatagat. Salutat vos Dominus la Cr. Rogo ipſe preces adjutrices veſtras, qui, etiam nunc negotiis diſtentus, ſemper ſum, Vol. xxxli. P. 953.

P. ad. reverende

veſter addictiſs,

For my worthy deare friend mr. Maurice Conrye. Ir. D. S. J. M. P.

London, Nov. 30, 1655.

WORSHIPFUL GENTLEMEN,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 947. I Received a letter from you of the 23d October, ſigned by your ſecretary mr. Miſſelden; it was kept by our governor eight days after it came to hand, and then at my entry into the court preſented to me by John Jones the officer. Before its preſentation to me, the governor had begun with mr. ſecretary Thurloe, and communicated your court's proceedings to him, whereof he gave a narrative preſently upon the court's ſitting, before which I had not time to read five lines of the letter. His reaſon for the detention of your letter to me I apprehend to want many grains of what became his place, duty, quality; but I ſhall decline to write you more as to this prepoſterous incivility, whether to you or me. Your letter ſignifies your choice of me for your deputy of that reſidence. I truly wiſh there had been that mutual complacency maintained on each ſide, that you might never had thoughts of deſerting each other; but rather that your late deputy might have been continued with your full affections, and do yet heartily wiſh (if poſſible) all miſunderſtanding may be removed, and your breaches healed; notwithſtanding, I have heard mr. Bradſhaw hath been a man of much choler againſt me. The buſineſs now lyes before his highneſs the lord protector and his council, and referre it to a ſpecial committee, viz. lord Mulgrave, viſcount Liſle, mr. Strickland, and ſir Gilbert Pickeringe, upon whom a committee deſigned from the company have waited ſeveral times, and the laſt tueſday from their eſpecial order by a meſſenger were ſent for, and above two hours ſpent by their honours in reading your remonſtrance, and their reſident's, as to the particulars of your conteſt, which whilſt doing, his highneſs the lord protector himſelf called upon them to come to council. Their honours were pleaſed to tell us, they ſhould communicate it to the lord protector and council, and ſeek to diſpoſe ſome fit remedy to our diſtempers; and this is the fulleſt account I can give you as to what hath been tranſacted in this buſineſs (at leaſt to my knowledge) hitherto. I have much to thank you for your good opinion and high civilities to me; and do make it my very humble requeſt unto you to lay aſide all animoſities and diſpirited thwartings, to be ſtudious of the publick weal of our formerly moſt ſplendid and flouriſhing ſociety, for which I ſhall be ever prayerful, and do reſt,

Worſhipful ſirs,

Yours in all ſervices,

ALEX. BARON.

To the worſhipful the treaſurer and generality of merchants adventurers of England reſiding in Hamburgh, preſent.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxii. p. 957. WEE had our meetinge for this county of Lancaſter yeſterday, and have made a good progreſſe in our buſineſs, and have ſent out our warrants for moſt of the cheefe delinquents in this county to appeare before us at our next meetinge, againſt which tyme we have taken care, that things be put in that readines, that wee may come with that taxe upon them ſpecified in the orders. They ſeeme to conforme to the particulars with much readines. The commiſſioners that mett have deſired mee to acquaint you in their names of their readines and free actinge to the carrieinge on of the things given in charge. They deſired mee lykewiſe to mind you of ſending downe ſome of the orders and inſtructions. Wee have mett this day about the ordinance for ejectinge of ſcandelous and ignorant miniſters and ſchoolemaſters, and have choſen a clerke, and ſent out warrants into every hundred of this countie to give notice of our next meetinge, and liberty for everie one to apply unto us with ſuch articles and complaints againſt any perſon, that they judge guiltie of any of the particulars ſpecifyed in the ſaid orders. The commiſſioners earneſtly deſire your honour will give order for the ſendinge downe unto them of ſome of the ſaid ordinances, for few are to be found in the countrie. As to that of ſherriffs, I have adviſed with the beſt men, and find it a difficult buſines to find fitt men rightly quallifyed for the employment; but declare it as my oppinion upon the whole, that for the county of Cheſter John Leigh of Booths eſq; for Lancaſter either John Starkie or Raphe Aſhton of Midleton eſq; and for Stafford I am not able at preſent to give you any account of, but ſhall as ſoone as I come there, which wil be in few dayes. I am hopefull e're longe to give you a good account of all our buſines. I ſhall ſeaſe your further trouble at preſent, by ſubſcribeinge myſelfe to bee

Your honour's moſt humble

Preſton, the laſt day of Nov. 1655. and faithfull ſervant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

Mr.

Mr. Tho. Maynard *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

THE laſte weeke wee had noe ſhips from any parte; neither is there any thinge now conſiderable to ſignifie to your honour, which I can write to be a poſitive trueth. Here are three ſhipes arryved from Aveiro in Portugall: the maſters reporte, they were informed, before they came from thence, that the ſhipe, in which the kinge of Portugall ſente the articles of peace, was departed for Ingland. And from Cadix there was intellegence, that his highneſſe fleet in America had ſurprized a ſhipe of the Weſt-India Spaniſh fleete, which, I hope, will prove true, although our letters from Portugall mention noe ſuch thinge. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxii. p. 961.

If it pleaſe God there be a peace concluded by his highneſſe with Portugall, and his highneſſe thinke it requiſite to have any promotion made in Liſbon, in caſe any ſhipe of the fleete prove defective (which happilly it may be thought more convenient to have a ſupplye of neceſſaries there, then to ſend them home;) I beſeech your honour to be pleaſed to recommend me to his highneſſe for that ſervice, as well as for the place of conſull; in which I ſhall be faithfull to his highneſſe, and be ever

Your honour's humble ſervant,

Plymouth, Nov. 30, 1655. THOMAS MAYNARD.

A paper of col. Bampfylde.

IF the cardinall continues fixt to the late agreement made with England, and ſhowld therupon meet with any domiſtique trowbles, Engliſh troopes woulde contribute much to his ſupporte, and to the upholding of that intereſt in France, which this nation may be concerned to preſerve in yt. Vol. xxx. p. 157.

If there ſhowld happen any diffrence betwixt the proteſtants and papiſts, tow or three thouſand men ready upon the place woulde be of great advantage to thoſe of the relidgeon.

If ther ſhowlde be any inclination, or neceſſity to aſſiſt the proteſtants in Swizerland, the condeſſention to this way may be an advance to that.

It may be a means, not only to bringe ſome of the perſons employed to the knowledge of the private affayres and deſignes of France, but peradventure to winde themſelves into ſome conſiderable intereſts there for the ſervice of this nation, and particularly into that of marſhall de Turene and the proteſtants.

The ſpareing of theiſe men will ſoe little diſadvantage the common wealth, that it will be a meanes to have ſoe many men trayned up in warre at the expence of France, and made ready in the ſervice of this goverment, when there ſhall be occaſion; ſince I am confident, if his highneſs ſhall deſire it, the king of France will engage himſelfe, that they ſhall be returned upon demande.

For my owne fidelity to the preſent goverment (though I hope it is not doubted) I beleive I ſhall be able to give 5000 l. bond of very ſufficient perſons, and ſhall cheerfully ſubmit to any other engagement, that ſhall bee impoſed upon mee to that ende.

Laſtly, I ſhall not enterteyne any officer, but either by the appointment or approbation of whomeſoever his highneſs ſhall pleaſe to order for that inſpection into this buſſineſs; and ſhall allways receive and obey his highneſs commands, as faithfully there as here, to the uttermoſte of my power.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeilles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

MY laſt unto you was of the 2d currant, giving you notice, that att Thollon the admiral Vandoiſme had proclaymed the free comerſe with our nation. Three dayes paſt it was here proclaymed alſo; a copie of the ordinance I ſent you tranſlated. The admiral is heare expected in 3 dayes, and is ſupoſed from hence will goe directly for Paris. The Portugall ambaſſador parted yeſterday for Rome, having 80 attendants; butt they are not very well accomodated. The Malta gallyes being ſix arrived heare yeſterday, and are come for the rents appertaining to the grand maiſtre. They have bene in Spayne for ſome purpoſe, and may carry from hence about one hundred thouſand piſtolls. They may part hence in 8 dayes, and go directly from Malta. Yeſterday on a galley from Vol. xxxii. p. 324.

A. D. 1655. Genoe arrived the cardinal Anthoine, who is come from Rome, and parts ſuddenly for Paris. Not any thinge more att preſent worth your notice. So I moſt humbly take leave, and remayne,

Your honnor's ſervant,

Jo. Aldworth.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Honored sir,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 1. I Had the greate favor of your letter of 23 of October, for which I returne you my humble thankes. I muſt truly profeſs, if I writt any thinge, which might give you a riſe to beleeve I put any confidence in the miniſters heere, as to their good affections, I did egregiouſly miſtake; for truly I would deſyer a longer time for their probation then I hope I ſhall ſtay heere, befor I could adviſedly paſs ſuch an opinion opon them. Your letter of the ennemyes in England, and of their intenſion of ſendinge their emmiſaryes heere, will make us double our diligence. We are indeed pritty hopefull, if not confident, our intilligence heere is and with ſuch, that they ſhall hardly doe any thinge without our timely knowledge.

Your French treaty is manedged by ſuch a perſon, that your laſt difference ſeemes not ſoe ſtrange, as the contrary would have done, at leſt to me, for I have bin ſtill told, he was a perfect lawier, and underſtood better how to rayſe difficultyes then to end them. But I truſt all this uncertaynty from abroade will produce this good effect, of makinge all honeſt quiet men more firme at home. I ſhall now beg a little of your patience, to informe you of a couple of thinges.

Since col. Lokhart's and mr. Swinton's beinge made of the councill heere, the court of juſtice hav had but five judges to carry on that duty. By their commiſſion fowre is a quorum, and by the rules of the court, it conſiſts of two howſes; the one termed the outward, and the other the inward houſe. This cannot have leſs then fowre, that never had more (neither can it have leſs) then one. The outward howſe is to diſpatch all thinges diſpatchable of courſe; the inward howſe is to decide all thinges of high importance, as alſo whatever the judge of the outward howſe findes any difficulty in, or whatever any agreeved perſon ther deſyres may be brought before the ceſſions, after hearing in the outward howſe; the judge of which howſe ought to be an able man, both of parts and boddy, the worke requiringe good intellectualls and experience, as well as corporall ſtrenth. For want of ſuch a one, all cauſes of late, which properly are to be determined ther, have bin brought into the inward howſe, wherby four were imploy'd, in what one might have done; and ſoe the people had not that expeditious juſtice, which was requiſite and uſual; and therby, as the judges informe me, ther is at the preſent neer fifty thouſand proceſſes dependinge. This great ſtop of juſtice made the councill eſteem it abſolute duty to remoove the cauſe therof, by reſtorringe the outward howſe, and placeinge a fit perſon to diſcharge the burthen therof, which they have done this day, not beinge able any longer to delay it, the judges themſelves in effect declaringe the greate neceſſity of it. The man they have pitched upon is ſir James Learmon of Bacomy. And becauſe it was found, few fitt perſons of the old'lords of the ceſſions were willinge to acte, and that ſuch as were had had ſom private meetinges amongſt themſelves, when they reſolved none would accept a judge's place, unleſs it were for life or good behaviour, wherby they would, as much as in them lay, have ſet the dice on the councill; it inclyned the councill the more, not only to chooſe ſir James Learmon, as havinge bin free from that engagement, and willinge and able to acte, but alſo (to let all the other judges ſee, wee were not nor needed not be bound up to their order) to elect for another judge one mr. Andrew Carr, an advocate, who the general and ſom of the judges aſſured the councill was an able godly man, and had by divers actions evidenced his ſincere affection to the government. To which, as a farther reaſon for their ſoe doeinge, may be added, that the duty of the outward howſe would have deter'd any one man from acceptinge it, had he not ſeene an able aſſotiat, who might from time to time have eaſed him therin. For though ther is one Scotchman now upon the Bench, viz. the lord Southall, yet he is wholly unable for that worke, and would not undertake it. Beſides we underſtand, ther are ſom thinges againſt him, which poſſibly will ſoone invite them to lay him aſide. I did acquaint the councill with a part of my lord Lambert's letter unto me relatinge to the judges, which imported, that we might ſpeedely expect to heare further therein, and that in the meane time, if poſſibly, we would delay electing any; but the neceſſity demonſtrated by the judges, and viſible to the councill, joyned with the impoſſibility of havinge any from England, able to doe the worke of the outward howſe, made them proceede to that election at the preſent, which will not hinder the receivinge of any from England if ſent; and

indeed at leſt one eminent man from thence wil be neceſſary, which I beſeech you, ſir, be pleaſed to minde. A. D. 1655.

The lord Hopton, commonly called ſir James Hope, was under conſideration; but I oppos'd it, he beinge a perſon, who had not ſoe well carryed himſelf to his highneſs at the diſſolution of the little parliament, and had bin layd aſide by my lord protector himſelfe.

The lord Bacomy had longe ſince had the repute of havinge bin inclyned to women; which I objected, but mr. Swinton ſoe poſitively aſſured the councill, that it had bin a ſcandall falſely imputed to him, and never could be proved, and that he had with much integgrity and ability diſcharged that office in the moſt ſtrict times heere, that thos aſſurances (in the latter part of which the judges concur'd) ſwayd the buſineſs. One of the councill doubted, if the councill had power by their inſtructions to appoynt judges, if neede were; but all the reſt were cleer of opinion they had that power, and ſoe it paſt; but if therin any over actinge hav bin, I beg you'l informe us, and we ſhall mend. Alſo I humbly deſyre to know his highneſs's pleaſure, whither col. Lokhart and mr. Swinton are to continue judges, and receive their ſallaryes as ſuch. We are heere very much troubled for want of an aturney generall, and ſhall till that want a ſupply; which I beſeech you, ſir, take into your ſpeedy conſideration.

Nieuport, *the* Dutch *embaſſador, to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

ONE of our ſea captains hath brought laſt night to my houſe a token, whereof I have ſpoken to your honor heretofore, which hath been aboard of his ſhip ever ſince the 10th of September, viz. eight books bound in read pluſh, with four India coats for his moſt ſerene highneſs, and two boxes with four bottles of oils apiece for her highneſs, and the other eight books with two India coats for your ſelf. I wiſh your honor health and proſperity, remaining for ever, my lord, Vol. xxxiii. p. 31.

Barkſhire-houſe, this 31 November. 10 December.

Your honor's moſt humble ſervant,

WILL. NIEUPORT.

A letter of intelligence from Rotterdam.

SIR,

I Formerly wroate you, C. S. had ſent 12 commiſſions mor to Ingland, which was a miſtake in my intelligence from Ceullen; for ſince I am auvertiſed, that C. S. ſent 16 commiſſions to Dunkerck and Ooſtend, of which 13 weare accepted by thoſe two places, and ſome Zealanders, from whence many threaten to goe to ſea againſt the Ingliſh, under the kings of Spayne and Scots name, whoſe partye begin to doubt of a warr, becauſe the king of Spayne hath not yet iſſued out more commiſſions; whereuppon many cavaliers wayte at Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and in Brabant and Flanders. Armorer is returned to his miſtreſs, the princeſs royalle in the Hage: he begins to diſpaire of any aſſiſtance from the king of Spayne. I have bin laſt week at Rotterdam, where 'tis ſaid, as letters bring from Ceullen, that one mr. Manning is there apprehended uppon ſuſpicition to be a ſpye in your ſervice, and committed to the cittyes goale. This is all I can communicate to you from that place; now I muſt beg pardon to enlarge my ſelf on another perticular concerninge nearly the commonwealth. Being come hither to Rotterdam, the magiſtrates of the towne ſent for me, and told mee, that they had underſtood by ſome of the company, that I was recommended to you to be deputye; therefore they deſired to come into conference with mee, which I refuſed; but being preſt by ſome of them, I accepted of a meeting, whoe aſſured mee of their good affection to the protector and the comonwealth, to whome I conceave they may be moſt ſerviceable, and how willing they were to give as favourable conditions to the company as any other towne, if not more. Therefore I beſeech you, if the protector hath not yet paſt his conſent to the towne of Dort, (as the diſcourſe ſayes he hath) that you will pleaſe to delaye it untill I ſpeake perſonally with you; or that you heare my reaſons for the contrary, which I believe will appeare for the good of the ſtate and company. Therefore I muſt beg your leave to come over for a few weeks, being little occurs in this frigid ſeaſon, and it ſhall be no prejudice to our affayres here; the which is moſt earneſtly lookt after by Vol. xxxi. p. 361.

Dec. 10, 1655. [N. S.]

Your moſt affectionate and humble ſervant,

JOHN ADDAMS.

Pels, *the* Dutch *commiſſioner at* Dantzick, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 9. SInce my laſt of the 8th of December I am to inform you, that his majeſty of Sweden finiſhed his agreement with the city of Thorn upon the 4th of this month; and without any reſiſtance made his entrance into the ſame the next day being ſunday; and was lodged in the town-houſe till the 7th of the ſame month. What the conditions are, I cannot yet learn, only that the king doth promiſe to let them keep their privileges, they admitting of a garriſon of 1200 men under a Swediſh commander, and to diſband their own garriſon.

This city hath always refuſed to receive any aſſiſtance from the duke of Brandenburg.

The Swediſh army is march'd from thence directly for Elbing, Marienburgh being ſtrengthned by Poliſh troops and others.

As yet there hath happened no action between the Brandenburger and the Swedes. The city Graudens is alſo ſurprized by the Swedes. In this city is alſo great alteration; and what this ſucceſs may produce, a few days will demonſtrate.

Dantzick, Dec. 11, 1655. [N. S.] High and mighty lords,

PELS.

An extract of the reſolutions of the ſtates general.

Saturday, December 11, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 13. ON the report of the Heer Slingelandt, penſionary of Dort, and the other commiſſioners having in purſuance of their commiſſioners reſolution of the lords of the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Friſeland, dated the 7th day of the ſaid month, deſired the lord embaſſador of Spain reſiding here in the behalf, and in the name of the ſaid lords the ſtates, that he would take care and give order, that to the pretended ſervice of God in his houſe henceforth none ſhould be admitted, but thoſe, which are of his family, without any more: after mature deliberation, and ſeeing the ſaid lord embaſſador hath not been pleaſed to give ſatisfaction therein to the ſaid lords the ſtates, it is thought good and reſolved in conformity to the before mentioned reſolution of the 7th inſtant, that the preſident and council of the court of juſtice ſhall be required, as they are required by theſe, to hinder effectually by a guard about the houſe of the before mentioned lord embaſſador, in ſuch times and hours, as the pretended ſervice of God is kept there, the going in to the ſame houſe of all thoſe, who are not of his family, or that have no neceſſary errand at his houſe. And the deputed council of the ſaid lords of the ſtates are withal required, and hereby authorized to afford ſuch means of aſſiſtance, as well of officers as men of the guards of the ſaid lords the ſtates, as thoſe of the ſaid court of juſtice ſhall deſire, or otherwiſe, ſo as the ſaid court ſhall judge neceſſary for the due execution of the before mentioned intentions of the lords the ſtates.

Viole, *preſident of* Bruſſels, *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, December 11, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol xxxiii. p. 5. LE Tour hath ſent me word, that he received letters by the laſt poſt from Cadiz, but no orders for any money, ſo that it makes us almoſt deſperate; for we know not how to ſubſiſt any longer, all our creditors do ſo very much importune us, that they give us no reſt at all. His highneſs hath been to ſee this place, and is to be to day at Namur, and there to diſtribute the winter quarters to his troops. He doth pretend, as I am told, to quarter them in Guelderland and Luxemburgh. When that buſineſs is over, he returns to this place, which will not take up above a fortnight.

The church at Wexford *to* H. Cromwell *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 53. WE cannot but with all thankfulneſs recognize and acknowledge the great mercy of God to this poor nation, in providing ſuch a perſon to rule over us, as is a lover of

God, and the godly truth, and peace, which your lordſhip hath largely manifeſted [illegible] your coming hither, by countenancing of God's publick worſhip and ordinances, [illegible] care for the repairing of the places appointed for the ſame, countenancing of [illegible] able miniſters not only about your own perſon, but declaring your readineſs to maintain and place ſuch in places, which have long ſitten in darkneſs and the ſhadow of death, without any to break the bread of life unto them; whereby we have cauſe to hope (even by thoſe beginnings that are amongſt us) that God will make your lordſhip an inſtrument to advance his name in this ſad, dark, and deſolate nation. Bleſſed be God, who hath thus raiſed you up to act for his glory and his peoples good; and bleſſed be ye of the Lord, for that you have encouraged the hearts, and ſtrengthned the hands of God's people in this nation. Go on, ſir, and proſper, becauſe of truth, meekneſs, and righteouſneſs, and let no diſcouragements make you to faint or grow weary, knowing that your labour is not in vain in the Lord. Sir, we ſhould not have preſumed to have interrupted your lordſhip's more urgent affairs with this addreſs, but that we are informed, that your lordſhip hath met with ſome diſcouragement in the way, which we thought it our duties to remove, and to be as forward to ſtrengthen your hands in the work of God, as Satan by his inſtruments is to weaken them. We beſeech you ſet before you the example of good Nehemiah; let it be your care to glorify God by repairing the breaches, and purging out the corruptions that are in our Iſrael, ſerving your generation by the will of God (as David did) here, and then you may expect that your reward ſhall be with the Lord, and your work with the Almighty, though poſſibly in regard of men (ſome at leaſt) ye may be but evil requited.

That your lordſhip may be an eminent inſtrument of God's glory and his people's good here, and eternally happy hereafter, ſhall ever be the prayers of,

Wexford, Dec. 1. 1655. Sir, your excellency's moſt humble ſervants,

Signed in the name of the church of God at Wexford. and daily orators at the throne of grace,

Rob. Hobbs,
Rob. Wilkinſon, T. Daniel,
Iſaac Bellows, John Walker,
Ja. Haughton. Paul Allfrie.

The ſuperſcription,

To his excellency the lord Cromwell, commander in chief of the forces in Ireland, theis humbly preſent, at Dublin.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Honored sir,

IT hath pleas'd the Lord at once to viſit my eldeſt ſon dangerouſly with the ſmall-pox, my ſelfe after a longe indiſpoſition, ſoe violently with the gout, that ever ſince my laſt I have not bin, neither am I yet, able to ſtirr out of my bed; and what is as grievous to me as all, my wife after a longe languiſhinge, laſt night in greate payne and danger miſcarryed; which ſadd afflictions I beg may be ſanctyfied unto me, and I hope will incite you to excuſe my ſilence. Thes two are duplicates of letters to his highneſs, which it ſeems to have been miſlayed. They are of concernment, and therfore anſwers are begg'd by, ſir, Vol. xxxiii. p. 1.

Your moſt humble, and moſt affectionate faithfull ſervant,

Eden. Dec. 1. 55. Broghill.

We are reſolved as ſoon as G[*lencairne*] comes to toune, (which we dayly expect) to ſecure him. Col. Pla. goes away to morrow.

Major general Haynes *and the other commiſſioners to* H. Laurence, *preſident of the council of ſtate.*

May it please your lordship,

IN purſuance of the orders and inſtructions of his highneſs and council for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth, we have called before us Anthony Aldham of Thetford, as a perſon conſidered dangerous to the nation; and upon debate we have adjudged him under the fourth head of the aforeſaid orders of his highneſs and council, and have ſecured him in Bury goal accordingly. It now remains as our duties to repreſent to your lordſhip the reaſon of ſuch our judgment, which we humbly offer to be, for that we are convinced by the information of perſons of known integrity, that he is a very dangerous perſon to Vol. xxxiii. p. 23.

this

A. D. 1655. this commonwealth, and that he hath no eſtate nor way of livelihood, but lives idly and under great ſuſpicion. All which we humbly leave to your lordſhip's conſideration, and remain

Bury, December 1, 1655.

Your lordſhip's moſt humble ſervants,

He. Haynes,	Ja. Calthorpe,
Hum. Moſely,	John Clarke,
Samuel Moodey,	John Fothergill,
Robert Dunkon,	Thomas Deye,
Edm. Harvev,	Robert Sparrowe,
Richard Moyle,	Thomas Weſthropp.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxiii. P 35. I Am, in purſuance of his highneſs orders, at Sallop, where I meete with a very faire concurrence of the gent. of this county with your affaires. Some, that were a little diſatisfied, I hope will be perfectly gained. Some of them have acted, and others reſolve to act. All of them appeare and countenance my worke, and hope to receive not only ſatisfaction, but much good by it. I am perſwaded it will tend much towards union; only ſome rumours doe a little diſtract. It is reported, that the taxe is to be doubled. This affrights ſome: others, and thoſe honeſt men, ſtartle at a report, that there will be a new oath impoſed upon the juſtices of the peace and men in places of truſt. I could wiſh, you would be tender in this. I thinke truly ſuch impoſitions never did us any good amongſt our friends. Some have ſtumbled, but few better fixed by it. As to the buſines of the ſhreifes in this county, I confeſſe I know not what to ſay; becauſe to put it upon our friends is to doe them a greate diſcourteſy, and to put it into other men's hands is to doe ourſelves a greater. Doubtleſſe col. Thomas Hunt is incomparably better then thoſe others in the liſte. He hath beene a little diſatisfied; but I hope to perſwade him. He hath apeared with us, and indeed I thinke him an honeſt man, but am loath to doe him the diſcourteſey to put him to the charge, if you can thinke of a fitt man. I feare I left a blanke unſupplyed for Herefordſhire. I waited for the governor, who had told me of one mr. Powell; but truely I hear by others he is but an indifferent man, and is about to marry a great cavallier, which makes me ſuſpect him. Flackett is the better man, if he will act; but I have not ſeene him. I hope on munday to goe hence into Wales, and I ſhuld be glad to receive from you the Welſh remonſtrance, with the names affixed; for I heare that many of them are but ſuppoſed to conſent, and their names put to by others, though perhaps now they will owne it to take of the blame from their friends. I ſhall improve it to the beſt advantage I can; and I hope prevent the danger, that it ſeems to threaten. Pray you beare a little with our Britiſh zeale. A little more underſtanding would doe us noe harme in thoſe partes. You have ſome priſoners in London, that were ſuppoſed to be in the late plott, whoſe eſtates are in this county. We deſire to know what we ſhall doe concerning them. If you intend we ſhould ſequeſter them, we intreate you to let us know the informations you have againſt them. And if there be any danger in the diſcovered plott, I pray you let me receive inſtruction, that I may ſend for my cavalliers, they being at preſent ſet at liberty by this late goale delivery. I am this day to receive engagements for thoſe, that are in priſon here. I beſeech, ſir, excuſe me, that I trouble you with theſe ſcribblings. I thinke it my duty, and ſhall at preſent give you noe more, but tell you that I am

Sallop, December 1, 1655.

Your reall friend and ſervant,

Ja. Berry.

I pray you remember capt. Croke's buſines.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxiii. P. 39. I Receaved yours of the 27th November, and ſhal bee carefull of our quarters, though we perceave nothing here looking towards a deſigne. I have left our buyſnes in Leiceſter in a good way of proceeding. The commiſſioners there, I doubt not, will act very vigorouſly in my abſence. I ſat two dayes there upon the ejecting ſcandelous and ignorant miniſters; came hither upon wedneſday laſt. The mayor of the citty being major Beake, and one of the honeſt aldermen, preſently after my coming, came to welcome me. The next morning all the aldermen in their furre gownes, without the mayor, did the like. I

judge the cauſe of his not comeing was, he muſt then have brought his mace, and doubted as to what I writ to you before. The ſame day I having put him in, he met at my quarters with other commiſſioners, and acts very chearefully. I find, having ſome intimacy with him, that he hath exceedingly changed his judgment, and is zealous for the preſent governement, which, as he proteſts to me, is upon a full conviction upon reading and ſtudying it. There is none here, I am confident, will be more faithfull to his highneſs; none I am ſure ſo able to ſerve him in theſe partes, having a very great intereſt with the godly. Upon munday next the commiſſioners and my ſelfe are invited to dine with the mayor and aldermen; ſo that you may perceave a generall owning, with at leaſt a ſeeming affection of his highnes his deſigne. And truly, ſir, it is evident in moſt places, where I have bin, there is a great change in the godly miniſters. They exceeding well reſent the buyſnes. I make it a great part of mine to diſcourſe with as many, as I thinke feares God, and labours to ſatisfye them, and to gayne theyr affections by giving them more then an ordinary reſpect, which I thinke they well deſerve. They have, and I hope ſhall have as much encouragement as I can give them in the wayes of godlines. They expreſſe great affections to his highnes, and pray for him in theyr pulpits. This I can ſay for diverſe miniſters in Lyncolne, Leceiſterſhire, and theſe here at Coventree; and I hope I ſhal be able to ſay as much for them in Nottingham and Derbyſheire, after I have ſat ſometime with them, upon the ejecting ſcandelous miniſters. Sir, I have great cauſe to bleſſe God for giving me, ſo poore and unworthy a creature, theſe great encouragements. But, ſir, I fynd, and you may have a little taſte of it by this encloſed petition, that where the work of reformation ſhould be moſt eminent, as in cyties and corporations, it is very much wanting; and where our worke as to that ſhould firſt begin, wee have no power more then inſpective. It hath bin a generall complaynt to me in Lyncolne and Coventree eſpecially, that wicked maigiſtrates, by reaſon of their number, over-power the godly maigiſtrates. They no ſooner ſuppreſſe alehouſes, but they are ſet up agayne. They comfort themſelves at preſent, as they tell me, with the hopes of my aſſiſtance, which they ſhould preſently have, were I in comiſſion of peace in theyr corporations. However they imagine I am. I ſhall at preſent declare to them, what his highnes expects from them; that as they are called to bee magiſtrates, ſo they ſhould anſweare the end of theyr magiſtracy, viz. depreſſe ſinn and wickednes, and incourage godlynes. I ſhall give them in charge to put downe as many ale-houſes as ſhal be judged unneceſſary; and preſent me with a liſt at my next coming of what they have put downe, and what remayne, and ſhal with major Beake and ſome others, that I judge godly, conſider further of them.

A. D. 1655.

For this alderman, that is complayned of, being by my commiſſion a major general of the corporations as well as the counties, I ſhal ſend for him, and with mr. mayor and ſome of the beſt of his brethren, ſhall examine the buyſnes; and yf I find him nought, ſhall certifye to his highnes and the councill, according to my inſtructions. Excuſe this prolixitie. Having gonne over all the counties belonging to my charg, I ſhall be very briefe hereafter. On fryday next, yf it pleaſe the Lord, I ſhall goe towards Nottingham. I remayne

Your moſt affectionate friend to ſerve you,

Coventry, Dec. 1, 1655. EDW. WHALLEY.

To the right honourable major general Whalley.

The humble petition of John Haw the younger and others, being conſtables of the city of Coventry.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THat your petitioners having taken their oaths diligently to execute the office of conſtables have endeavoured to diſcharge their duties. Vol. xxxiii. p. 41.

That in the execution of the ſame, particularly touching ſwearers, drunkards, and ſabbath-breakers and the like offenders, they have met with no ſmall ſhare of revilings; yet thoſe have not been comparable for diſcouragement to what they have met with through the default of mr. Joſeph Chambers, late mayor of this city, and now an alderman and juſtice of the peace, through whoſe means and encouragement, as your petitioner John Haw can ſufficiently make good, he hath had two ſeveral ſuits brought againſt him by ſuch, whoſe offences he hath been the inſtrument to bring to light, one whereof is ſtill depending in the court of record of this city, held before the mayor and bailiffs of the ſame, wherein one Chriſtopher Randall is preſent, whom your petitioner convicted for ſwearing before the ſaid mr. Chambers, and gives out that the ſaid mr. Chambers encourageth him to go on againſt your petitioner, and ſaith he will be a witneſs for him.

That the ſaid mr. Chambers hath frequently abated ſuch offenders the penalties appointed to be inflicted upon them by law, and hath threatned ſome of the petitioners to bind them to their good behaviour for ſtanding upon the penalties according to law and his own warrant.

A. D. 1655. That in regard of the mincing of penalties, your petitioners conceive moſt of the unlicenced ale-houſes in this city have been much ſupported, of which unlicenced ale-houſes there is now at leaſt 50 in this city, with which things your petitioners and many others being much grieved, have thought meet to make their humble addreſs to your honour, and to offer the ſame to your grave conſideration for redreſs, being induced thereunto by notice they have had of your honour's readineſs to redreſs juſt grievances. And ſo your petitioners ſhall pray, &c.

Iſaac Price,
Edward Gulliver,
Thomas Titter.

Major general Berry *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 45. I Have onely one publique buſines of great importance, that I make bold to trouble your highnes withall, haveing alwaiſe found you ready to accept ſuch motions; and that is, that your highnes would pleaſe to make good your word to capt. Croke; but it muſt be whileſt you live, or otherwiſe we ſhall feare it will never be done. You know whatt plotting there is againſt your perſon; and if any of them ſhould take, what will become of our preferments? Onely for my owne parte I may hope for ſomething, when you die, if any thing be left, becauſe I am promiſed it in the word of a kinge, from whom I crave pardon and a grant of this humble requeſt of

Your highnes moſt devoted ſervant,

Sallop, December 1, 1655. JA. BERRY.

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 49. I Thought it meete to acquaint you, that I have beene this weeke in Rutland, where by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of the county, and paucity of cavaliers, the commiſſioners and I have at once perfected the aſſeſſements of their eſtates; which amount not fully to 500 l. *per annum.* As I was paſſing through the forreſt of Rockingham into that county, I overtooke a gentleman, whome upon examination, as I rode with him, I founde to be a roman catholique; and upon a more ſtrict examination at my inn, I finde him to be a prieſt, and one that hath no certeine habitation; but wanders up and downe from one catholique's houſe to another, having, as he confeſſes, no eſtate to live upon; but I humbly refer you to the incloſed examination, which you may pleaſe to reade; and acquaint his highneſs therewith, that I may receive and know his pleaſure concerning him; and in the meane time I have putt him into ſafe cuſtody. Your honour will perceive, he hath had his habitation for theiſe ſix months laſt paſt at the lord Brudenell's towne, and in the houſe of one of his ſervants; which may a litle evidence to his highneſs (what is ſo cleere to us that knowe him and live neere him) what a father and faufterer of the catholiques and their emiſſaryes he is; and certeinly if we be not deceaved in him, one of the moſt ſecret and deſperate enemyes, this commonwealth hath. I have ſecured ſeverall perſons within my aſſociation, in order to a tranſportation; but ſhall not trouble the councill with their names, becauſe that I ſhall have more of that ſort, and intend to returne their names together. I ſhall be in Huntingdonſhire againe this next weeke at the ſecond meeting of the commiſſioners there, where if any thing occurre, that may deſerve your time to reade, it ſhall be preſented to you by

Your honour's much oblieged and
moſt faithfull ſervant,

Oundle, Dec. 1, 1655. WM. BOTELER.

I have together with a coppy of the examination encloſed one of the chatechiſmes I founde about the catholique. The Agnus Dei I have in my keepinge with his beads, a meddall of the virgin Mary, a crucifix and ſome other bookes.

Mr.

Mr. Ed. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

BEing unwilling to lett ſlipp any occaſion to give your honour an accounte of my ſelfe, and what I had in command to performe, I have made uſe of an opertunity to write to you by a meſſenger from this place to Stettin, in anſwer of a letter of yours of the 4th of 8bris, which I received heere this day, wherein you are pleaſed to make your ſelfe merry with my ſuppoſed negligence, though I can ſpeake it above excuſe, that I have neglected noe meanes to performe my duty in writing to you; and therefore I beſeech your honour to lay the fault, as in juſtice it ought to bee, on the iniquity of the time and place where I am, if you have not before the writing of that heard from mee. My ſhort warning and ſudden departure of the meſſenger will not ſuffer mee to write at large; only this I have leaſure to acquaint you withall againe, that I have ſent mr. Swift 3 weeks ſince to Hamburg with letters, to give his highneſſe an account of my reception by the king, and allſoe my delivery of the ratification. I write at the ſame time a relation of what I could learne of affaires in this parte of the world to your honour, and ſince from Torne what happened in my march with the victorious king of Sweden from Warzow, which was ſent you in the king's packett. The indeavours and diligence I uſed to proſecute my journey and to execute my commiſſion gave me great trouble, but ſince I have marched with the king, I have no inconveniency but by the cold weather in a wild and frozen countery, for proviſions I have twice a day ſent me from the king's kitchen. I have the honour often to eate with him at his owne table. I travell with him often in his coach, and allwais one of his coaches is ordered to attend on me. He makes large expreſſions of affection for his highneſſe, and not only to me but to all perſons, and gives aſſurances of it to me dayly by his actions. Since the ſurrender of Torne it is thought there will be a warre between the king and the marquiſſe of Brandenburg. The king is very angry the marquiſſe hath ſpoyled the beſt parte of the regall Pruſſia by the forces he hath quartered uppon it, the king intending it for winter quarters for part of his army; wherefore he hath aſſigned to Koniſpolkey generall of the Quartzanes and 4000 of his men their quarters in the ducall parte about Oſterod, and at this place hath entered in perſon with his owne army uppon the lands of the duke. Heere are at preſent commiſſioners from the duke, which treat with the king, but I cannot learne nor judg what will bee the concluſion; it is thought in a few days it will be known. The duke hath allſoe putt in garriſon to ſeverall of the towns in the regall part of Pruſſia, the cheife of which is Marienburg and Elbing, which is taken very ill. The king is intended to march for one of thoſe townes, but whether I cannot yet underſtand. He expects in a day or two to joyne with count Magnus de la Guard, who commands the forces out of Lituania, which conſiſt of 12 or 14000 men, which with theſe the king hath with himſelfe here will make more than 24000 men beſides his Quartzanes, which are near 4000, and are of the army with his perſon. Heere is like to be a winter warre, for I find not the king to ſoe much as thinke of leaving the feild in perſon, if the towns in the regall parte of Pruſſia doe not ſurrender, and agreement be made between him and the marquiſſe. I have not time to write more at preſent, but my humble ſute (with earneſtneſſe I beſeech) that you will be pleaſed to requeſt his highneſſe for my recall home, that I may doe my duty to him neere his perſon, to whome I owe all the ſervices of my life. I am bould to take my leave, and ſubſcribe what I ſhall ſtudiouſly indeavour to expreſſe my ſelfe to be; I am

A. D. 1655. Vol. xlv. p. 18.

Freeſtad, Dec. 2, 1655. Your honour's moſt faithfull and obliged ſervant,

E. ROLT.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

WHen I tooke leave of you at London, you were pleaſed to aſſure me, that I ſhould finde this worthy bearer a truly honneſt man, which character from you obliged me to beleeve him ſuch, and conſequently to uſe him as ſuch. And tho' my actinges towards him could not in any reaſonable degree proportion my deſyres, yet beinge he is to waite upon you, I could not abſtayne from tellinge you, I have by experience found he does plentifully make good the opinion you have of him, and merrits that reſpect and uſage from his highneſs, which heer we were unable, not unwillinge to extend unto him. I eſteeme it needleſs to recommend a perſon to your favour, who you alreddy think worthy of it; and therfore what otherwiſe I ſhould have deſyred for him, I now doe for myſelfe, that therby you may excuſe this debt to mr. Saltiſton, and the trouble which to pay it him is given you by, ſir,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 65.

Your truly affectionate and moſt humble ſervant,

Edinburgh, Dec. 2, 55. BROGHILL.

Col. Hewſon &c. *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. P. 57.

WE came over with you into Ireland, being well ſatisfied in your pious conduct, and that in your eyes a vile perſon was contemned, as to truſt under you, your heart cleaving to thoſe that feared the Lord, and obſerving that God hath given your highneſs a ſpirit of diſcerning between them that feared God and thoſe that feared him not; and accordingly we were happy in your highneſs's immediate command over us, and reſidence with us for ſome time. And when your highneſs was called back into our native country we enjoyed, by your favour, our dear and precious lord deputy Ireton, who by his graciouſneſs diſpelled wickedneſs, and by his wiſdom ſo guided the reins of this government, that our hearts were much comforted and hands ſtrengthened in the ſervice of the publick. But to our great grief, our God for our ſins took him from us, and we left in the ſadneſs of our ſouls to lament our loſs. And whilſt our hearts were muſing within us what the purpoſe of God might be concerning us, conſidering the compoſure of the army and this nation, the Lord was pleaſed, upon the deſires of thoſe that feared his name, to move your highneſs's heart to ſend us, for our chief commander, our preſent precious lord deputy Fleetwood, which was a refreſhment to all the godly in this nation; and his ſweet healing peaceable ſpirit hath not only drawn over the hearts of ſome, ſcrupling in ſome points concerning the government, ſo that the moſt fearing the Lord are convinced there is no other means viſible, whereby the intereſt of God's people can be ſecured but in your highneſs's hands, in the gracious exerciſe of your authority by this way of government the Lord hath now appointed over us and intruſted you with. And notwithſtanding the hopes, plots, and ſecret deſigns of open enemies and pretended friends, we hope and ſhall ever pray, and with all our might endeavour the Lord may ſtill preſerve you and the authority in your hands. And now, may it pleaſe your highneſs, ſince your calling of our precious lord deputy into England, we have obſerved to our grief, that ſeveral perſons in the civil and military liſts have taken upon them to foiſt petitions all over this nation and army, which hath heightened the expectation of diſaffected perſons, and weakned the hands of many of your faithful ſervants, and inſnared and deluded many honeſt perſons to ſubſcribe the ſame, who never had the leaſt thought in their hearts of that which the contrivers chiefly aimed at therein, wherein they deal with his excellency our dear lord deputy as David's ſecret enemies did with him, Pſalm lxii. 3, 4. And when we conſider the principles of the perſons moſt active, and contriving the buſineſs, we cannot be of any opinion, that it is out of affection to the lord Henry's perſon, whom they ſeemingly magnify, or to the government now eſtabliſhed in your highneſs's hands; but rather with deſire and expectation to abuſe his lordſhip's good nature of the one hand, and weaken the godly intereſt on the other, to the promoting their private intereſt, thereby to prepare this people for ſome other dangerous deſigns. Upon which conſideration we cannot but preſent before your highneſs our thoughts thereof, and humbly implore your highneſs's favour, that our precious lord deputy may ſtill be continued in his conduct over us, under whom we have enjoyed ſo much of ſatisfaction, and by whom juſtice hath been impartially adminiſtred to the whole nation; whoſe experiences in perſons and things rendereth him moſt advantageous to publick concernments in this unſettled wilderneſs. And we had not troubled your highneſs with theſe addreſſes, ſith the lord Henry, whom your highneſs lately ſent over unto us, as a further pledge of your highneſs's favour, did to his great honour ſpeedily take care to ſuppreſs them ſo ſoon as the knowledge thereof came unto him, but that ſome of the chief promoters of them in the name of the army doth aſſure us, they intend to have it before your highneſs's view. And ſith we your poor ſervants had the honour to command ſeveral regiments under your highneſs in the work of this nation, we have therefore aſſumed to take upon us the humble confidence, to beg of your highneſs, that the chief government of this nation under your highneſs may reſt in the hands of our preſent lord deputy; and that as ſoon as publick affairs will admit, he may return to his charge over us. And in the mean while your highneſs ſhall find us obedient, and faithfully ſerviceable in our places, to our preſent commander in chief in the ſtation he now is in, or in any other ſecond place under our preſent precious lord deputy, your highneſs ſhall think fit to confer upon him; which with your highneſs's favourable acceptance and charitable interpretation hereof, will add to the many great obligations heaped upon

Your highneſs's moſt faithful ſervants,

December 2, 1655.

J. Hewſon,
Hen. Prittie,
Ri. Laurence.

Sir

Sir J. Pettus *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

UNderſtanding by the lord deputy of Ireland, that when his lordſhip moved the lord protector in my behalfe, you then pleaſed to expreſſe a kindnes for me; and having often attended to teſtify my acknowledgment for ſo great regards to me, but finding perſonall addreſſes difficult by reaſon of your late diſtemper (for which I pray recovery) to great affaires; I preſume to kiſſe your hand by this paper-proxy. If there be any further manifeſtation expected from me, then what is in this encloſed petition really declared, your directions ſhall be obeyed, and not onely in this my concernment, but in what elſe you ſhall at any time comand, A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 69.

Dec. 3. 55. Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

J. PETTUS.

To his highneſs the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland,

The humble petition of ſir Jo. Pettus knight, humbly ſhewing,

THAT by originall cohærence your petitioner may ſeeme to be involved with thoſe againſt whom your highnes hath lately declared; but knowing his owne integrity, and that he hath, is, and ever will be, moſt faithfull to the governement, under which he lives; and that upon thoſe grounds ever ſince 1645, he hath paid a conſcientious obedience to thoſe various intereſts, from whence your highnes is arrived to be protector of this nation, and reſolving to performe the ſame to your highnes, Vol. xxxiii. p. 87.

Humbly prayes, That he may continue in your highnes favour, without relation or ſuſpition of adhærence to any intereſt but what concernes your highnes eſtabliſhment, being willing to give ſuch further demonſtration thereof, as ſhall be moſt ſuitable to the ſalvo in your highnes late declaration.

And your petitioner ſhall ever pray,

Jo. PETTUS.

Lord chief juſtice St. John *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Mr. SECRETARIE,

IVerry well remember the ſubſtance of what is contayned in the paper, which will be ſhewed unto you by ſir John Trevor concerning ſir Thomas Hanmer to be true. And the diſcovery of the king's intendment to the Scotch armie was at a verry ſeſonable time, which much irritated the Scotch commiſſioners heare, whoe denyed the thing, and had many indeavours to make my ſelfe an incendiary betweene the two nations for entertayning ſir Tho. Hanmer's diſcovery, and making of it knowne. I was then a detter to him upon the publique account, but knew not the parlament ever did any thing for him, and hearing that he is now queſtioned for a 10th part, &c. I could doe noe leſſe in juſtice to him, then to ſignifie what I now write, beleiving that it is not the intente of the protector and councell to charge thoſe with the 10th, whoe have ſoe well deſerved, ſince they deſerted the king's partie. Sir, I reſt In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

December 3, 1655. Your moſt affectionate ſervant,

OL. ST. JOHN.

Major general Whalley, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

IN my laſt I gave you an account off our meetinge att Preſton for this county of Lancaſter the 29th of November laſt. Our next meetinge for Stafordſhire is upon the 7th inſtant, att which time wee ſhall proceed to the extraordinary tax with the moſt of the grandyes in that county; and the like for Cheſhire the tueſday followinge, and ſoe for Lancaſter. Imediatly after wee have had divers of them before us in theſe countyes, and have received there perticulers, and order'd things to be in that readyneſe againſt the next time of our meetings, that wee ſhall not faile to goe on with our worke; I am hopefull, that of the tax wil be pretty well over by the day prefixt. Upon my obſervation of the condition of theſe countyes, I find the want of good juſtices of the peace to be one, and Vol. xxxiii. p. 61.

A. D. 1655. not the leaſt, both as to the condition of ſome alredy in, as alſoe for the number of them, which is very ſmall; but I ſhall by the aſſiſtance of ſome good and knowinge men in every county make bould to preſent you with my thoughts, who may be fit for that imployment. With what ſpeed may be, I have layd out to apprehend ſome perſons, who I was informed were dangerouſe, and lay ſculkinge about, and ſeldome ſeen publicke. I hope ſhortly wee ſhall cauſe divers others to be apprehended. One thinge more I humbly offer, and that is the markit-day beeinge either on the ſaturday or monday, ocations the Lord's day to be much violated about conſtables, that are ſwerers, and drunken idle parſons themſelves, and of the meaneſt ſort of men, which is much ocationed by the want of good juſtices; as alſoe by a cuſtom they have in this countye to goe by houſe-rows; and I ſhall endeavour to put on our juſtices to rectify this, if poſſible. What elſe comes to my obſervation, I ſhall preſent you with from time to time. The commiſſioners in every county are ſtill preſinge more to deſire you, that they may every one have one off the orders and inſtructions of his highneſe and counſell. The malignant party ſeeme to ſubmitt to what is impoſed with redineſe. At our laſt meeting we had a debate concerning leaſſes, that where a gentleman hath granted a leaſe for three lives, and received his fine, and it may be hath reſerved a rent of 40 s. or 3 pounds, which wee call an ould rent, whether he ſhal be taxed onely for the preſent rent, or accordinge to the vellew of the liveinge, hee haveing received his fine. Wee have not yet reſolved it; but I ſhall give you an account when wee have. If you would ſpare us your thoughts of it, it would be of uſe to us: yet this wee reſolve, that as leaſes fall into the hands of the lord, wee ſhall then take our proportion from time to time, as they fall, and ſoe add to that taxe ſet upon them. Wee ſhall (I doubt) not find much of a parſonall eſtate. I have noe more but to ſubſcribe my ſelfe, as really I am,

Deſember 3, 1655. Your honor's humble and faithfull ſervant,

CHARLES WORSLEY.

A letter from Stetin.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 97. LAST night I ſaw an expreſs arriving here, which was ſent by the commiſſary Van Brombergh, from Thorn to mr. Legaet, reporting that his majeſty of Sweden made his entry with great magnifience into the ſaid town on the 6th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the morning. The magiſtrates and the principal inhabitants went to meet the king with the keys at ſome diſtance out of the gates. The congratulation and tender of their moſt humble obedience and fidelity was made by one of the magiſtrates, in a fine ſpeech, and anſwer'd by the chancellor of the realm Oxenſtiern. Whereupon the magiſtrates preceded the king, their heads uncover'd, firſt to the church, where the *Te Deum Laudamus* and other joyfull hymns more were ſung, and afterward to the city-houſe. During the repaſt, two diſcharges at two ſeveral times were made out of 80 guns each time, and other demonſtrations of joy were ſeen. What conditions they have obtained, is not yet known here; ſo much is certain that not a gun is fired againſt the town. His majeſty has been upon the ramparts, and has order'd ſome new fortifications to be made: about 4 or 500 men which lay in garriſon there, are taken out, and three regiments (which are ſaid to be above 2000 men ſtrong) are left in the town, under the command of major general Mandevelt.

On the 8th inſtant the king march'd with his whole army from thence, directly for Marienburg and Elbing, having underſtood that the elector of Brandenburg would expect him there; and it is firmly believed, that we ſhall hear in a few days ſomething remarkable from thence. 60 guns are order'd to follow the army down the Weiſſel in prames and other veſſels. Count Magnus de la Gardie is ſaid to have join'd the king already with ſome troops, or to be not far from him. Count Lewenhooft ſtays in Lithuania on the frontiers of Pruſſia.

They write from Marienburg, that the ſaid town is glutted with people, as well by the garriſon, as alſo by people, which are retired thither with their cattle and effects from the neighbourhood. Here at the court (as I am credibly inform'd) they are of a firm opinion, that the elector is now in earneſt, and that he will declare himſelf an enemy to the crown of Sweden. However, they add to it, (as they are uſed to ſpeak pretty high) that his ſaid elector ſhall feel what it is to oppoſe his majeſty of Sweden. There are ſundry diſcourſes here, which I dare not write of, till the time has made me more certain. From Elbing (unleſs the elector takes care of it) the Swedes expect no more reſiſtance than of Thorn, for that town has been good Swediſh, and is ſtill. As to Dantzick, they expect, that they will defend themſelves and make reſiſtance; and certainly they would have made too great preparations for nothing, if they thought otherwiſe. It is reported, that the electreſs was gone from Koningſberg to Marienburg; but this cannot be very well believed,

believed, since that town, in the present conjuncture of times, is not a very safe retreat for her. A. D. 1655.

His majesty has left all the quartians, that marched with him from Warsaw beyond Thorn, and not taken them along with him against the elector, if this be done out of distrust, or for what other reasons, is not known. Count Wrangel, who is expected here every day, is said to be appointed commander of the quartians and other troops.

The Swedish fleet (without having left, as it is reported, any ships before Dantzick) is arrived at Wolgast, and all the Dutch ships are sail'd with their cargoes from Dantzick.

This day I read a letter from Cracow of the $\frac{11}{21}$ November, wherein, among other things, it is mentioned, that the king of Poland was then at Oppelen, and had summoned thither those waywods and castellans, that are still on his side, who accordingly appear'd; but what was done there or consulted upon, was not known. They say, that the said king is going to buy a principality in France and retire thither; but this I believe not, as long as it is not entirely over with Prussia. The dyet at Warsaw is put off till the $\frac{20}{30}$ of November; however the same is expected to be opened every day. The two deputies of Bremen, I am certain, are not gone to the king of Sweden, but directly from Franckfort on the Oder.

They have had a report here for some days, that the Russians would join the elector of Brandenburg, and assist him in Prussia against the Swedes; and that for that purpose they were marching on to Koningsbergh, but this day's letters do not make any mention of it, so that fortune doth not seem to be so favourable.

This is known here and reported, that the under syndick of Dantzick is sent to Denmark, the United Provinces, and England, to desire all their assistance. Denmark, they say, dares not do it; England has enough to do with itself, but they know not what to expect from the United Provinces.

They have news here, that the queen of Sweden is brought to bed of a young prince.

Mr. Horn is set out already some days ago to the landgravine dowager. The count Woldemaar (in his own person) is arrived here, where he found an order from the king to march immediately. To morrow I shall know more, his troop marching through here, as also that of col. Assenbergh, whereof next post I will mention the number, hoping then to be able to acquaint your lordship likewise with something considerable from the king's army. This day I am again confidently assured, that the Cossacks have not agreed with the Swedes.

I recommend myself to your lordship's favour, and will be as long as I live,

Stettin, Decemb. $\frac{4}{14}$, 1655. My lord,

Your lordship's most humble and most obedient servant.

Mr. W. Swyft *to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

ABout ten daies since I sent from Stetin a pacquet of mr. Rolt's enclosed in a letter of mine directed to you, which I hope you have received. I came yesterday to the English house at Hamburgh, where I shall waite your honour's commands in answer to that packquett. Since my being here I have binn acquainted by my lord resident Bradshaw, that the councell of state have ordered 500 l. sterling to be paid unto mr. Rolt. nigh which summe the resident hath already disbursed upon the envoye's order, soe that I entreate your honour that you will bee pleased to give further directions to the resident, or appoint some other way that the envoye may not want a supply, if his expences require it; and I am confident, hee will give a very satisfactory accompt to his highnes and your selfe at his returne, as well concerning his disbursements as his imployment. I am certaine next his master there is none hee more truly honours then yourselfe, nor whose favours hee more highly values and depends upon then yours. I have often heard him say, that whilst himself and busines were under your guidance, hee could never doubt a successe, which bids mee hope, that as you have singular favours for him, you may have also a particular charity for mee, who serve him by your appointment. I adventure not to write newes, since I am assured, that you have already received from the best hands all and more then can bee conveyed unto from hence by him, who most humbly recommends himselfe to your protection, and is, Vol. xliv. p. 298.

Hamburgh, Dec. 4. 1655. Right honourable,

your honour's most faithfull and obedient servant,

W. SWYFT.

Mr.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 77.

THIS weeke's poſt beinge not yet come, nor any thinge of moment arrived in theiſe parts ſince my laſt, other than what you will find in the weekely paper, I have onely at preſent to acquaint you, that captain Fenwick and mr. Swyft came from mr. Rolt heither yeſterday, from whom I preſume you will receive letters by this poſt, if you find them not here incloſed. I have allready paid 1500 rix dollars to the order of mr. Rolt, and expect dayly to have orders to pay out the remaynder of the five hundered pounds ſterling, the councell gave orders for. Mr. Swyft tells me, hee believes mr. Rolt will have occaſion for more money than yet you have ordered, in regard their travelinge hath been very chargeable, which you will pleaſe to conſider of, and let me have your commands therein. In the meane tyme I have made bold to charge my bill of exchange upon you for three hundred pounds ſterling, payable to my ſervant Gawen Hudſon at ſix dayes ſight, of which you will pleaſe to command punctuall payment, that my ſervant may keepe touch with the merchants, from whom the money was taken up here, to be paid to their uſe in London with the uſuall punctuallity required. I beſeech you, that he may not be delayed by thoſe, to whom the order may iſſue for payment of my bill, leſt I ſuffer thereby.

This letter from mr. Rolt, with the former lately ſent, I ſuppoſe will fully ſatisfie you of his welfare and proceedings; to which I have nothinge to ad, but that I ſhall ever remayne,

Hamb. Dec. 4. 1655. Honorable ſir, your very humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I perceive by mr. Rolt's letter now received, that my letters hence, though alwayes ſent by the Swedes reſident here, as he deſired, have ſped noe better in cominge to hand than his hither have done; onely I now heare, that the king of Sweden's pacquets, which accompanyed them, were all allſoe held up by the way, ſoe as I hope by this tyme mr. Rolt hath his letters.

Mr. Samuel Morland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Geneva, Dec. 4, 1655. Old Style.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Have received this poſt no letter from your honor, the which I confeſſe I did extremely long for, as hoping to have received ſome light thereby, how to have behaved my ſelfe in this juncture of time, wherein I meet with ſeverall difficulties, both in relation to the preſent diſtribution of 7000 l. and alſo the wayes and means of reſtoring thoſe miſerable people of the Valleyes into ſome ſettled condition.

As concerning the diſtribution of the 7000 l, and what progreſſe wee had made in the ſame, according to our orders in your honour's letters to mr. Pell and mee of the 8th of November: I was not capable by my laſt of giving your honour any other then a broken account, as being employed in the receiving with my own hands part of the aboveſaid money. Wherefore I ſhall now attempt to doe it more diſtinctly.

Mr. Pell and I having ſeriouſly conſidered our orders conteyned in your honour's aforeſaid letter, and forthwith adviſed with the moſt knowing and ſober perſons in Geneva concerning the moſt righteous and equall method of diſtributing the aboveſaid money; wee were upon the whole fully convinced, that conſidering the ſtate of affaires at preſent, no better or more equall method could poſſiblie bee thought of, then that which was lately conſtituted by thoſe commiſſioners or deputies, which were lately choſen and ſent as choiſe perſons, and men of known fidelitie, by an univerſal conſent of the cheife pillars of the reformed religion in the whole province, to viſit thoſe poore people, and alſo to make a right eſtimat of their number and ſufferings, and accordingly to diſtinguiſh them by ſo many claſſes or ranks, to the end that the greateſt ſufferers might bee objects of the greateſt charity.

Now after that wee had, upon mature deliberation, concluded, that this was the beſt way, that could bee at preſent pitcht upon; the next queſtion was concerning the moſt ſafe and ſpeedie way of conveighing this 7000 l. to Grenoble, where there is a treaſury for this end and purpoſe, and from whence all the money, that has of late been ſent thoſe people from any place, has alwaies been conveighed with great care and induſtry into the Valleyes.

In order to this wee ſent for mr. Calandrine, to know of him, as well what moneyes A. D. 1655.
he had ready in his coffre, as alſo what wayes and meanes he had for the conveighance both of that and the reſt to Grenoble. And finding by him, that he had no meanes, that were either ſpeedie or ſafe; and alſo finding by others, that mr. Calandrine had no viſible eſtate conſiderable, wee thought there might bee ſome danger, conſidering that hee is very aged, to let the money lay long in his hands. Wherefore by a mutuall conſent, I have received out of his hands all that he had readie, viz. the ſumme of 5000 louis d'or. And having found out the moſt reſponſible, honeſt, and active merchant in Geneva, by mr. Pell's conſent, I have delivered the money into his hands, and hee has engaged in writing to pay the ſaid ſumme at Grenoble within the ſpace of about 14 dayes. Wee alſo ordered the ſaid merchant, viz. mr. Trunchin, to receive of mr. Calandrine the reſt of the money, namely, as much as was at Lyons, which is 1120 louis d'or, by the way of a bill of exchange, and to conveigh that alſo from Lyons to Grenoble, the which he has likewiſe undertaken to doe within the ſpace of 14 or 16 daies. All this will appeare more plainly by the papers (200, 201, and 202) which are copies of the originall papers, that have paſſed between us in this buiſineſſe. Wee cannot as yet give your honour a punctuall account, how much the conveighance of this money to Grenoble will coſt. But thus farr this merchant mr. Trunchin has engaged, viz. that the conveighance of that money, which hee has received here at Geneva to Grenoble, ſhould not at the utmoſt coſt above $\frac{2}{3}$ per 100, but hee hoped not ſo much; for, ſaid hee, the caſe is thus, for as much as there is no trading of merchants between Geneva and Grenoble ſufficient to make over ſuch a ſumme, I muſt either ſend it by expreſſe meſſengers, and then I deſerve $\frac{2}{3}$ per 100 for ſecuring the money, if it bee loſt, after the charge that I ſhall bee at in thus ſending it is deducted; or I muſt choſe my time, and ſend it by ſmall parcells by ſome merchants, that accidentally paſſe from thence thither. And then as it will coſt little or nothing, ſo I ſhall deſire no gaine from the poore people's money. And as for the conveighance of the money at Lyons, hee ſaid it ſhould not coſt above $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100, but hee hoped much leſſe.

All this was tranſacted a weeke ſince, as your honour will find by the papers aboveſaid; and a good part of the money had been alreadie at Grenoble by this time, had it not been that the duke of Savoy being informed, that a great number of French piſtoles or louis d'or have been lately ſent into the Valleyes, has iſſued out an edict to abate the price of the ſaid piſtoles; ſo that thoſe of Grenoble have wrote to deſire the money might bee changed into other ſpecies, as appeares by the paper (203).

The truth is, I had fully reſolved, as I wrote in my laſt, to take a journey myſelfe to Grenoble this weeke, and from thence into the Valleys, if need were, to bee more fully informed of the people's condition, and to ſee the money, or at leaſt a good part of it, beſtowed, according to the mind and intention of his highneſſe and his councell; and accordingly had provided all things neceſſary for the ſaid journey, but the miniſters and moſt of the lords of Geneva, that I am acquainted with, being of a contrary advice,

1. Becauſe I muſt goe a publick perſon, and by that meanes the papiſts would diſcover the way and method, how the money has been and is conveighed to thoſe people. And that they being once diſcovered, the duke of Savoy would find ſome meanes to intercept the ſaid money, and alſo procure the undoing of all thoſe, which had a hand in it, who to this day have don it in ſecret. And although there may bee much ſuſpicion, there can bee no proofe againſt any of them.

2. Becauſe in this nick of time, when all is like to bee on fire in Switzerland, it might proove of ill conſequence to bee out of the way, when orders might probablie come from England to conſult about affaires ſpeedily, and alſo the nature of the thing require it. I aſſure your honour this is ſo univerſally taken notice of, and alſo talked of in Geneva by the moſt honeſt and ſober party, that I am both aſhamed and confounded to think of it; eſpecially (ſaid they) conſidering how mr. Pell appeares to have ſo little heat of affection for the cauſe of Chriſt, and alſo keeps himſelfe ſo reſerved, that wee can have no maner of freedome in the world of converſing with him; neither dare wee almoſt to ſpeake to him, for feare of offending. They ſaid moreover, that mr. Pell's deſire of my going they did verily beleive was upon this ground.

I ſay, theſe reaſons being by them urged (as I hinted in my laſt) did a little put mee to a ſtand. Wherefore I wrote a letter to the cheife and moſt active of thoſe men in Grenoble, to ſignifie to mee ſpeedily his thoughts thereupon; but withall reſolved, that in caſe hee did not give mee ſatisfactory reaſons, I would take a journey notwithſtanding; that is to ſay, ſomething more ſatisfactory then thoſe of Geneva had given mee, as being afraid they would not, being weighed in the ballance, bee found ſufficient to give full ſatisfaction in England; and ſo have ever ſince been ſignifying upon all occaſions my intentions therein. And indeed for as much as I have received yet no letter from the gentleman of Grenoble, to whom I wrot, I had reſolved (and mr. Pell had likewiſe conſented) to goe on thurſday morning next; but the miniſters and ſeverall of the lords of Geneva

A. D. 1655. have again laboured upon the aforeſaid grounds to divert my journey. I confeſſe the journey, it being now almoſt the midſt of winter, amongſt the ſnowy mountaines of Piemont, is not like to be very pleaſant; yet for as much as (I bleſſe God) I promiſe to my ſelfe not much of pleaſure or honour in this world, I am willing to hazard my intereſt therein upon ſo juſt a call, as I apprehend this to bee. However to reconcile all theſe things, I intend, God willing, to ſend an expreſs to morrow morning privately to Grenoble to mr. D'Ize, whom I have ſome acquaintance with, and who is the moſt famous man among the proteſtants there, and manages all things, to deſire him to come immediatly to Geneva with all the informations poſſible concerning the affaires of Piemont, and eſpecially concerning my journey. And after I have ſpoken with him, I ſhall take up a reſolution to goe or ſtay. This is ſure and ſafe, and I may ſend for him, and yet afterwards bee at Grenoble before the money can arrive there. I hope his coming and lively repreſenting the ſad condition of the poore people may quicken mr. Pell to ſet to his helping hand, to put things in order for opening a doore for my lord protector's interceſſion, which he has hitherto ſomtimes directly, ſomtimes indirectly waived. Mr. D'Ommeren is extremely diſatisfied, and begins to ſpeake very openly in Geneva againſt mr. Pell, both for ſlighting him and the cauſe; and I beleeve he is glad of the opportunity, his inſtructions being as yet but big words. This afternoon he promiſed mr. D'Ommeren and mee, to joyne in writing a letter into Switzerland, to draw forth, if poſſible, their intentions, without which, according to your honour's letter, wee can expect nothing from my lord protector; and indeed there is all the reaſon in the world for it. I know not whether he will ſtand to his word or no.

The newes from the Valleyes is moſt ſad and lamentable. All the letters cry helpe for the Lord's ſake, or elſe we periſh; as your honour will ſee by the two incloſed papers (1 and 2). I perceive the poore people had been ere now in armes, had not they expected ſome relieſe by a new interceſſion; in order whereunto they doe now very formally deſire, and beg to know the utmoſt reſolutions of England, Holland, and Switzerland. The plaine truth is, there are all the preſages in the world of another and totall maſſacre. I have often mentioned the tranſplanting of them, but cannot perſwade thoſe people here to hearken to it as yet. They ſay, it would be good for the people indeed, but a great blow for the proteſtants of thoſe parts, and muſt not bee thought of but as the very laſt remedy of all; concerning which I ſent your honour a large diſcourſe in my laſt.

The newes from Switzerland is, that the deputyes are come away from Baden, and nothing don, but that they are to meet again; ſome letters ſay within a weeke, others within a month. Thoſe of Zurich are very zealous; but thoſe of Berne and the others are as cold, and are reſolved not to engage; and thereupon do exhort thoſe of Zurich to ſome moderation. All this your honour will ſee at large in the papers 204, 205, and 206, which are extracts of the freſheſt date out of Switzerland, and from good hands, although mr. Pell ſeldome communicates to mee a word to the purpoſe of any newes that concernes Switzerland. I am afraid, that the prolonging of the treaty is, that they would willingly have a good ſumme of money out of England. But thoſe, who can ſuffer the bloud of their poor brethren to be ſpilt for the cauſe of Chriſt juſt under their noſes, I know not what argument will prevaile upon them to compaſſionat their brethren, who are at a greater diſtance. A little time, I truſt, will make all theſe things cleare. In the meane time I remaine,

Right honourable, your honour's moſt humble,
faithfull, and affectionat ſervant,
S. MORLAND.

General Monck *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Received yours of the 25th of November, and am glad you have lighted uppon Halſell. For newes heere is none, butt that there are five or ſix rogues broke out in Galloway, which I hope (by the courſe I have ſett downe) will bee ſuddainly apprehended. I heare thinges in Ireland are not ſo well as I could wiſh; but I make noe queſtion butt you will have an account of itt before this comes to hand. I thanke you for the care you have had of major generall Drummond. I am confident, if hee bee furniſhed with good officers, he will do his highneſſe as good ſervice as any collonell hee has, or will ſend thither, hee being both an active, ſtout, and honeſt man. The miniſters have had a meetinge of late, to ſee what agreement they could make amongſt themſelves, butt are falne into a greater difference then ever they were. There are ſome of the proteſters are reſolved to act by his highneſſe ordinance, and others have putt uppe theſe incloſed papers to the councill. Thoſe that doe act doe deſire, that wee would procure an order

from his highneſſe, that thoſe powers which they have heerin deſired might be granted; A. D. 1655.
which I thought fitt to ſend, that his highneſſe may ſee them, when hee is beſt at leaſure.
I remayne

Edinburgh, Dec. 4, 1655. Your very loving friend and ſervant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Col. Rob. Lilburne *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

MR. Heighington, the late poſt maſter of Durham, was with mee th'other day to vindicate himſelfe of any ſuſpicion had of him, that hee is not cordiall to the government, and ſaid very much for himſelfe; firſt, that he had paid 120 l. for the place about 18 yeare agoe, and that he had been a ſufferrer theſe times, and diſcharged his duty faithfully in his place, and was free to act upon ſuch inſtructions, as was lately given to the poſt maſters, and that it was his principle to be true to any government eſtabliſhed. I promiſed to acquaint you thus much, and when you have read him in theſe apolloges, I muſt tell you alſoe, that I underſtand he has many freinds to ſollicite you in his behalfe, and that will ſay much for him; but I am doubtfull upon the character given mee of him, that he would doe his office, rather upon grounds of prudence and pollicy then reall affection; for hee is a witty man, and able enough to doe his buſines, as he is to conceale his judgment; and I muſt confeſſe the ground I went upon was the conſideration of the preſent time, and how neceſſary it is to have cordiall men in places of truſt; and that I doubted upon a pinch hee would not venter a broken ſhin for you. But he ſaying thus much for himſelfe, and fearing you may bee ſoe much importuned, I ſhall leave it with you to doe him what favour you pleaſe; and if you thinke fit to reſtore him, I onely pray, that you will pleaſe to thinke of the preſent poſt maſter, as one willing and free to ſerve you in any reaſonable imployment, and that he may not undergoe any diſcouragement; or, ſir, in regard, mr. Heighington has paid ſoe deare for his place, which I knew not before, and officiated in it ſoe long together, (onely ſome little time the late undertakers interrupted him) I humbly offer it to your conſideration, if you thinke him fitt for any other imployment about the courts at Durham. If you will befriend therein, it may be a ſatisfaction to him. I am wondring ſometimes, that your inſtructions concerning the cavalliers are not put in execution in theſe parts, as in other countreys. I heare you have newly taken ſome new deſigners; and am glad it ſoe pleaſes God to diſcover them to you. Yet I cannot gather from any hand, that there is any thing of late tranſacted here. I could wiſh you would thinke of diſpoſeing of theſe perſons, that we might be free of the trouble of them. I am, Vol. xxxiii. p. 93.

Yorke, Dec. 4. 55. Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

ROB. LILBURNE.

From Dantzick, December 15, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THoſe of Thorn are to receive a garriſon of 1200 men beſides the commander; and to make oath of fidelity. Vol. xxxiii. p. 109.

In regard the poſt of Elbing is not yet arrived, we know not what progreſs the Swediſh army hath made. The elector is ſtill at Koningſberg, where the ſyndic of this city is ſafely arriv'd. Marienburgh hath a ſtrong garriſon in it. The ſaid ſyndic is to demand of the elector 2000 men for the defence of this city; where we are preparing to defend our ſelves.

The ſaid elector hath ſent lord Somits to the king of Sweden, to endeavour an accommodation; ſo that there is like to be ſome great alteration in a few days.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Am ſorry that the diſpoſition of your body is not ſoe healthful, as I wiſh it with all my heart; and I doe forbeare to trouble your honor as much as is poſſible. Yet in the preſent conjuncture of affairs, I hope you will excuſe me, that I dare not dilay any longer to execute the inſtruction and order, which I have receaved from the lords the ſtates generall in the laſt weeke, concerninge their ambaſſages to the kings of Sweden and Danemarke reſpectively. Vol. xxxiii. p. 113.

A. D. 1655. ſpectively. And ſeeinge I have never conferred about thoſe matters with any but your honor himſelfe, I preſume you will not take it ill, that I beſeech your honor with theſe few lines to ſhew me ſoe much favor, that I may knowe wither and at what time his moſt ſerene highnes will be pleaſed to admit me to a private audience. In the mean time I wiſh your honor perfect health, with all proſperitie and contentment, remaininge, right honorable,

Your honor's moſt humble ſervant,

Barkſhire houſe this $\frac{5}{15}$ of December 1655. WM. NIEUPOORT.

An intercepted letter of ſir G. Ratcliff *to mrs.* Traps.

Paris, Dec. 15, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 115. WE have had a great froſt for 8 or 9 days, greater than is uſual to be here before Chriſtmas.

On thurſday laſt the peace with England was proclaimed. The king commanded bonfires to be made through Paris, and the great guns to be ſhot off. It is a ſhame to ſee, how it was performed: in moſt ſtreets no fires at all; in ſome only a little ſtraw. At the Greve (the town houſe and moſt ſolemn place) there was a thief hanged juſt before the fires were to be kindled, which ſome would conſtrue an inauſpicious omen. Pere . . . . , the moſt famous preacher in France, preached ſharply againſt the peace before the king and the queen. Yet all this ſignifies nothing: the cardinal knows what he hath to do; and as long as the lord protector, the king of Sweden, and he hold together, they will not care for Turk, nor Pope, nor Spain, nor all the world beſides.

Here came laſt week a book of articles of the peace printed at London; for here there is yet none publiſhed of it. One told me there are 25 articles all about trade. There is nothing of any perſons to be ſent away out of France in it; but it ſeems there are ſome private articles not to be printed; wherein that and ſome other things concerning the proteſtants of France and that league are provided for.

D. York

Francis knows nothing of his journey. No body ſpeaks to him of it, nor doth he enquire about it.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 101. THIS encloſed to his highnes is from the commiſſioners of Warwickeſheire. There is ſomething in it concerning myſelfe, that I was very importunate with them to obliterate, but could not obteyne that favour. The alderman mr. Chambers, that was mayor laſt yeare, of whom I writ to you in my laſt, I with mr. mayor and 4 or 5 of his brethren, examined, and took the examinations of diverſe godly men, that came in agaynſt him in writing, and rather then he would abide my certificate to his highnes and councill, this day he came to the houſe, as they here terme it, which is the mayor and alderman being met together, and deſired to bee diſmiſt. They comanded him to withdrawe, and after being called in; amoved him (which is the word of theyr charter) from his place, as likewiſe from being of the common councill and bearing any office in the cyttie. This hath ſtrucke the worſer ſort with feare and amazement; but exceedingly rejoyces the hearts of the godly. Many have bin with me, and bleſſe God for his highnes his care of them, it being a mercy beyond what they expected. I aſſure you his highnes is very much in the heartes here of God's people, both miniſters and others. Yf the Lord pleaſe, I ſhall goe from hence on fryday next towards Nottingham, where I ſhall put in execution the act for ejecting ſcandalous miniſters. I conclude with the ſinceritie of this profeſſion, that I am, ſir,

Your moſt affectionate freind

Coventry, Dec. 5, 1655. and humble ſervant,

EDWARD WHALLEY.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 105. I Came to this towne on ſaturday night, and on munday I met the officers of the militia troope, which I hope will bee very diligent and active in their ſtation to keepe the peace of this county. Yeſterday being tueſday the comiſſioners mett according to

 appointment,

appointment, there being preſent coll. Whichcote, capt. Cannon, capt. Thornhill, major Allen, mr. Trappham, major Fincher, mr. Luſh, mr. Cooke, mr. Keepe, mr. Sharpe, mr. Bell, capt. Blore, lieut. col. White, and my ſelfe, who have all expreſt their willingnes to promote this ſervice. Wee have made ſome entrance upon our worke, and ſhall proceed as faſt as theſe ſhort dayes and badd travelling weather will give us leave. There are ſome perſons in this county, who were in the late inſurrection, againſt whom ſome proceedings have bin made by the exchequer. The commiſſioners therefore make the ſame deſire with thoſe of Hampſhire, that directions bee given by his highnes and the councell, how they ſhall proceed in ſuch caſes. A. D. 1655.

I received yours by the ſaturday poſt, and have communicated to the commiſſioners for Hampſhire your opinion concerning the marques of Wincheſter, and ſhall likewiſe lett the commiſſioners for Suſſex know his highnes pleaſure concerning ſir Edward Ford.

Wee have great cauſe to bleſs God for his continued goodneſs in diſcovering the bloody and wicked deſignes of our enemyes. I hope the Lord will teach thoſe, whom it concerns, to make a wiſe improvement thereof. I gave a warrant to capt. Freeman of Coweold in Suſſex to apprehend coll. Buſhop. If you will bee pleaſed to write to him, it may further that buſines. He is to be at Lewis with the commiſſioners the 10th of this moneth.

I am ſory you were hindered from your buſines the laſt week by ſicknes; but I hope the Lord hath bin gracious in reſtoring you to health, and will continue you as an inſtrument in his hand for much glory to his name, and good to this generation. I commend you to his grace, and remaine, ſir,

Your very affectionate friend
and humble ſervant,

Reading, Dec. 5, 1655. WM. GOFFE.

You have heere incloſed the commiſſioners for Barkeſhere as now ſettled. All that I have added hath bin by the advice of capt. Dunch, capt. Pitman and capt. Thornhill, except capt. Blore and coll. White, who have come downe to viſſite me and ſome friends in this towne.

I thanke you very hartily for remembring the 100 l. It will come very ſeaſonably. I hear my cole ſeed is in ſome danger for want of turning. I beſeech, you wright to mr. Edwards to take care therein. I am aſhamed to trouble you with theſe affaires; but I hope you will pardon mee.

The names of the commiſſioners for Berks, *appointed to put in execution the orders of his highneſs and the council for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth.*

COl. Wm. Goffe,
Captain Cannon,
Col. Chriſtopher Whitchcote,
Samuel Dunch,
The council miſtook in naming him maj. William Allen. — Sir John Thoroughgood,
Major Francis Allen,
Capt. Wm. Thornhill,
John Barkſtead eſq;
Thomas Trapham,
Cornelius Holland,
Major Richard Fincher,
Francis Allen,
John Blackwell junior,
Vincent Goddard dead.
Thomas Fettiplace of Fernham,
John Dunch of Heſſey,
Charles Fettiplace of Upper Lainborne,
Captain Thomas Blore,
Lieut. col. Francis White,
Henry Sharpe of Reading,
John Hyde eſq;
Robert Luſh of Sparſholt,
Mr. Cook of Wallingford,
Angel Bell,
Andrew Keepe,
Thomas Coxe of Stanford,
John Collins of Betterton.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 73.

An intercepted letter.

December 16, 1655. [N. S.]

DEAREST FRIEND,

SInce I writ laſt to you, I was at Bruſſels to inform myſelf of the temper of the Dons. My laſt letter was from Antwerp. I cannot perceive, that the Spaniards will be over haſty to imbark with the king. They will ſtand upon the defenſive, and that will be all, till they ſee what effect the peace hath between France and Spain. The great expectation is, whether the elector of Brandenburgh will engage againſt the Swedes. The Spaniards hope to bring the ſtates of Holland into a league with them. The princeſs Dowa-

Vol. xxxiii. p. 135.

A. D. 1655. ger and the new princes of the empire, prince William of Friesland and prince Maurice of Nassau, stadtholder for Brandenburgh, endeavour it. If they can effect that alliance, they hope to defend themselves against Sweden and England.

There is one mr. Manning discovered at Cologne to have given intelligence; and all his cyphers are taken. What he is, I know not; but a great noise is made of it. For my own part, I had rather starve in a ditch, than pretend friendship and be an enemy underhand; but it is odd to me to be hated at Cologne, I believe because I was able to have served the King then there, if he had lov'd men of business rather than flatterers; and at the same time to be excluded England, while to my knowledge all the confidents of the court converse publickly at London.

For mr. William Palmer at the Harp and Ball near Charing Cross.

A letter of intelligence.

Cologne, Dec. 16, 1655. [N. S.]

WORTHY SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 139. I Can add nothing to my last observations, and do believe you will find them so well stated, that what shall arise from time to time from them will be my task hereafter; though again I am to remember you always in *Methodo Ignorantiæ*. Count William of Friesland is pushing hard for count Brederode's imployment, which already is or will be soon conferred upon him, and that by those, who had the greatest hand in the late design against the house of Nassau, by whom also no small care is taken, that this nor ought else be done to the prejudice of the young prince of Orange, with whom do now concur our all-commanding mortals of Amsterdam. I am confident, you cannot but have heard of the detection of one Manning, who hath been since Christmas last a spy (as they say) in the Scot's king's court; his person and papers were seized on, and from these may be inferred, he wants not confederates, though as yet he hath not discovered them, insomuch, that that unhappy generation is fallen into no small jealousy the one of the other; and now at this time they fail not to put in execution the one against the other whatever rage and passion dictates.

A letter of intelligence.

From the Pillauw, Dec. 16, 1655. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 123. I Arrived here yesterday, where I am told of a certain, that the forces of the elector are come to Braunsbergh. This town is situated in royal Prussia upon the river Passara, and five miles from Elbing. It is reasonably well fortified. The town of Dantzick is supposed to be agreed with the elector, and will defend itself. It is also said, that no act of hostility is yet pass'd between the elector and the Swede.

Mr. T. Taylor *to* H. Cromwell *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 131. WEE had scarce enjoyed (through the rich mercie of God) a breathing tyme from those prelaticall persecutions and tyranicall usurpations of the grand enemies of religion and libertie, when the people of God growne wanton with peace, and sick of contentious questions and disputings, were not only readdy to bite one another with unchristian censures, but verie many of them (out of an head strong zeale to theyr owne way and partie) were carryed violently to destroy the interest of those, that were of a different perswasion from themselves. Whilst thinges were in this posture, that infinitely wise God and father of all those that believe in him, was gradually raiseing his highnesse your renowned father, till at last hee gave the helme of this common-wealth into his hand; who sithence hath not onely rendered theise united nations peaceable at home, and honourable and formidable abroad, but also kept the dissenting spirits of men professing godlinesse soe evenly-ballanced, that in the injoyment of theyr respective libertys; they neyther canne oppresse nor bee oppressed one by another.

In the second place, and next unto this, wee account it a speciall mercie, that God hath taken of your father's spirit, and put it upon you; and sent your honour as a healer of the breaches in this divided nation; wherein the overflowing interest of those, that endeavoured

endeavoured (what in them lay) to null all churches, ordinances, and miniſters (not to ſay magiſtrates alſo) which were not baptized into the ſame ſpirit and way with themſelves, had almoſt like a land flood carried all before it. In this healing worke your lordſhip can hardly deal with ſoe tender a hand, but the impatience of your patients may expoſe your honour to miſrepreſentations and reproches; but bee of good courage (my lord) for your worke is with the Lord, and your reward with your God. The godlie in this land are your witneſſes and remembrancers at the throne of grace; who at your lordſhip's firſt arrivall were comforted, when they ſaw you brought ſuch pious and precious miniſters of the goſpell with you who now ſhine as lights of a greater magnitude in this our horrizon; and much more to heare of thoſe gracious expreſſions, that dayly flowe from you, and that univerſally ſutable carriage and demeanour, which ſpeakes you not a ſuperficiall favourer, but a reall patron and defender; yea a freind, brother, and companion to thoſe, that feare the Lord, which is undeniablely evidenced by this, that you keep in cloſſe fellowſhip with the Lord's people, comeing in and goeing out with them, and in all ordinances, by your preſence, countenance, and aſſiſtance (in your place) ſtrengthening theyr hands in God. A. D. 1655.

For which cauſes the church of God, which is at Carrickfergus, with other godly and ſober ſpirited men in theiſe parts, have injoyned me in theyr name to ſignifie to your lordſhip, how great an intereſt you have in theyr hearts, affections, prayers and (if in any thing they could be ſerviceable to your honour) in their moſt ſincere indeavours. And our truſt (through Chriſt in God) is, that hee that hath begun a good work in you, and thus far carried it on, will ſtill perfect it unto the day of viſitation; and will (if our ſins deprive us not of that mercie) continue your honour amongſt us in the ſame way, in the ſame ſpirit; which ſhall bee the prayer of

Your lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

TIMOTHIE TAYLOR,

Paſtour of the church at Carrickfergus in theyr name, and by the appointment of them and others.

Carrickfergus, Dec. 6, 1655.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

UNtill you give us notice of a regiſter, I hope you will give me leave to trouble you with my papers, to acquaint you where I am; which is now through the bleſſing of God at Wrexham in Wales, where I thinke I ſhal be faine to ſtay ſome time, it being the onely place in this countrey, where any thing may be done, and the ſeaſon threatening to deny acceſſe into other partes. I hope to get moſt of the well affected hither, and the others I doubt not to command; and when any thing conſiderable is done, I ſhall give you a further account. I feare the delinquents in Wales are poore, and few of them will fall under the rule of our taxe. It ſeemes they made their compoſition joyntly for all Northwales in one ſum; and it is beleeved, that if a taxe were required after the ſame manner, it would farre ſurmount a particular taxe of each man's eſtate, that hath 100 l. *per annum*. If you pleaſe to adviſe about it, and let me have your commands, I ſhall ſend for the cavaleers to give their engagements, which I find them every where ready to offer. Indeed, ſir, I know not what to ſay to you about the ſherriffes. If you put it on friends, it is a burthen, and they cannot long beare it; and knaves will not doe your worke. My beſt information beſpeakes for Montgomery ſir Thomas Wittewronge, for Denbigh ſir Owen Winne, for Flint Andrew Ellis, and for the reſt I know not who. Vol. xxxiii. p. 127.

I finde my lord's declaration concerning the cavalleers to be very takeing with all men. If you could ſend ſome into theſe darke places, it would doe good. This people extreamely want information. I beſeech you let me heare a little, what is done in other partes. I hope my worke will goe merily on, if the winter were a little over.

I am, ſir,

Yours,

JA. BERRY.

Wrexham, Dec. 6, 1655.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

[Dec. 11, 1655. N. S.]

THE reſident of Sweden interceded, as well yeſterday as to day, for a Swediſh col. Van Dyck, priſoner at Amſterdam, for having made a levy of ſoldiers: item for col. Bolſey, to have leave to tranſport ſome men raiſed elſewhere; but they would not reſolve Vol. xxxiii. p. 193.

A. D. 1655. upon this, and therefore they committed it without any order upon it. They have reſolved to make a project of a letter to be ſent to the great duke of Muſcovy, to keep good correſpondency with the elector of Brandenburg.

The lord of Polſbrouck hath excuſed himſelf from his embaſſy to Sweden.

The treaty made between France and England is ſent hither with the act of incluſion of this ſtate.

December 13, 1655.

There is a report made of a ſecret buſineſs concerning the aſſiſtance for Brandenburg, whereof the miniſters have very much recommended the ſecrecy; not to offend or irritate Sweden. And this is upon a ſecret conference, where the ſaid miniſters of Brandenburg have repreſented the ambiguous and hazardous condition of the elector of Brandenburg; and that he does ſtand in need of a conſiderable aſſiſtance for the preſent. They urge the ſpeedy furniſhing 120 thouſand guilders promiſed, and afterwards of a real and greater aſſiſtance as well by land as by ſea. In the mean time Holland begins to put water into their wine, and would rather have the buſineſs determined by the embaſſy; and therefore they have reſolved, that the embaſſador ſhall depart within two or three weeks.

The lords of Polſbrouck and Tulp, both of Amſterdam, will be here to morrow to declare themſelves. The embaſſy to Denmark is clear.

December 14, 1655.

This morning again there hath been inſtance made in the behalf of the miniſters of Brandenburg, for the ſpeedy furniſhing of 120 thouſand guilders, which is agreed unto. They would have, that the ſame ſhould be negotiated and advanced by the receiver general for the provinces; but as yet there hath been no admonition made to the provinces.

Thoſe of Brandenburg have alſo propoſed in their ſecret conference, that they would permit to ſeveral reformed officers here, who receive penſions, that they may ſerve the elector. Item, that they will give to the earl of D'hona (captain of the guard) the commander generalſhip of 4000 men, which thoſe of Brandenburg deſire may be ſent to the elector.

There hath been again complaint made of the Droſſard la Haye of ſome contributions in the country of Outremeuſe; whereupon the embaſſador of Spain is to be conferred withal. Here hath been ſpoken of a general placaert upon the ſucceſſion of the papiſts.

December 15, 1655.

There was this morning read a letter from the chambre mypartie very much complaining, how that the judges of the ſaid chamber do adjourn and make holy days each at pleaſure, and according to their own fancies, which doth cauſe very great interruption in the expedition of affairs. They do talk very much, for this and other delays and diſorders to aboliſh the ſaid chamber, and leave the affairs rather to the deciſion of the law.

There hath been again a memorandum read of the miniſters of the elector of Brandenburg, to the end the 120 thouſand guilders may be forthwith furniſhed, which Holland hath again taken into conſideration in their aſſembly. In the mean time there is advice, that Thorn capitulated, Straſburg being taken for the Swedes, and that the king march'd directly towards the camp of the elector, to hazard the battle. Some write, that the elector was already gone towards Koningſberg.

They have made ſome projects of a letter to be writ to the great duke of Muſcovy in the behalf of the elector.

December 16, 1655.

This morning there was a very long writing, in the form of a proteſt, preſented by the lord Wolfſen by expreſs order of his principals the ſtates of Overyſſell, containing ſome arguments againſt the embaſſy to Denmark, namely, that his principals judge, that the ſaid embaſſy tending to induce the king of Denmark to an offenſive alliance againſt the king of Sweden, at leaſt to induce the king of Denmark to take in hand with this ſtate ſome efficacious means to break the deſigns of Sweden, and conſequently to hinder the exceſs and exorbitancies in the impoſitions, which the king of Sweden may eſtabliſh there, fearing that in ſuch a caſe the Swedes might make hoſtility by land, that then Overyſſell had moſt to fear; declaring that it would be better, that they would ſend in the end the decreed deputation to Overyſſell, there to determine and decide the provincial differences. But as to the embaſſy to Sweden, that thoſe of Overyſſell can very well ſuffer that the ſame be diſpatch'd. This writing is judged of ſuch ſubſtance, that all the provinces have adviſed, that the ſame ſhould not be enter'd, but that it ſhould be laid up without taking any copy of it.

They have once more endeavoured to conclude about the paſſage-money, but thoſe of Holland have again ſuſpended the ſame.

They ſpeak of diminiſhing the number of the ſix embaſſadors, that are to go for Sweden, Poland, and Brandenburg, in regard that the king of Poland is out of play, and the Brandenburg alſo almoſt. The

The embaſſy to Spain doth begin to be ſhaken, at leaſt will be delayed till the ſpring. A. D. 1655.
They have made a projected reſolution, that henceforward the clerks are to write all the copies in the office, to keep ſecreſy of the papers and acts.

December 17, 1655.

This morning there was propoſed in the ſtates general the lord Vogelſanck to be firſt in the embaſſy to the duke of Brandenburg: he hath accepted of it.

The lord Slingelandt hath not yet accepted of the embaſſy, but is gone towards Dort, to conſult with his principals, or to have their leave; which it is believed will be undoubtedly granted to him, for no body will go thither, ſo much averſion they have of it.

Thoſe of Holland have produced an advice, that the king of Sweden had refuſed the credence of the embaſſador of France, upon I know not what pretence or default.

It is very certain, that the elector of Brandenburg hath left the field, making an account to guard and defend well Marienburgh, Pillauw, Koningſberg, Brandenburg, and Mennell: all the reſt will fall to the poſſeſſion of the Swedes for their winter quarters, and that is enough.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

I the ſtates of Holland Cromwell
Perceive that 105 have had ſome conſideration upon the jealouſy, which 130 hath already Vol. xxxiii. p. 161.
the ſtates general Spain
conceived or may conceive of 104 ſending juſt at this time to 139; and therefore they have reſolved to defer not only the nomination, but likewiſe the very ſending it ſelf till further
protector
opportunity. And although that herein they ſeem to have reſpect to the 130, yet I have it
Hollander ſtates general
from a very good hand, that a conſiderable 105 did ſay, I foreſee, that aſſuredly 104 will fall
union England
again into a 154 with 130, for he will viſit our ſhips upon the ſea, and we will not endure it. But one muſt not rely upon what one man ſaith, unleſs ſome retroacts do give ſome ground
Sweden embaſſador ſtates general
for it. As for 141, I know that the 124 of 104 hath writ, that he will not be
ſtates general Swede
againſt the deſign of 104 againſt 141; and upon this aſſurance they will endeavour to
Denmark the Swede the Dane
engage the 142 againſt 141, if they can; but if 142 durſt not do any thing *rebus adhuc*
Sweden
dubiis, what will he do at preſent now that the affairs of 141 are ſo aſſured?

And in the mean time they have been very much put to it to find perſons, that would
Sweden
accept of the charge of embaſſadors to the 141. I know not whether it was through fear or through averſion at laſt they have named the lord Slingelandt, penſioner of Dort, for the embaſſy to Sweden, with the lord Dorp, the lord of Huybert, and the lord Yſbrants; and the lord Vogelſanck, penſionary of Amſterdam, goes to the elector of Brandenburg; and yet it is very obſervable, that the lord Wolffen by expreſs orders of the ſtates of Overyſſell hath expreſsly proteſted againſt the embaſſy to Denmark, preſuppoſing that the ſame
unity Sweden
would be to engage or provoke the king of Denmark to 154 againſt 141; and ſaying,
the union Sweden ſtates general Overyſſell
that the reflection would alſo cauſe 154 of 141 againſt 104, in which caſe 109 would ſuffer the moſt, as well for being frontier, as for being divided into parties and factions,
ſtates general Overyſſell
declaring that it would be better, that 104 would ſend a deputation to 109, to the end to accommodate theſe provincial differences.

the ſtates of Holland the ſtates general
As well thoſe of 105 as all 104 have been ſurprized and aſhamed of this proteſt, and they have ſuppreſs'd this writing, and forbidden the ſame to be entered, or
the Swede
copies given thereof, for fear it come to the knowledge of 141. But experience will
Denmark Sweden
clearly demonſtrate, that the embaſſy to 142 will render the treaty with 141 very difficult; for

A. D. 1655. ſtates general Sweden
I do not ſee 104 in a condition to make, nor 141 in a condition to accept a treaty by threatnings or baſtinadoes.

ſtates general the ſtates of Holland
Likewiſe as well 104 as 105 do differ very much in this; for one party is men of war
of opinion, that they ought to prepare 134, and they are the ſame, who likewiſe adviſed England
in the year 1652 to treat with 130 with arms in their hands.

Others on the contrary adviſe and counſel to treat according to the rules of ancient ſtates general
amity and good correſpondence, which ſince the beginning hath been between 104 and Sweden
141, and which hath not been moleſted, but in the year 1649, by the treaty of redemp- Amſterdam
tion, *hoc eſt*, through the greedineſs of 112, who (as it is ſaid of the jeſuits) ſing no other than all for us, nothing for you.

Dantzick
They are here very ill ſatisfied of 166, in regard that it hath not hazarded all with Brandenburg Sweden elector of Brandenburg
170; but it is to be laught at, for at the approaching of 141, the 170 forſook all the little cities to make a body; a fine protection! He deſires that the great cities would receive his garriſon at Thorn; how would he have furniſhed them with garriſons, when he had not enough to ſupply the little ones? Witneſs Straſburg, which being forſaken by Brandenburg Swede
170 was preſently taken by the 141: and this Straſburg doth open the paſſage Brandenburg
into all Pruſſia. 170 blames Thorn, by reaſon it would not accept of his garriſon, but Brandenburg
that needed not; there wanted no garriſon; if only 170 would have encamped himſelf near Swede
to Thorn, there he would have had a good poſt to have reſiſted the 141; but in lieu of protecting Thorn thus, he withdrew his army towards Marienburgh, and his perſon to Koningſberg. It is ſaid, that the perſon of the general is worth ten thouſand men; *ergo*, Swede
he doth weaken his army of ſo many. The 141 on the contrary is at preſent in his army.

Dantzick liberty
They do diſcourſe here alſo very merrily, that 166 cannot keep his 195 by treating Sweden Amſterdam
with 141. This would be very well ſaid by any body elſe, but not by 112, who them- liberty grave William
ſelves could not keep their 195, but was the firſt to make treaty with 149, by the (ſo the militia
called) harmony; for who is maſter of 131, is maſter of all. I am

Dec. 17, 1655. [N.S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 213. THE laſt weeck I wroate you a letter from Rotterdam, which was no leſs brief than ill writt, for which I beg your pardon, being interrupted by ſome caviliers, whoe came ſoe rudely into my chamber with the joyfull news (as they ſaid) of mr. Manning's impriſſonment, that I began to feare he might have confeſt ſomething of mee, in caſe he knew of my imployment, being he concealed nothinge of himſelf. His cyphers are taken, and his letters to you, which they have unlock't, and founde thoſe, which weare wrote to him. He ſayes, he did not ſerve you out of zeale and affection to your cauſe, but for neceſſitye; and that he was to have for his paynes twelve hondred pounds a year. They belive he had a larger ſtypend. The truth of theſe things you beſt knowe; yet I thought good to give you notice, what they write thence. There is yet no charge drawne up againſt him, hoping they ſhall finde out ſome perſon or perſons of qualitye at court, that are his correſpondentes, whoe gave him information of their ſecrets in counſell. Every man of that partye cryes out to have him preſently executed: more moderate men thinke the magiſtrates of Ceullen will not paſs ſentence uppon him. Nevertheleſs I doe not thinke he can eſcape alive out of their handes; for if C. S. doe deſier his counſell maye adjudge him in the dominions of the duke of Newborg, he will not denye it. There is no

no means to ſave him, except the protector pleaſe to owne him, and feare them with threats of executing ſome of their complices, which are now ſecured in England for the laſt plot, if they put him to death. The king and counſell are ſo buſie in the examination of mr. Manning, that all other affaires are layde aſide. I am aſſured by a confiding perſon of the court, that there is no deſingne in hande at preſent, then how to perſwade the king of Spayne to eſpouſe C. S. intreſt; and that ſeverall letters are wroate to his friends in England, to let them knowe what great hopes he hath from that crowne, whereby they may be encouraged to remayne loyall to him. I have often informed you, that the Duch ſhips doe commonly tranſporte that party toe and froe; therefore your officers at Graveſend ought to be charg'd to looke more ſtrickly, whoe they carrye thence or bring hither; for there are few ſhipps, wherein ſome of C. S. his partye doe not paſs. The cittye of Amſterdam, for feare of diſpleaſing the king of Spayne, are cautious of giving convoye to Engliſh ſhipps, leaſt they might looſe that trade, which they eſteem above your friendſhip. Both there and in Zealand, ſome merchants will be adventurers in ſhipps of warr from Dunkerck and Ooſtend againſt our nation. 'Tis thought they will goe to ſea with comiſſions of C. S. whoe, as I wrote you, hath already diſtributed 13 of 16, which wear ſent to ſir Henry de Vick, whoe hath the diſpoſition of thoſe affaires in Flanders. Embaſſadours are to be ſent from theſe ſtates to ſeveral countrys, and they talke of callinge Newport home; which is all now in agitation at preſent. Wherewith I conclude, and remayne, A. D. 1655.

Dec. 17, 1655. [N. S.] Sir, your moſt faithfull and humble ſervant,

JOHN ADDAMS.

An intercepted paper receiv'd from Scotland *concerning a riſing there.*

LOVEING COMERADE,

IT ſeemes my laſt wreiteing came not to your hands. The time goes away; let us take time when time is; for if wee miſs this ſpring, wee ſhall not recover it; for I hope to ſee the day the victory will be ours, and that they will runn before us as many ſheepe. Soe let us rejoyce and be merry, and hope of alterations; ſue the knave, who writes thus. I reſt Vol. xxxiii. p. 217.

Rotterdam, Dec. 1655. Your aſſured freind,

Aſſ. K. M. J. T.

Let this be given to James Edmonſton of Womett. You know my minde: burne when you read it.

Turne.

I pray lett my beſt reſpects be remembred to our brother major Bigger; bidd him call to minde, what words paſſed betwixt him and me, when wee was at his old miſtreſs the Diamond of Dunapeace. Lett hearts be trumpe; ſoe farewell till meeting; noe change ſhall alter me.

J. W.

Courtin, *ſecretary to* Chanut *the* French *embaſſador in* Holland, *to monſieur* de la Baſtide.

Hague, December 17, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

AT this time the ſtates general would have nothing to do of conſequence, were it not, that they buſy themſelves about ſending of embaſſies to ſeveral places and parts; thoſe that go for Denmark are ready to depart. Their inſtructions are very ſecret; but as much as I can learn, the ſubſtance thereof is to offer an alliance defenſive and offenſive to the king of Denmark with this ſtate againſt the Swedes, if he ſhould be moleſted or aſſaulted by his troops in any of his places upon the Baltick ſea. Thoſe, that go to the duke of Brandenburg, are to carry him a ſubſidy of money, which was promiſed him a while ſince upon the requeſt of his miniſters here. The affairs of the ſaid elector are in none of the beſt condition in Pruſſia, if we will believe the news, which we received yeſterday by the poſt out of Germany. The king of Sweden doth advance himſelf in perſon towards Thorn with the army of the general of the ordnance Steinbock; but there is freſher news than this: the king of Sweden is ſaid to be entered into Pruſſia, and Thorn is ſuppoſed to be taken. Vol. xxxiii. p. 207.

A letter

A letter of intelligence.

St. Sebaſtens, Dec. 17, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p 211. THE 8th of this month they write mee from Madrid, that the queene was delivered of annother infanta upon the 7th of this month, which is but ſad newes to them: they would have had it a prince. The king and his councel is much diſpleaſed with his highnes for the warr hee is making againſt them, they not beeing able to maintayne a warr againſt him for want of caſh: if the galleons arive not ſpeedyly and in ſafety, they will be totally routed. It is thought (up at court by juditious men) that they muſt comply, and that the ambaſſador (or ſom other) will bee ſent againe into England, to obtayne a good underſtanding beetween his highnes and this king. Since the imbargo there is noe alteration; the goods and ſhips imbargoed remaine ſtill in depoſite, and there are noe letters of mark given out here againſt the Engliſh as yett; neither is there anny Engliſh prize brought in as yett. This being what at preſent offers, I take leave and reſt.

The ſtates general to the tzar of Moſcovy.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 169. WE have underſtood with ſingular pleaſure, content, and joy from the miniſters of the lord duke of Brandenburgh, that your majeſty in the middle of the victorious courſe of your invincible arms hath aſſured the ſaid duke, that your majeſty will afford and continue to him all manner of good amity, and a proof of your affectionate good will towards him. We acknowledge therein your majeſty's high renowned generoſity; alſo eſpecially your majeſty's wiſdom, which you have been pleaſed to uſe to prevent, that the apprehenſion and fear of his great power ſhould not be abuſed by others; for the ſuppreſſing of the ſaid duke in his countries of Pruſſia would occaſion conſiderable alterations in the neighbourhood of your majeſty; and have therefore large ſubject and reaſon highly to praiſe and extol your majeſty for it, as alſo for and in conſideration of the great honour, which your majeſty is pleaſed to do us, after the good and renowned example of your majeſty's predeceſſors, to obſerve ſuch a worthy amity with this ſtate. Wherefore upon this occaſion we lay hold on the opportunity to give your majeſty a particular account, that the near amity and inviolable courſe of commerce, which we have time out of mind held and obſerved with the houſe of Brandenburgh and his countries and ſubjects, and which now lately we with the preſent duke of Brandenburgh have renewed and made a firmer league and amity than ever for the protection and defence of both ſides countries; ſo that we look upon his welfare as our own, and have therefore cauſe to affect, embrace, and take to heart the intereſts of the ſaid duke; whereby your majeſty may be pleaſed to obſerve, that we will not conceal from you, all that paſſeth between us and your majeſty's neighbouring princes, wherein we do intend to continue always unalterable, and obſerve all occaſions, which may anywiſe concern the ſervice of your majeſty and his full ſatisfaction, to which we earneſtly, friendly, and neighbourly deſire your majeſty to give full credit, and to do us the honour to continue and reckon us in the number of his beſt and faithful friends; and that your majeſty would be pleaſed, not only to preſerve your amity and affection, which you have aſſured and promiſed ſo liberally to the duke of Brandenburgh, and that he ſhall enjoy the full effect thereof, but alſo that you will encreaſe and ſtrengthen the ſame to him; not doubting but the ſame will tend to the glory, praiſe, and ſervice of your majeſty, and the ſpreading of your immortal name: wherewith we end, praying to God Almighty, &c.

Hague, Dec. 17, 1655. [N. S.]

To monſieur de Bouchwalt.

Hague, Dec. 17, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 181. HERE hath been no great matter done ſince my laſt. The ſtates of Holland have now filled the embaſſies, by the nomination, which they have made of ſome perſons, that were wanting; ſo that into Denmark are to be ſent the lords Amerongen, Beuningen, and Vierſen, who are to depart hence the 4th of the next month: to the king of Sweden, the lords Slingelandt, Huybert, and Yſbrants; and to the duke of Brandenburgh the lords Vogelſanck, and Iſelmuyden. It is much doubted, whether theſe gentlemen will arrive time enough, in regard the affairs of Pruſſia are reduc'd to ſuch a criſis, that in a ſhort time we ſhall ſee on which ſide the balance will hang.

The later letters from Dantzick adviſe, that the city of Thorn did capitulate upon the approach of the Swedes army. If this be true, he will have done the beſt part of his work in that province. Straſbourgh, which is a reaſonable good place, is already taken. We ſhall have within a day or two ſome news of importance from thoſe parts. A. D. 1655.

The priſoner at Cologne called Manning hath confeſs'd, that he hath writ to the protector for theſe 3 years together; and that he had a 100 l. *per menſem* allowed him for it. I believe when all is diſcovered, they will let him go.

Lady Mary Cromwell *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

Deſember 7, 1655.

DEAR BROTHER,

I Canot be any longer without beging an excus for my ſo long ſilens. You canot but hear of my ſeſtir's ilnes, which inded has ben the only caus of it. You might juſtly take it il otherwis, and think ther wer want of that afection I owe unto you. Inded, dear brother, it was a grat deal of truble to me, to think I ſhould giv you any ocation to think amis of me; for I can truly ſay it, you ar very dear to me, and it is a grat truble to me to think of the deſtans we ar from on another; and would be mor, if I ded not think you ar doing the Lord's ſarvis; and truly that ought to ſatisfy us, for whil we ar hear, we cannot expect but that we muſt be ſeprated. Deer brother, the Lord direct you in his ways, and kep your hart clos unto himſelf; and I am ſur therin you wil hav tru comfort, and that that wil laſt, when al this world ſhal pas away. I cannot but giv you ſome item of won that is with you, which is ſo much feared by your frinds that lov you, is ſom deſhoner to you and my dear ſeſter, if you hav not a grat car; for it is reported hear, that ſhe ruls much in your family; and truly it is feared ſhe is a deſcountenanſer of the godly people. Therfor, dear brother, tak it not il, that I giv you an item of her; for truly if I did not dearly lov you both and your oner, I would not giv you notis of her. Therfor I hope you wil not take it il, that I hav delt thus planly with you. I ſupos you know who it is I mean: therfor I deſir to be excus'd for not naming of her. I deſir not to be ſen in it, and therfor deſir you, that you would not tak the leſt notis of my writing to you about it, becos I was deſir'd not to ſpek of it; nor ſhould I, but that I know you wil not tak it amis from your poor ſiſter that lovs you. Dear brother, I tak leev to reſt

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

Your ſiſter and ſervant,

Her highnes deſires to hav her love to you and my ſiſter; and my ſiſter Franke her reſpects to you both.

MARY CROMWELL.

Major general Kelſey *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

ON tewſday laſt wee had a meeting att Maidſton; and have iſſued forth warrants for the aſſeſſing of ſuch delinquents eſtates, as wee have come to the knowledge of; which doth not amount to a little above 1000 l. *per annum*, but the chiefeſt men of eſtates we have not meddled withall, becauſe we have not yet attained to the knowledge of their eſtates. The commiſſioners are much diſcourag'd, that the chiefeſt enemys of greateſt eſtates are like to be freed, as ſir George Sonds, of whom it is reported to be cleared by your highneſſe and council, who, whatever he pretends, is as great an enemy to the ſtate as any of the reſt; and we have it in proof upon record, that he was in arms at Feverſham, and there did encourage the enemy in their rebellion. And that which makes me give your highneſs this trouble is, if poſſible, to prevent his eſcape; for he was with me on monday morning, and told me, he had hopes to get off; and deſired me to excuſe his appearing at Maidſton the next day, where he was ſummoned to appear; but I refuſed, and told him, that I and the reſt of the commiſſioners did expect him there, according to his ſummons. I hear this day, that the earl of Thanett and ſir Edward Hales are both gone for London, with hopes to get an order to ſuperſede our proceedings; but I preſume their is no feare of that. And for my part, I judge the other as bad as they. But neither of the three has given in ſecurity, and ſo ought not to be at London. I could wiſh they might be ſeized upon for contemning your highneſs's proclamation, which prohibits all delinquents to come thither without lycence. This morning the French ambaſſador tooke ſhipping in the Briſtoll frigatt at this port for France. I have appointed buſineſs at Canterbury on monday and tueſday next; and having not been here a long ſeaſon, took

Vol. xxxiii. p. 143.

A. D. 1655. this opportuniny in the interm to come hither to diſpatch ſome buſineſs, that relates to the garriſon, which is the occaſion of my being at this place; which account I thought good to give your highneſs, and remain

Your highneſs's moſt humble ſervant,

Dover Caſtle, Dec. 7, 1655. THOMAS KELSEY.

The ſummons of major general Berry *&c. to ſir* Thomas Hanmer.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 147. WHereas wee with others are by his highneſſe the lord protector, by and with the advice of his council, appointed commiſſioners for the ſecuring of the peace of the nation within the countys of Northwales, and have power to ſend for all perſons therein concerned; theſe are therefore to require you to appear perſonally before us at the houſe of John Perry in Wrexham upon the eleventh day of this inſtant December, and to bring with you a particular, both of your real and perſonall eſtate, as is now or was on the firſt of November 1653; at which time and place you ſhall underſtand what is further required of you. Given under our hands at Wrexham this 7th day of December 1655.

Ja. Berry, John Robinſon,
Jo. Jones, Roger Sontley,
John Carter, Hugh Brice.

For ſir Thomas Hanmer knight and bart. a true copy of the ſummons.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 149. I am informed by major Creed, that captain Prince of my regiment hath quitted his command, and taken leave of his highneſs; and being deſired by the major to uſe my endeavours, that his lieutenant lieut. Pretty might have the command of that troop, I could doe no leſs then comply with him herein. I take the lieut. to be an honeſt man, having many years ſince been well acquainted with him. He hath been almoſt nine years a lieut. in this regiment, and is brother to coll. Pretty in Ireland, who is well known to his highneſs, unto whom his highneſs hath bin pleaſed to make ſome promiſes to preferr this brother of his, when there ſhould be a good opportunity, as I have been very lately informed by a letter from coll. Pretty. I doe humbly deſire you to take the firſt opportunity to preſent it to his highneſs, as the humble deſires of major Creed and myſelf, that lieut. Oliver Pretty may have the command of this troop, if it may ſtand with his highneſs good pleaſure ſo to diſpoſe thereof. I am, ſir,

Your very affectionate friend and ſervant,

Reading, Dec. 7. 1655. W. GOFFE.

Col. Robert Lilburne *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 153. UPon the receipt of your highneſſe's commands this day, I ſent immediately to coll. Wright and other commiſſioners to meet at Yorke on monday next, to put our buſineſs into ſome method of proceedure, and intend, God willing, to proſecute it with all diligence, being very glad to heare, that affaire is ſoe well recented by the godly. I doubt not but it will meet with the like acceptation here. I could humbly wiſh your highnes would lay your commands on alderman Dickenſon to returne home to aſſiſt us, for he is not onely more reſolute and active then many named; but indeed knows more againſt the late deſigns then any country gentlemen in theſe parts, and has divers examinations in his cuſtody, that will be very uſefull. I hope though theſe inſtructions and authoritys your highnes mentions flow not ſoe imediatly from your owne, nor come with that ſtamp to mee, as to other of my comrades, who are more worthy; yet your highnes may be confident of a faithfull performance of my duty to the utmoſt of my abillityes; and if I were reduced to a corporall, I ſhould cheerefully undertake it rather than this worke ſhould want my beſt aſſiſtance to carry it on.

And as I can honeſtly ſay it, I have been faithfull to your highnes, ſoe I truſt in God you ſhall find mee really ſtudious ſoe to approve myſelfe, as becomes an honeſt man, and as,

My lord,

Dec. 7, 55. your highneſſe's faithfull and obedient ſervant,

ROBERT LILBURNE.

The

The commiſſioners for the county of Sarum *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN obedience to your commands, we this day waited upon the right honourable general Diſbrowe; who having communicated to us your orders and inſtructions for the ſecuring of the peace of the commonwealth, we humbly reſenting them as moſt juſt and reaſonable, and much conducing to the end therein ſpecified, did and do moſt cordially engage ourſelves in the work, and both in this and all things elſe ſhall be ready to obey your highneſs's commands, who are A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 157.

New Sarum, Dec. 7, 1655. Your highneſs's moſt humble and faithful ſervants,

Joh. Dove,
Hum. Eyre,
Nich. Greene,
Ed. Scotton,
Iſaac Burges,
Tho. Eyre,
Ja. Hely,
Wm. Ludlowe,
J. Rede,
Rich. Hill,
Will. Bliſſett.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THIS week arryved in this port ſeveral Ingliſh ſhips, two from Muſcovia with caviar, four from Newfoundland, one from Ireland. Som of them hav bin in the Spaniſh fleet, others in theyr ports. It ſeemes they ar very much calmed ſince theyr imbargo, for theyr men of warr not only let our ſhips depart frely, but they hav permitted commerce to ſom of our ſhips at Mallaga and Cales. I hav had letters from Barſalona of the 22d of November, which advys the Naples fleet to be then in that port, and that they had landed all theyr ſoldiers, who were gon with the garriſons of that province to beſiege ſom place; and that ſaid fleet was ordered by the king to go for Cales to winter; and in conformity thereunto one of the aboveſaid cavear ſhips ſaw a dozen ſail of ſhips off cape de Gat, bound weſtward, which he made to be Spaniſh, and althoh they were 22 ſail when they paſt by here, yet there was not abov a dozen ſail of them Spaniſh, the next were a Nepollitan and Duch ſhips taken up at Naples to tranſport ſoldiers and ammunition. You may pleas to conſider, that the Spaniard intends to gather all his naval ſtrength together againſt the ſpring, to keep theyr rendevouz at Cales, wher they report will be 80 ſail, but I believ they may mak 50 at leſt. I ſhould be glad, if in the place I am, I could be any wayes ſervitiable to your ſelf or my contry in ſerving your fleets, or ſending them proviſions of oil, rys, or wyn. Here is advys from Ruter the Duch comander of 10 ſail againſt the Turks, that he has taken, ſunk, and deſtroyed 13 ſail of theyr ſhips; and in March next intends to com this way againſt the Tripollins. He is now gon to Cales to furniſh himſelf of amunition, for there is his ſtore or magazin. Vol. xxxiii. p. 257.

I forgot to tel you in my laſt, that in the declaration you ſent me, publiſht by his hyhnes againſt Spayn, theyr wants two leaves (the ſecond and the thurd leaf, fol. 117, 118, 119, 120) which muſt be the error of the ſtationer in making up. I ſhould not trouble you with ſuch things, but that the great duke does earneſtly deſyre it. I muſt needs tel you that the politik Italians ar very mellancolly upon the reading of it, occaſioned, I ſuppos, from two cauſes; the firſt to ſe ſuch ſtrong reaſons of vindications againſt Spayn for the many and great injuryes and indignityes don our nation; the other to ſe the pope and the king of Spayn linkt together throhout the declaration, ſo that they begin to think theyr beloved papacy is in as great a danger by this war as the king of Spayn, and that they muſt ether ſtand or fal together; and indeed it is the very truth, that if the houſe of Auſtria fal, the pope cannot ſtand, for 'tis the Auſtrian princes, that do only now ſupport, and giv ſtrength and power to the beaſt. The king of Sweden is now in a fair way to clip one of theyr wings in the eaſt, and I hope that in the weſt wil be ether clipt or plukt, which is as bad. God graunt al may redownd to his glory and his piples good. I am

Leg. Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.] Right honorable,

your moſt faithful ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

An

A letter of intelligence.

Dantzick, December 18. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 249.

IT'S here ſtrongly reported, that the king of Sweden at his being in Warſaw ſhould ſay, that the duke his goſſip had a worm in his head; but he would go, and ſee to pluck it out. And by the Swediſh propoſitions (hereunder ſpecified) you may find the duke will be conſtrained to fight; but it's reported, the chancellor of Sweden did beſeech his majeſty, before he went from Warſaw, not to fall upon the duke, but to compoſe the buſineſs. Some ſay the propoſitions are moderated; which is to be wiſhed, otherwiſe it's holden, the duke hath a better army in the field then the Swedes, although he be not ſo well beloved in this county, becauſe he is reformed, and they Lutherans. There is a ſtrong report, that the Swedes have taken Thorn upon ſubmiſſion the 4th inſtant, and Grudens alſo, a place that could have reſiſted the whole Swediſh power. So that if there be no agreement between the king of Sweden and the duke ſuddenly, there will be an engagement. The ſaid duke hath lately at Koningſberg proteſted before God and his people, if any blood be ſhed, he ſhall be forced thereunto in defence of his juſt rights. By this day's poſt from Riga the Swedes are ſaid to have raiſed the cuſtoms to ſuch an height, that the people are in a manner impoveriſhed thereby. The Swediſh propoſitions to the duke are concluſively theſe; they demand,

1. Renunciation of his league with Holland.
2. Participation of the licents.
3. Condirectorium of merchandize.
4. Vaſſallagium of the king and kingdom of Sweden.
5. Excluſion of the electors as couſins.
6. Permutation of ſome offices.
7. Free uſe of the ports.
8. Conjunction of arms with his whole ſtrength againſt the crown of Sweden's enemies whatſoever.
9. Not to undertake any protection of Pruſſia.

An extract of the licent ſet upon theſe following goods at Riga [*ſent by mr.* Richard Bradſhaw *reſident at* Hamburgh.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 251.

An. 1653.			An. 1654.		An. 1655.	
Rix doll.	gr.		Rix doll.	gr.	Rix doll.	gr.
- - - -	48	Shock wenſkots - - - - - - - -	5 - -	- - - - -	21 - -	- -
- - - -	44	Shock pipewood - - - - - - - -	2 - -	- - - - -	7 - -	15
- - - -	33	Shock fattwood - - - - - - - -	1 - -	- - - - -	3 - -	6
- - - -	17½	Shock Holland clapboards - -	- - - -	70 - - - - -	2 - -	22
		Shock French, ditto - - - - -	- - - -	45 - - - - -	- - - -	52
- - - -	14	Barrels of flaxſeed - - - - - -	- - - -	21 - - - - -	- - - -	58
- - - -	9	Barr. flaxſeed for oyle - - - -	- - - -	13 - - - - -	- - - -	38
- - - -	4	Barr. hempſeed - - - - - - - -	- - - -	6½ - - - - -	- - - -	31½
5 - -	45	Laſt barr. laſtweed aſh - - - -	7 - -	- - }		
3 - -	67	Laſt middle band - - - - - -	5 - -	67 }	- - - 17 - -	- -
3 - -	67	Laſt ſmall band - - - - - - -	5 - -	67 - - - - -	15 - -	- -
- - - -	33½	Shipload pottaſh - - - - - - -	- - - -	50 - - - - -	1 - -	50
- - - -	50	Shipload littowes flax - - - -	- - - -	65 - - - - -	1 - -	45
- - - -	36	Shipload 3 band flax - - - - -	- - - -	60 - - - - -	1 - -	45
- - - -	35	Shipload clean and paſs hemp -	- - - -	55 - - - - -	2 - -	55

The groſhes are reckoned 75 for a ryx dollar.

To the ſtates general.

Reported December 18, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 265.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE deputies of your high mightineſſes by your commiſſorial reſolution of the 16th inſtant, being required to ſearch the old regulations, in relation to what here before has been reſolved concerned embaſſies, and afterwards to make a liſt of the retinue, which

the lords your high mightineſſes appointed embaſſadors to the kings of Sweden and Denmark, as alſo to the prince elector of Brandenburg, are to take along with them for the honour of this ſtate, are reſpectively of opinion, that they, according to former liſts, and reſolutions taken formerly on the like ſubject, ought to lay before your high mightineſſes, and to make allegation of the ſaid reſolutions, to the end that the ſaid conſiderations may be communicated reſpectively to the ſaid lords embaſſadors, as a liſt and regulation of their retinue. A. D. 1655.

Reſolution of the 4th of September 1655. — A miniſter at 100 guilders per month.

Reſolution of the 1ſt of October 1652. — For the diet money of the ſame five guilders per day.

Reſolut. June 28, 1644, on account of the embaſſy to Sweden and Denmark - - — A ſteward, who is likewiſe the treaſurer, at 400 guilders for the whole ſervice.

Paſſed, and conſented to in the 91ſt article of the lords Cats, Schaep, and Vander Perre - - - - - - - - - — A ſecretary 400 guilders for the whole ſervice, unleſs the embaſſy ſhould exceed ſix months, when he is to have 300 guilders more.

By the reſolution of November 21, 1651, being the liſt approved of in the embaſſy to England - - - — Two clerks at one guilder per day each.
Clerk of the kitchin, who is alſo harbinger, at 30 ſtivers.
Barber, 30 ſtivers a day.
Meſſenger, who is at the ſame time cellarmaſter, 30 ſtivers a day.
Maſter cook, 30 ſtivers a day.
Under cook, 25 ſtivers a day.
Trumpeter, 30 ſtivers a day.
Butler, who is alſo maſter of the baggages, at 30 ſtivers a day.
A waiter at the table, at 25 ſtivers a day.
Five women ſervants, at 20 ſtivers a day.

According to the regulation of July 18, 1651. - - - - - - — Two meſſengers for travelling, at 30 ſtivers a day.
Diet money for each of thoſe meſſengers, at 40 ſtivers a day.

On the 28th of July 1644, in the embaſſy to Sweden was approved to allow - - — A harbinger, without limitation of diet-money.
But May 28, 1642, 25 ſtivers per day were allowed him in England - - — And therefore here likewiſe 25 ſtivers a day.

By reſolution of June 28, 1644 - - - — Each embaſſador allowed 4 ſervants, at 40 guilders each.

This was granted by a reſolution of July 5, 1646, to the lords de Witt, Bicker and Staveniſhe - - - - — If they ſtay any longer than 6 months, to each 40 guilders more.

And whereas by the ſaid commiſſorial reſolution of the 13th of December aforementioned, the ſaid deputies are alſo order'd to hear the ſaid lords embaſſadors, touching ſome further neceſſaries required for the uſe of the ſaid embaſſy, they have propoſed, that they ought to have for the honour of the ſtate, and at the ſervice of their embaſſy, as follows, to wit,

— Three coaches for each embaſſy, with horſes thereunto belonging.

— A ſilver ſervice, which not being in readineſs here, the deputies are of opinion, that their high mightineſſes ought to take a poſitive reſolution on that head.

— The diet-money for 1, 2, and 4 embaſſadors extraordinary is to be fixed, ſince the regulation is but applicable only to three.

— And ſo likewiſe the houſe-rent for one, two, and four embaſſadors is to be limited, ſince the ſame is to be regulated for three embaſſadors only.

— And whereas the ſaid lords embaſſadors are afraid that they ſhall be loſers by the exchange: the ſaid deputies according to a former inſtance of Auguſt 23, 1655, are of opinion, that the ſaid lords embaſſadors extraordinary ought to be kept free from any changes and loſſes.

A. D. 1655.

Finally, as to further furniture and provisions, linnens, beds, bedding, matraſſes, &c. which formerly embaſſadors uſed to take from off the furniture belonging to the generality, ſince there are at preſent none before-hand; the ſaid deputies are of opinion, that their high mightineſſes ought to give orders for the buying and providing of the ſame, or authorize the lords embaſſadors to procure or buy the ſame for the account of the ſtate, with proviſo to re-deliver the ſame afterwards; or alſo a certain ſum may be allowed at once, and in the whole, to the ſaid lords embaſſadors on that account.

Stetin, December 8, 1655.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 253.

AS yet there hath happened no act of hoſtility between the Swedes and the Brandenburg forces. Moſt are of opinion, that the buſineſs will be decided between them without any effuſion of blood: yea, this city hath been all this day full of a report, that they were already agreed, but not credited. This is held for certain however, that the elector hath ſent embaſſadors to the king of Sweden. What the iſſue of all this will be, is yet uncertain. The elector is ſaid to be at Koningſberg. The lord Sparr with moſt of the army is quartered near Marienburgh. Thoſe of Dantzick do ſtill continue in a reſolution to defend themſelves, to which end they make great preparations. It ſeems as if the mountains will bring forth; and who knows but it may be a ridiculous mouſe? It is ſuppoſed, that the Swediſh ſhips, that are now again come before Dantzick, will endeavour to cauſe the Holland merchant men, which lie ready laden, to pay the new toll; to which end they do keep under ſail on purpoſe to meet with them.

Thoſe of Thorn do ſeem to rejoyce in their condition, and give God thanks they have made ſo good an agreement; but it is yet too ſoon. The landlord doth not yet know his tenants; they may chance to weep hereafter, though they ſeem to rejoice ſo much at preſent. There is no certainty at preſent where the king of Sweden's army is at preſent.

P. S. The Coſſacks are ſaid to be beaten by the Tartars.

Viole *preſident of* Bruſſels *to monſieur* Barriere.

Bruſſels, Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 237.

I Have received your letters of the 10th with one for mr. de Cardenas, which I have cauſed to be delivered unto him. He can ſay no more to your buſineſs than I have done, till the orders from Spain are come, which are promiſed by every poſt. But ſtill we are in miſery for want of them. I can aſſure you, we are all here brought to the laſt gaſp, and his highneſs more than any body, who is gone for Luxemburgh to ſettle the winter quarters of his army; ſo that he will not be here yet a while; which I am ſorry for, having ſo much upon me, that I know not which way to turn myſelf.

An intercepted letter.

Bruſſells, Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 241.

THE Hollanders ſend an embaſſador to Spain, to deſire that king to remedy the ill government of Flanders; otherwiſe that they muſt handle it and ſeek ways. Others ſpeak, that they intend to combine with the Spaniards. They ſay, that the Scots king ſends hither ſir George Hamilton; but I do not ſee the Spaniards ſo very affected to him.

The prince of Condé is gone to Luxemburgh to ſettle the quarters there; and Marſine is gone to Guelderland to the ſame effect.

They treat already of levies here.

Our

Our quarters are in Alte near St. Ghillain, a poor beggarly one. I muſt as ſoon as I have my diſpatch, go to my quarters, and there ſtay till I get ſome money, which will prejudice much 26 his buſineſs. This being all, I reſt A. D. 1655.

Yours.

For mr. White at mr. Conſtable's in King-ſtreet.

A letter of intelligence.

Antwerp, Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.]

I Have received thine of the 16th. Thy cozen O is at the Hague, and hath been there ever ſince the return of the princeſs royal from Cologne, which is now about a month; and I had the laſt week a letter from him. Her highneſs intends the next week to make a journey for France to ſee her mother, whither it is poſſible he may alſo go; but thereof I know no certainty. I ſhewed your laſt letter to you know whom; the contents thereof being fit for that perſon to know, who was glad to hear of thy welfare. Vol. xxxiii. p. 273.

For madame Colſter, in a cover to mr. Edward Price at the white lyon P. Church-yard.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Dec. 18, 1655. [N. S.]

THE mareſchal of Hocquincourt is returned to this city with his wife. He hath been well received by the king, and yet better by his eminence, with whom he hath conferred ſeveral times about the ranſom which the Spaniards demand for his ſon. Vol. xxxiii. p. 261.

On tueſday laſt the mareſchal of Turenne coming from the Louvre at eleven of the clock at night was ſet upon by a company of thieves in his coach, who took from him his hat and his cloak.

Threeſcore Sedan men are ſent to wait upon the duke of Modena, who will arrive here on monday with the cardinal Anthony.

The biſhop of Laon was received yeſterday duke and peer in the parliament.

The expreſs of the emperor, who arrived here ſome few days ſince, brought a letter from him to his majeſty, wherein he doth exhort him to make peace with the king of Spain. On this his majeſty hath returned anſwer, that the aſſembly of Munſter may ſerve for an irreproachable teſtimony of his affection and diſpoſition to have the ſame concluded.

Informations.

Memorandum a dyrection.

FOR mr. Henry Curtis at his houſe at the ſign of St. John baptiſt's head upon the New Haven in Rotterdam. Vol. xxxiii. p. 219.

For mr. Jacob Vanler at the red lion in Newgate-market.

That Tr. hath four horſes redy to ſend over, and knowes how to procure a pas for them.

That ſir Arthur Blany and fower more lodge nere to Benet's church.

George Morton, agent for the K. now in Kent writ to Tom, that I ſhould be diſpatched the firſt thing he did after he came to towne, which he intends on ſaterday next.

Nick writt to Tom, that George Morton was fully inſtruckted conſarning my buſeneſs.

That ſir James Hume and mr. Will. Dromond are ſent into Scotland, to agetate ther.

Fir. did counterfit a paſſe for Tom.

The ſeaman that doe their buſineſs.

That Robert Williams is to carry the next letters.

The K. and prince Ruport are made frinds.

The perfect relation of the takeing of the laſt priſoners.

The partecylers of the nave buſeneſſe.

At the ſetting forth of the nave, ther is ſeveral people to be intruded into it; which ſhall ſeeke to corrupt the inferiour offeſers, as the botſons mates and ſuch like, with promiſes of reward, wherof ſume of this ſaide people are Dutch; and hereby to ſtir up the ſeaman and ſoldiers to mutyny, and upon the muteny to promiſe two months pay to the ſoldiers and ſeamen downe in hand.

Dec. 8, 1655.

Major

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 221.

YOurs dated the 12th of November laſt I receved but one tueſday laſt att far of the night, and therefore could not give you that account about the ſherriffs, which you might expect from mee. Yet however I gave you ſome account of Lancaſhire and Cheſter. As to that of Lancaſhire, I thinke ether of thoſe are as well as wee can pick. And for that of Cheſhire, hee doth not act with us; yet I heare hee's honeſt, and therefore I humbly conceive you may repoſe that truſt in him. And as for Staford, wee find none of thoſe in your parchment ſoe qualifyed as you expect; nether indeed is neſiſary; and therefore wee two or three of us have thought it our duty to conſider of ſuch a man, as you nominat; and thereupon have offered to your conſideration one John Shelton of Weſt-Brumick eſq; and one John Whithall of Whithall eſq; but the later is thought fitteſt. I hope theſe will be anſwerable to your deſires; yeſterday we had a meeting att this toune; and I have made a good progreſe in our buſineſe. Wee have aſſeſſed divers, and the reſt muſt expect it with all ſpeed, I doubt not but before the five and twentyth of this inſtant. I hope wee ſhall pay our county troope out of what we have done allredy, and provide you a conſiderable ſome for other uſes. Wee have ſent out warrants to give notice to the whole county, and our day of meeting, when we ſhall ſit upon the ordinance for ejecting off ſcandalouſe miniſters. We have diſarmed the diſafected in this county. Wee ſhall now fall of ſnapping ſome of our old blades, that will not let us be quiet. There is ſo few in that ordinance for ſcandall, that they have much a doe both here and in other countrys to get a coram. I comend that to you from the commiſſioners upon their deſire; and allſoe in their name to beleive, that what is in their power ſhall not be wantinge to effect what they have received from his highneſs and council. I ſhall be at Middlewich in Cheſhire, where wee meet on tueſday next and that day ſevennight at Preſton, where we ſhall I hope make the progreſe. In haſt: by the next poſt expect a fuller account from yours to command.

Staford, Dec. 8, 1655. CHA. WORSLEY.

Wee underſtand that mr. Halſoe is taken att London: if ſoe, he may, I beleive, diſcover divers of our Lancaſhire and Cheſhire gentlemen. Wee have found an eſtate of Penridock, that was executed, and have ordered it to be ſequeſtered; for I have taken orders for the takeinge of ſecurity for all diſafected perſons in this country. I hope ſhortly to give you a good account of the reſt of the countyes. All from

Yours,

C. W.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 233.

I Have given his highneſs a brief account of my proceeding here, where we had a full appearance, and a general reſolution to carry on the work, mr. Grove only deſiring time to conſider of it, which can be no impediment to it. Each of the commiſſioners deſire the printed inſtructions under mr. Scobel's hand for their indemnity, which I cannot but join with them, if it may be without prejudice. I have only added three more, viz. John Dove, Richard Hill, and James Hely. The perſons in the incloſed paper are ordered to be ſummoned at a time and place prefixed, where I ſhall endeavour to be; I hope the work will go on chearfully. As often as you can, pray let me hear from you; and what intelligence you have will kindly be accepted by

Your hearty freind and ſervant,

Sarum, Dec. 8, 1655. JOHN DISBROWE.

Major general Diſbrowe *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 225.

I Have in purſuance of your orders given notice unto the commiſſioners of Wilts; and yeſterday had a meeting with them, and made known your highneſs's inſtructions unto them; where little elſe was done by reaſon night came on. But this morning we met again, and had a full appearance, ſave mr. Grove, who craved ſome time to conſider

conſider of it. The others are very unanimous and clear in the work, only they deſire your highneſs's favour in affording each of them a paper of inſtructions under mr. Scobell's hand, for their indempnity; and have ordered the perſons within mentioned to be ſummoned upon monday ſevennight, where I propoſe (if the Lord pleaſe) to be preſent. I have alſoe diſpatcht letters to the commiſſioners of Dorſett, and intend to be with them upon wedneſday next, in order to the ſetting that work on foot; and from thence to return hither at the time appointed. Mr. ſheriff of Wilts preſents his ſervice to your highneſs, and begs your nomination of mr. Thomas Grove, who I adjudged very fit, and muſt alſo make it my requeſt, he being honeſt and able, tho' tender. I have no more at preſent to trouble your highneſs with, ſave to ſign my ſelf, as I am, A. D. 1655.

Your lordſhip's humble ſervant,

Sarum, 8 Dec. 1655. JOHN DISBROWE.

Incloſed in the preceding.

Mr. Tho. Grove *to major general* Diſbrowe.

MY LORD,

BEing very unfitt by reaſon of my preſent weaknes and diſtemper of body for any buiſines, I ſhall humbly begg your honor's pardon for my not waiting on you this morning, having a longing deſire (if the Lord pleaſe) to be in mine owne houſe againe, and not to be ſurpriſed with ſicknes in an inne. I muſt ingeniouſly confeſſe, that had I been in a fitt capacity for buiſines, I intended to have made it my humble requeſt to your honor in private, that you would pleaſe to affoarde me a little time of conſideration before I acted in this; for indeed I cannot undertake any buiſines of conſequence, till I have had ſome ſerious thoughts about it, and have debated it with mine owne weak judgement, that ſoe my conſcience may be cleerly ſatisfide in what I doe: for the grounds of this deſigne I cannot be more fully ſatisfide then I am allready viz. that the old enimies have their old hearts and their old hatred ſtill, and that they wil be ready upon all occaſions to diſturbe the peace and quiett of this common wealth; and that it wold be a very great happines and bleſſing to all the godly and quiet people of theſe nations to have them ſuppreſs'd or removed; but there may be ſome ſcruple in the manner of doing this. I ſhall not (upon hearing the rules once read) mention any exception, hartely wiſhing there may be none. But if the Lord pleaſe to give me health, I ſhall with my beſt care and dilligence ſpeedily examine and peruſe the inſtructions, and then if it be cleer to me, that the way and manner be as righteous and warrantable as the thing is good and deſirable, I ſhall as cordially act in it as any man in England. And this is a Chriſtian liberty, which I cannot but be confident to obteyne from general Diſbrow. Soe humbly begging your lordſhipp to pardon whatever you find amiſſe in theſe lines, which were written in much haſt and paine, and earneſtly begging the bleſſing of God upon you in this and all other your great affaires, I reſt Vol. xxxiii. p. 229.

Your lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

The Whitehart, the 8th of Dec. [1655.] THO. GROVE.

For the honorable generall Deſbrow, at the three ſwans in Sarum.

To mr. Minard.

Paris, Dec. 20, 1655. [N. S.]

HERE is no other news but the converſion of the queen of Sweden, who is gone to Rome, to find holineſs and godlineſs, where every body loſeth it. The emperor plays the fox, and will do all that he can to prevent the Swedes quiet poſſeſſion of Poland. The king would fain be emperor, but the craft will be, how he ſhall accompliſh his deſire and intention. The king of Poland doth all that he can in the mean time to get forces to regain his country. Fain he would, that his nobility would take pitty on him. Vol. xxxiii. p. 325.

The pope hath ſtill in his eye the general peace, which is an heart-burning to him, that he cannot prevail in the accompliſhment thereof.

The king of Spain is fierce, and yet trembles within himſelf for fear of the Engliſh fleet. There is only the poor king of Scotland, who lyes lurking behind the hangings, having no part to act upon the theatre of the world.

Memorandums to be left with mr. Secretarie.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 329.

THat the additional orders may be expidited to the major generall.

That there be none or as few as may be of the fines and taxes upon delinquents ſuſpended.

That he remember the putting out ſome juſtices in Suffolke, and put in others as are mentioned in a note with him.

That he pleaſe to forward the councill's order in the ſeverall things recommended to them from the major generall, and now under comittment.

That the biſhop of Norwich and mr. Boatman may be removed out of Norfolke.

That mr. Dunn's office in London may be ſettled.

That the buſyneſs of corporations may be conſidered, in particular Colcheſter.

December 10, 1655.

Indors'd,
Memorandums given in to my maſter by major Heynes, Dec. 10, 1655.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 333.

UPON peruſall of my papers I find the inſtructions for Poole wanting; as alſo an order, which paſt the council for commiſſionating the major general to enquire after any moneys remaining in the hands of any receivers or collectors, which I ſhould requeſt may be diſpatcht unto me at Saliſbury by the next. I have alſo to deſire, that Walter South may be left out of the commiſſion of the peace, and Edward Midelcott and Iſaac Burges added in his room. Pray fail not to give directions in theſe particulars, while it's freſh in your memory. To morrow I purpoſe (if the Lord will) to be for Dorcheſter, and to return hither upon ſaturday. Noe more at preſent, but that I am

Sarum, Dec. 10, 1655. Your affectionate freind and ſervant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

Pray be his highneſs's remembrancer in viſitinge my wife.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 323.

I Am now with yours of the 24th of Nov. but your letters for this weeke are not yet come. In my laſt of the 4th inſtant I encloſed a letter from mr. Rolt, and a pacquet from captain Fenwick and mr. Swift, whoe came lately from him. Since then I have not received any letters, ſave onely to pay ſome more money for him, which I have done, the whole 500 l. ſterling beinge now paid to his order and uſe. I ſhall further ſupply him, as he ſhall have occaſion, accordinge to your order now received. Onely I entreat you to appoynt ſome merchant in London, on whome I may drawe my bills of exchange, in regard merchants here, from whom I muſt have the money, are unwillinge to take bills upon the ſtate, which is the reaſon I charge my bill upon my ſervant in London, and give him other bills upon your ſelfe, as I did by the laſt poſt for 300 l. ſterling, and now by this for 150 l. ſterling more, all which I have allready diſburſed for mr. Rolt, prayinge you to cauſe the bills to be punctually paid, that my ſervant may keepe touch with the merchants. It ſeemes neither lenity nor ſeveritie will prevail with that implacable generation to ceaſe their wicked deſignings; bleſſed be God, whoe dayly diſapointeth them. I doubt this laſt hath beene a plot againſt his highneſs's perſon, for the junto at Cullen reſolved upon the routeinge of their late rebel-party, to deſigne onely for the future upon the lyfe of his highnes, as the cheapeſt and readieſt way to attayne their end. But I truſt the Lord will ſtill in deſpite of them preſerve him to the worke, for which he hath raiſed him up.

I hope ere theiſe come on, his highneſs and the councell will have reſolved in the buſines of the company, which your laſt letter ſpake ſoe neare a concluſion. I acknowledge my ſelfe very much obliged to you for your favourable haſtinge it to an iſſue, not doubtinge now the other party have ſoe notably declared their folly and mallicious deſigneings, but that ſomethinge will be done effectually for myne, and the well-affected's ſuitable vindication and encouragement. It were eaſy to let you ſee indeed beſides what hath diſcovered itſelfe, that mr. Townly's religion may (without the breach of charity) be judged onely

ſuch as Machiavell allowes of; but as I ſhall carefully obſerve your commands in keepeinge what you write to my ſelfe, ſoe I requeſt you will pleaſe to doe with myne; onely give me leave to aſſure you, I have juſt cauſe to ſuſpect the man hath little of religion in him. Sir John Henderſon beinge lately returned hither from the emperor's court, where I perceive hee hath received ſome old debts, deſired me to put the incloſed into my pacquet and to intreat you to affourd him your ſpeedieſt anſwer, in regard he lyes here at charge, having raiſed ſome horſe, but will not diſpoſe of himſelfe till he have your anſwer. He conceives the warre with Spaine gives him a fit oportunity to preſent his ſervice again to his highneſs. Craveinge pardon for thus long detaineinge you, I ſubſcribe, as I ſhall ever approve myſelfe A. D. 1655.

Hamb. Dec. 11, 1655. Honorable ſir, your moſt humble ſervant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

Stetin, December $\frac{11}{21}$, 1655.

MY LORD,

THE king of Sweden hath caus'd the citizens of Thorn to be diſarmed, and therewith ſupplied his own ſoldiers. He and his army were upon their march towards Marienburg and Elbing. The lords Oxenſtiern and Todt were appointed to treat with the embaſſadors of the elector, who after ſeveral conferences were forced to break off *re infecta*. The embaſſadors are ſince departed, and the ſaid lords are gone after the king. Vol. xxxiii. P. 343.

Juſt now we received the letters from Dantzick and Thorn, which adviſe, that the king is march'd directly for Elbing, and had taken up his quarters within half a mile of that place; and that his majeſty had ſent twice a trumpetter into the town to demand the ſame, and to offer them all favour and amity; but that the magiſtrates would not yet reſolve to deliver up the ſame. Between the 17th and 18th of this month there had been heard great ſhooting, but what the iſſue is none could tell. It is certain, that the commonalty is much divided in the town, ſo that many do doubt, whether that place will be able to hold out long. Some are of opinion, that it is already taken. The circumſtance is very great, in regard they denied to remove the forces ſent by the elector for their aſſiſtance. The place is ſtrong and of great importance. Thoſe of Dantzick do make greater preparations than ever to defend themſelves. It is certain, that they are reſolved to oppoſe the Swedes.

Yeſterday arrived here an expreſs from Stockholm going to the king: he brings news, that the queen of Sweden is brought to bed of a ſon.

Mynheer Dryelenborch *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

UPON the 16th here came news from Alicant, that upon the height of Cabo de Palas there were nine Turks tacking to and again, who had there maſtered three ſhips with fiſh. It is here hop'd, that the ſquadron, that is ſteered that way, will meet with the ſaid Turks. Vol. xxxiii. P. 337.

On the 19th current here arrived a Spaniſh private man of war, advertiſing that within the narrow he had ſeen a ſquadron of ten Turks; and that he had kept company with a Turk's ſhip for two days near the height of Cabo de Mol, with whom he had been engaged, and by his ſwift ſailing did get away from him. He had alſo taken a prize.

The ſaid private man of war hath maſtered an Engliſh ſhip here upon the road.

Malaga, Dec. 21, 1655. High and mighty lords, &c.

JAMES DRYELENBORCH.

Mr. Samuel Morland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Geneva, December 11, 1655. Old Style.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

WEE have not received either by the laſt or this poſt any letter from your honour, neither has there come any thing to our hands this weeke very conſiderable, ſo that I have not at preſent whereon much to enlarge. In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

I truſt your honour has received all my letters, that I have of late written, wherein I have endeavoured, according to my weake apprehenſions, to give your honour a true account

A. D. 1655. account of all affayres, which concerne this employment. Amongſt other things your honour will find, that as to the conſultations, which wee ought to have had with the Dutch commiſſioner, as touching the redreſſing of the affaires of Piemont, wee have as yet come nothing at all, neither are wee ever like to doe any thing to purpoſe as things at preſent ſtand. For as much as mr. Pell (upon what ground and reaſon the Lord only knowes) will neither doe any thing himſelf, nor joyne with any other in endeavouring to found the true intentions of the Switzers, which according to all your honour's late letters has been one of the principall affaires, and that which his highneſſe judges neceſſary to be known before he can proceed or engage himſelf further in this buiſineſſe.

The Dutch commiſſioner, whome the truth is, mr. P. has very often diſappointed, even when he has promiſed him to do ſuch or ſuch a thing, makes great complaints, and, as I am informed by a very good hand, has written into Holland concerning it; and all the ſober and honeſt people of this place are ſo extremely ſcandalized and troubled at the ſtrange carriage of mr. P. that they begin to talke openly of it; and it is almoſt in every man's mouth, that hee has no regard to the cauſe of Chriſt, or love to his poor people. Ever ſince his abode here hee ſhutts himſelfe up in his chamber, and by his good will converſes with no man, and (as I was told this afternoon by a verie ſober perſon that had it from Zurich) hee did the verie ſame during his abode at Zurich. And if ſo, the truth is, I cannot well ſee, how hee could poſſiblie informe himſelf of the true affaires and intereſt of that people. For my part, if I doe but mention Switzerland, hee is manie times almoſt impatient, and aſkes mee with ſome kind of indignation, who it was, that gave mee power or authority to enquire after the affaires of Switzerland? The Lord knowes what the end of theſe things will bee. In the meane time I think myſelf bound, as I alwaies have don, to give your honour cleare information of all that paſſes.

There is no newes from the Valleyes more then what I ſent your honour the laſt weeke, viz. that the poore people are now almoſt impatient, and do deſire in a very formall manner the laſt reſolutions of the three ſtates, and what they will doe for them, and after that in caſe there bee nothing don by them, they intend themſelves to petition the duke, and if he refuſe their requeſt, they intend to take up armes againe. And if ſo, they will bee all deſtroyed in a very ſhort ſpace, the duke having made preparations for the ſame purpoſe, as all men doe conclude who are acquainted with thoſe affaires.

All the newes from Switzerland that I have received is in the incloſed papers (A and B). Moſt men doe now think, that Zurich, if poſſible, will force thoſe of Berne to joyne with them in chaſtizing the popiſh cantons.

The money, which I have received of mr. Calendrine, concerning which I have given your honour a full account in my laſt, with all the papers of acquittances, &c. is now at Lyons, and daily going to Grenoble by parcells, and will bee all delivered there before the Lord's day next. I expect mr. D'Ize daily with all maner of papers of accounts, &c. in order to giveing his highneſſe a cleare account concerning the diſtribution. The incloſed paper (C) is a letter from him; after I have ſpoken with him I ſhall determin my journey to Grenoble. In the meane time I remaine, right honourable,

Your honour's moſt humble, faithful, and affectionat ſervant,

S. MORLAND.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeilles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 347. MY laſt unto you was of the 14th currant; ſince which is arryved here and on the coaſt of Italy moſt of oure Engliſh Newfoundland-ſhips. Some of them have beene in the midſt of the Spaniſh fleete eight days together, butt received no diſpleaſure att all from them. Laſt night by order of the king of France the peace twixt the two ſtates was proclaymed with very much ſeremony and rejoycing; the governour of this province in perſon with the magiſtrates of this place performing the ſeremony of lighting a greate fyre, with ſhooting off many gunns, and commanding each inhabitant to make a fyre at his doore, which accordingly was performed to the greate ſatisfaction of thoſe people. The Cadiz fleete hath beene returned about 60 dayes paſt; butt although they have uſed civillity to our ſhips, yet all thoſe, that by hazard fall under command of theire caſtellos, are ſeazed on. Hetherto we heare butt only off two galleons of the plate-fleete, which brought only three millions of dollars. So for preſent I muſt humbly take leave, and remayne

In Marſeille, Dec. 22, 1655. [N. S.] Your honnor's ſervant,

2 JO. ALDWORTH.

An

An intercepted letter.

December 22, 1655. [N. S.]

Dear friend,

ALL the diſcourſe and inquiry in theſe parts is, whether Brandenburg will adventure to ſtand out againſt the Swedes. It is reported, that the emperor's general in Sileſia by private contract with Brandenburg is to fall upon the Swede, in caſe he attack the Brandenburgher and the Hollanders. The Spaniards have yet ſome hope to make a peace with England, and in caſe of the general peace, if England will be comprized in it, Spain will aſſiſt them more than any body. Thus the world is at a ſtand. If England and Sweden league cloſe, the Hollanders will join with the houſe of Auſtria, if they dare. As things come to light, I will acquaint you with my fooliſh conceptions about them. A little time will give day unto great deſigns. I pray you, if you have any reſolution about my particular, let me know. It is an eaſy matter to ſay ay or no. The peace with France and Portugal might open ſome way for me. There are greater diſcontents in Flanders than ever. All the nobility and the very abbots of Brabant would mutiny againſt the Spaniards, if they knew what to do next. Nothing but the matter of religion on the one hand, and the averſion to the French keeps Brabant and Flanders true to the Spaniards. If they could join with the Hollander in a republick, they would do it; but the power of the ſoldiery joining with the Spaniſh counſels will hold Flanders under it, or loſe it quite. If your friends have any kind thoughts for me, it is eaſy for them to ſhew it. In the mean time I will be wary and look about me. Whereſoever I engage, I will be true to death. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 351.

For mr. William Palmer at the harp and ball near Charing-croſs.

Commiſſioners for the county of Dorſet *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN obedience to the commands of your highneſs and council communicated to us by the right honorable general Diſbrowe, we are aſſembled to put in execution your orders for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth; wherein we cannot but acknowledge the goodneſs and mercy of God in directing your highneſs in a work, ſo much conducing to the good and quiet of the nation, and the great encouragement of the well affected, and withal manifeſt our ſenſe and humble thankfullneſs to your highneſs therein, and ſhall carefully endeavour vigorouſly to proſecute theſe and all other your further commands according to the truſt repoſed in Vol. xxxiii. p. 359.

Dorcheſter, Dec. 13, 1655. Your highneſs's moſt humble and faithful ſervants,

Rich. Lawrence,
John Bingham,
John Browne,
Edw. Butler,
John Arthur,
John Caſſin,
John Lea,
Rob. Pelham,
Edw. Thornhyll,
John Eyres,
James Deny,
James Baker,
Rich. S * * * * *,
Hie. Potticary,
Will. Culliford,
James Mewe.

A letter of col. Bamfylde.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. P. 537.

YOURS of the 29th of November (which is all I have had theſe five or ſix poſts) came to my hands thurſday laſte. I cannot yet with 754 749. 37. 39 that ſafe ty which is requiſite as to your ſervice maine buſineſs 821 717, perfect your 24. 12. 31. 43. 30 16, which might have been diſpatched ſooner, if through too much haſte, I woulde have run the hazard of 821 145. 42. 143. 23 108. 116. your being abus'd which howe innocent ſoe ever I had been, would reaſnably enough have reflected on mee, if it had proved ſoe. That, which has nowe brought theſe thoughts more carefully into my head then before, is my being confident upon good grownds, that the propoſition made the duke you by 754 340 to 831 was either conferted betwixt 26. 42. 24. 51 and 847, or els the hym card. princeſs Palatine his 11. 36. 43. 47. 22. 20. 70. 72. 17. 74. 12. 37. 42. 43. 32, whoe is 26. 32. 20 miſtris 32. 42. 70. 74. 27. 20, and truſted with all things, has diſcovered it to prevent the ſuc- ſhe that was ceſs of that intereſt, which 82. 29. 22 allready has, or els the perſon, 754. 73. 17. 20 doe it to cardinal M. to 334 59. 371, has communicated it for the ſame reaſons to 847. I doe not ſay this writing it conjecturally, from thoſe reaſonable circumſtances of his 73 36. 421. 37. 31. 42. 23. 51. 37 you open ly cypher Come pien card. to 829 573. 412. 396 (not in 181) and from 184. 11. 31. 30. 46; but that 847 has ſayd M. Gra. to 848, that he knowes there is ſuch a deſigne on foote, which is the reall cauſe, why I coreſpondence of am yet very tender howe I proceed; for 255 35. 21 that nature would doe much more hurte then not to have any. If you thinke fit to leave me to my ſelfe, though it may take yet ſome tyme, I ſhall doe it more ſurely; but if the condition of affayres require more haſte, let me have your poſitive directions for it by the next poſt, and I will put it in without further delay, for I have oppertunity enough. In the mean time you may reſt col. B. conſider able perſons here confident, that the intereſt 903 has with 229, 12. 13. 41. 602. 20. 26. 30. 66. 12 you knowledge the moſt importa nt t m a t t e r s will afforde 820 493 of 755 521 448. 12. 433. 441 49. 17. 37. 74. 32. 66. 20 at pre- Halfy Dungan ſent. I am informed one mr. 68. 19. 41. 20. 97 and 16. 72. 43. 44. 15. 52 are pri- London kiled Aſcham Spain ſoners at 891. The firſte 34. 31. 41. 22. 66 mr. 63. 20. 34. 7. 35. 24 in 874, and was protector imployed to doe the ſame to 826, tow years ſince or thereaboutes. One Dailly, an Iriſh friar, much truſted by the king of Portugall, was employed hither as an agent to the king of France, whoe has beene here aboute a fortnight, and till monday denyed publike au- dience upon ſome diſguſtes given by the king of Portugall to this ſtate. They offered before to heare his buſineſs in private, which he refuſed; but after publike reception in the uſuall forme, and deſiring the confirmation of amity betwixt the tow powers, delivered king card which the moſte material parts of his negotiation to 342 and 847 in private; 73. 26. 31. 9. 29 was war with Spain offer princes 76. 19. 70 to deſire 548. 591 812 874 and to 571 the 62. 36. 34. 43. 4. 22. 20 of Por. French king thouſand pound 45, 8. 36 to the 879 841 with four hundred 37. 26. 73. 82. 12. 43. 6 45. 35. 76. 16. 20. ſterlin. 37. 27. 36. 41. 31. 43 imediately. What the reſolution will be, you will knowe hereafter. Cardinal Barbarino came hither on monday laſt to informe the cardinal of the ſtate of the court of Rome, and to be archbiſhop of Reimes in the place of the duke of Neimours, card. from pope of the certainty and comes allſoe inſtructed to aſſure 847 35 852 35.21 755. 7. 22. 36. 37. 59. 3. 43. 74. 39 the peace with Spain of his intereſt in 755 591 812 874. The duke de Auvile is gone hence yeſterday to meet the duke of Modena two days journey hence, and to bringe him to Fountainbleau,

where the king's officers are appoynted to attend and receive him as a ſovereign prince; whence he is in two or three days to be conducted hither, and lodged in the court. Here A. D. 1655.

Germany

are orders given to the governors of the frontiers of 885 to repayre all the fortifications, and to recruite theyr troopes: thirty thowſand armes and a vaſte proportion of amunition

i s o r d e r e d t o B r i ſ a c k a m a g a ſ i n

59. 20 35. 36. 6. 30. 64. 22. 16 37. 35 10. 66. 31. 70. 19. 9. 34 for 17. 24. 17. 23. 63. 20. 31. 46. I doe very much deſire to come over ſuddenly into England, it being in my oppinion neceſſary for 821. 717. I ſhall not ſtay above ten days, having very many matteriall things to acquaint you with, and have directions in, which cannot well be done either by the ordi-

m e e ſ o m e m o n y

nary or expreſs. But I muſt requeſt you to retorne 491. 30. 22. 70. 86. 24. 27. 49. 50. 43. 39, for I have not any left, and have diſburſed really 80 l. of my owne. This place and condition of life is very expenſive. If my owne affayres were once ſetled, which may be

defray the e e x p e n c e

done with one word's ſpeaking, I ſhall 290. 755. 27. 25. 36. 62. 32. 43. 70. 30 myſelfe. None here, nor very few in England, ſhall knowe of my coming over, if you doe approve it, for divers weighty reaſons; if you can relye upon my judgment, I conclude my ſpeaking with you of abſolute neceſſity, but ſhall not ſtirr without your conſent. Pray be pleaſed to write particularly of theſe things to me, and let me know what things you

d e ſ i r e informa t i o n

chiefly 6. 30. 20. 312. 36. 27 475. 12. 74. 31. 8. 43 of for the preſent, which peradventure I cannot thinke on. I am, ſir,

Dec. 22, 1655. [N. S.] Your moſte humble and moſte faithfull ſervant.

The ſuperſcription,
For mr. Adrian Corſellis.

H. Cromwell, *&c. to* Fleetwood *lord deputy of* Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

HAving lately given your lordſhip very much trouble in the affairs of this nation, which we are aſſured upon the account of your accuſtomed care to the welfare thereof is acceptable, we preſume further to take the advantage of your lordſhip's being there, and of the experience you have of the wants and condition of this poore country, that by your lordſhip's favour ſuch remedy may be had, as ſhall be judged fitting. And firſt we lay before your lordſhip the frequent coming in of his highneſs and the ſtates men of war to anchor at Dublin, more than other ports of this nation, where many times they are (by reaſon of contrary winds or otherwiſe in attending the publick ſervice) forced to ſolicite this board for a ſupply of victuals for their ſhips companies at this porte; and finding by a late order from the commiſſioners of the admiralty, that Kinſale and Milford are the only ports aſſigned all the ſhips imployed in the Iriſh ſervice to receive their ſupplies of victual, we deſire your excellency would be pleaſed to conſider thereof, and (if it ſtand with your approbation) to procure an order, that a victualling office may alſo be erected at Dublin, for ſuch a proportion of victuals at leaſt, as may be a conſtant ſupply for one hundred men, or ſuch other number, as your lordſhip ſhall think fitting; or that the orders of this board may be a ſufficient warrant unto the victuallers of the navy for the ſupply of the number aforeſaid upon ſuch extraordinary occaſion. And that your lordſhip will likewiſe be pleaſed to ſpeak with the commiſſioners of the admiralty, and to procure their allowance of the ſum of one hundred and ſeventy pounds already diſburſed by the agent to the victuallers of the navy in ſupplying of the Prim-roſe, the Wexford, frigats, and the Wrenn Pink, in November laſt upon immergent occaſions, as we have likewiſe acquainted them. And for as much as this commonwealth is now in war with Spain, and that by reaſon of the vicinity of the coaſt of Spain with this nation, and of the ancient friendſhip and correſpondence both nations had with each other, 'tis probable their attempts may be more upon this than other places; we deſire, that ſome ſhips may be ſpeeded hither, and that ſome of them may be veſſels of force, the enemy for the moſt part uſing ſhips of great burthen, which will require ſhips of anſwerable force for the countenance of this nation. We have received a late letter from mr. Walter Carwardine, ſignifying his waving the imployment intended him by your lordſhip in this country, (which we underſtand by mr. Attorney was to be one of the clerks of the crown in the upper bench) he intending to look after ſome other imployment

In the poſſeſſion of the editor.

A. D. 1655. ployment in England. Now for as much as there is a vacancy thereby, and that by your lordſhip's adding mr. Leech to mr. Cary in the office of clerk of the pells, the ſubſiſtence intended him in that place falls very ſhort of affording him a conſiderable livelihood, we thought it not amiſs to repreſent thus much unto your lordſhip, withal deſiring, if it may ſtand with your good liking, that the ſaid mr. Cary may be joined with mr. Percivall and mr. Foules in that place mr. Carwardine refuſed; his abilities for the diſcharge thereof, his neceſſities and well deſerving from the ſtate having given us the incouragement to order his officiating *de bene eſſe* in that place, until he may receive your lordſhip's confirmation. In former addreſſes to your lordſhip, we have repreſented the miſerable condition of this country through the over-ſpreading of the baſe Peru and other like money, which like a cancer hath eaten out the good, and that we can find no other nor better expedient or remedy then by a mint, which we humbly requeſted your lordſhip - - We are humble ſuiters for your lordſhip's eſpecial care for ſuch ſupply of money out of England, as formerly deſired. The great neceſſity we are in enforces us to be urgent in a buſineſs of ſuch main conſequence. We likewiſe pray, that ſome conſiderable ſhips may be diſpatched to ply to and from the weſt of Ireland, and ſome ſmaller veſſels to ſcour the channel, and - - - Robinſon may be haſtned hither. It is alſo humbly deſired, that the Lambay - - - with 14 men may be appointed for the ſervice of this place to run over with the pacquet and other occaſions, and to be taken into the pay of the navy; and have but this to add, that we are

Dublin-caſtle, Dec. 12, 1655.

Your excellency's moſt humble and faithful ſervants,

H. Cromwell, R. Pepys,
Rob. Goodwin, Miles Corbett.
Math. Thomlinſon,

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1655.

Sir,

I Thanke you for your newes. Wee ſometimes ſtand in need of a right information of affayres above for enabling us to ſatisfye others. I doe not at all wonder at the mad (for ſoe I may ſafely terme it) zeale of John Simpſon and cornet Day. They have long bin poſſeſt with it. I wiſh, as the apoſtle prayes, that theyr zeale was according to knowledge. I thinke the comitment of cornet Day is very juſt upon him. Certaynly he hath deſerved it long agoe, and I have admired, and ſo many more, at the great and long patience of his highneſſe towards John Simpſon. I am glad ſo godly and prudent a courſe is taken concerning the Jewes; yet cannot conceive the reaſon, why ſo great varietye of opinion ſhould bee amongſt ſuch men, as I heare are called to conſult about them. It ſeemes to me, that there are both politique and divine reaſons; which ſtrongly make for theyre admiſſion into a cohabitation and civill commerce with us. Doubtleſſe to ſay no more, they will bring in much wealth into this commonwealth; and where wee both pray for theyr converſion, and beleeve it ſhal be, I knowe not why wee ſhould deny the meanes. Beſides, when wee were aliens from the covenant of promiſe, they prayed for us. But I ſhall not trouble you any further with this. I ſhall only pray the Lord would direct you.

Vol. xxxiii. P. 355.

I perceave coll. Lylburne and the commiſſioners with him would have every 40 l. reall eſtate and 500 l. perſonall to be taxed. When the letter from you came to me, the commiſſioners with my ſelfe were ſitting at Nottingham about 15 of us. I deſired to knowe their judgment, but all were againſt it. It would diſcontent many, and ruinate ſome in this countie, and I am perſwaded in the reſt of the counties under my charge, bring very little into the treaſury, the middling ſort of men being almoſt all for the parliament, or neuters. For perſonall eſtate we ſhall make little of them, nay though you ſhould charge thoſe of 200 l. it being ſo hard a thing to diſcover them. I hope now very ſuddenly to give you an account of what the taxes in this and the reſt of the counties under my charge will amount to; as alſo a good account as to the things incumbent upon me. I am

Yours to ſerve you,

Edward Whalley.

The city of Geneva *to the ſtates general.*

Tres hauts et tres puiſſants ſeigneurs,

VOS alteſſes ayants tousjours eſté de plus fermes & ſolides appuys de l'egliſe de Dieu, ont fait paroiſtre en toutes occaſions ce ſoin, qu'elles ont de ſa conſervation ; & la noſtre, qui eſt un des membres de ce corps myſtic, a auſſy reſſenti les effects de leur ſaint zele & pitie par toutes ſortes de teſmoignages de l'honneur de leur bienveuillance & de leur beneficence pour la faire ſubſiſter au milieu des dangers, aux quelles elle eſt expoſée. C'eſt ce qui exige de nous des ſentiments d'une ſincere recogniſſance, & ſemble auſſy nous permettre d'eſperer la continuation de ceſte bonté de vos alteſſes envers nous, d' autant plus que de nouveau il leur a pleu nous en aſſeurir par monſieur d'Ommeren leur deputé extraordinaire. Et c'eſt auſſy ce qui nous fait prendre la liberté, apres l'avoir communicqué au dit ſieur d'Ommeren, de repreſenter a vos alteſſes l'eſtat preſent de noſtre ville, & juſtes apprehenſions en ce temps, auquel il ſemble que la rage des ennemis de la verité ſoit venue a ſon comble, & ſupplier tres humblement vos de conſiderer, que la haine de la cour de Rome contre nous eſt d'autant plus grande, que noſtre ville a tousjours eſté de la reformation le refuge des fidelles perſecutes ailleurs, & qu'elle a eſte reputée un ſeminaire de la religion reformée, qu'ils appellent hereſie, & qu'en conſequence elle eſt un des principaux objects des machinations, qui ſe font pour l'extirpation du ſainct evangile ; ſurquoy nous ſupplions tres humblement vos alteſſes, de faire par leur tres exquiſite prudence les reflexions convenables, & particulierement ſur les nouvelles & puiſſantes conjurations, qu'on recognoiſt par les practicques & menees des eccleſiaſtiques Romains, qui n'en eſt eſpargnent rien pour animer les princes, eſtats, & peuples á la perſecution des egliſes reformées & des fidelles, & les pouſſent a des executions ſanglantes, ainſy qu'on a pu voir en ce qui eſt arrivé es vallées de Piedmont, & encor de nouveau par le trouble ſuſcité en Suiſſe, dont vos alteſſes auront ſans doubte eſté informées, & dont il eſt fort a craindre, qu'il ne s'enſuive toſt ou tard une rupture & ouverture de guerre, dans laquelle nous nous trouveront infailliblement engages. Toutes ces conſiderations nous mettant devant les yeux un peril imminent nous font bien comprendre la neceſſité de mettre noſtre ville en eſtat de ſe garentir des invaſions des ennemis, & nous ont auſſy fait prendre la reſolution de nous munir & fortifier, d'y traviller inceſſamment, & ne rien omettre pour conſerver le pretieux icy au de la predication du ſainct evangile, dont il a pleu a Dieu nous rendre depoſitaires. Mais comme il nous eſt abſolument impoſſible, a cauſe des grandes charges ordinaires & extraordinaires, & du peu de revenu de notre eſtat, de fournir aux frais immenſes, qu'il convient faire pour la perfection des travaux commences & d'une nouvelle fortification jugée abſolument neceſſaire pour reſiſter a toutes ſortes d'entrepriſes ; noſtre impuiſſance nous contraint de recourir a ceſte meſme liberalité, dont il a pleu a vos alteſſes fair ſentir les effects, & les ſupplier tres humblement, que faiſants conſideration de l' intereſt de la cauſe commune, il leur plaiſe, ſuivant le zele, qu'elles ont a la gloire de Dieu & au maintien de ſon egliſe, & leur inclination favorable envers notre republique, nous faire recevoir une ſubvention, ſelon leur bon plaiſir, & le grand pouvoir, qu'il a pleu a Dieu par ſa grace leur mettre en main, pour eſtre employée a la munition & fortification de noſtre ville, laquelle obtenant ce benefice des vos alteſſes, non ſeulement nous & noſtre peuple, mais auſſy les egliſes reformeés en general, leur en auront une infinie obligation, & nous en particulier taſcherons de tout noſtre pouvoir de'en teſmoigner nos reſentiments a vos alteſſes par nos treſhumble ſervices ; & en attendant qu'il plaiſe a Dieu nous en preſenter occaſion & donner les moyens, nous continuerons nos prieres ardentes a ſa divine bonté, qu'il luy plaiſe rendre a vos alteſſes la remuneration de leurs bienfaicts envers ſon egliſe en general, & la noſtre en particulieur, & les combler de toutes ſortes de benedictions ſpirituelles & temporelles, comme eſtants,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 19.

Tres hauts & tres puiſſants ſeigneurs,

De vos alteſſes

Tres humbles ſerviteurs,

Le 13 Decembre 1655. Les ſyndics & conſeil de Geneve.

Du Four.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honourable,

I Hav received yours of the 15th November with the incloſed declaration publiſht by his highnes about the laying the charge of the new militia upon the diſturbers of the peace, which certainly is very juſt and rational, thoh themſelves wer judges. For

Vol. xxxiii. p. 317.

A. D. 1655. the gentleman, whos letters I ſent you from Rome, 'tis my opinion he wil be real; there is no other way to what is in the hart, but by expreſſions of tongue or pen; both which I hav found to agree in one principle contrary to al papiſts, that I hav converſt withall; I mean Ingliſh papiſts (for of any other nation I never met with any half ſuch humble vaſſals to the Pope as they). This gentleman mr. Mettam profeſſes, and wil giv it under his hand and oath, that nether the pope nor the popiſh religion, which he profeſſes, can, ſhal, or auht to withdraw him from his obedience to his prince, that ether now or hereafter ſhal govern our nativ country; and that he owes no other obedience to the pope but *in ſpirituallibus*. I tould him, if al the papiſts in Ingland wer of the ſam faith, they may liv better ther then in any place of the world. One prejudys I fynd in him, which his preſent voyage for Liſbon wil tak off, his coming for Rom in Baylye's company brauht the ſam report upon him; for this gentleman preſenting a paper of verſes to cardinal Barbarini, the cardinal anſwered 'twas no marvail, he was ſo good a wit, for he that ſent him thether did out-wit Rom. You may poſſibly remember this gentleman in Ingland, who was in al the troubles with the Portugall ambaſſador's brother. He is now going for Liſbon to the ſayd ambaſſador, who has promiſt him reparation for the damages he ſuffered for his ſak in Ingland. In 3 or 4 monthes he may retorn; this voyage (the caus ther being ſo publickly known) wil wyp off the former varniſh, which Baylye's converſation and conſortſhip gav him; ſo that then he wil walk the more unſuſpected, and conſequently be able to procure you good advys. This week is arryved here 17 Ingliſh ſhips with ſalt-fiſh. A this ſyd Mallaga, it ſeems, the Spanyards will give no trade to our ſhips, which is the reſon of ſuch a large confluence to this place. The queen of Sweden has bin at Loretta, wher ſhe has preſented her crown and ſcepter. She was to be yeſterday at Rom. 'Tis ſaid the cardinals of the French faction (the chief of them) abſent themſelves, becaus they know ſhe declares her ſelf al Spaniſh.

I am humbly thankful, that you are pleaſed to tak not ill and bear in mynd my requeſt about my loſſes by the French. What reparation you pleas to allot me ſhal be owned from your ſpecial favour unto,

Right honourable,

Leghorn, Dec. 24, 1655. [N. S.] your moſt humble and faithful ſervant,

CHA. LONGLAND.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Dec. 12, 1655. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 285.

THE miniſters of the elector of Brandenburgh cauſed to be propoſed yeſterday by the lord preſident (without any writing, for fear leſt the writing ſhould fall into the hands of the king of Sweden) that the duke of Brandenburgh doth offer to mortgage the toll at the Pillauw and Memel for two hundred thouſand ryx dollars, deſiring that this ſtate would be pleaſed to lend him ſo much. Item, he deſireth ſpeedy furniſhing of the pecuniary ſubſidy and other things promiſed in the treaty for the preſent.

3dly, But for the future he deſireth 4000 men good ſoldiers, and thoſe to be under the command of count Chriſtian de Dhona, and ten or twelve chief officers or good captains.

Item, a good number of ſergeants and corporals to command the new raiſed forces of the elector.

Item, he deſireth, that this ſtate will ſet forth a ſufficient and powerful fleet to ſend into the Baltick ſea towards ſpring.

Item, he requireth permiſſion to the levy of 8000 men.

Holland hath yet taken this *ad referendum*; but there is a great deal of likelihood, that moſt part of this will be agreed unto, although that a good many are of opinion as well of the generality as of the other provinces; that all offenſive things may be declined, and that they may only walk in the way of amity.

Dec. 20.

Again, this day hath been propoſed and urged the paſſage money or toll at Maeſtricht, which all the provinces urge except Holland. It is believed, that to morrow the provinces will conclude, notwithſtanding Holland is againſt it.

They have qualified the lords Vogelſanck and Maeſdam, as commiſſioners in the ſtates general, to the end they may go upon the embaſſies in that quality.

The lord Slingelandt (by conſtraint of the lord Strevelſhouck his father-in-law) dares not undertake the embaſſy for Sweden; he gives no reaſon for it, only that in regard of his old age he will keep his ſon here, imagining himſelf, that they will remove him to oppreſs him.

To morrow thoſe of Holland are to adjourn; it is doubted whether they will reſolve A. D. 1655.
any thing upon the harmony. The lords of Beverweert and Nortwyck are againſt it, as alſo the princeſs royal; but it's very certain, that prince William doth much deſire it, as alſo the old princeſs dowager; and thus this will be the return of the year 1640, when prince Henry oppreſt prince William, obliging him to give the ſurvivance of his government to prince William of Orange.

Dec. 21.

At laſt the lord Slingelandt hath alſo declared to accept of the embaſſy to Sweden, ſo that there remains nothing more to be done but to begin their voyage: however, I perceive, that the embaſſadors for Denmark will begin their voyage a little before the reſt, having fixed upon the 4th day of January for their departure. All the embaſſadors have propoſed and demanded a new regulation to be more liberally treated than formerly, which is taken into examination. Here is advice, that the king of Swedeland doth offer a neutrality to Thorn for five years; this is a ſign, that he will do the ſame to Dantzick and Elbingen; but here they would rather have thoſe cities to wage war as the elector of Brandenburgh. As for the half million, which the ſaid elector doth demand here upon his tolls at the Pillauw and Memel, Holland ſaith; what toll, where there is no commerce?

The council of ſtate hath been in the aſſembly of the ſtates general, propoſing and demanding, that in lands of the generality there may be introduced the 40th peny upon the ſales and collateral ſucceſſions.

Prince Maurice doth now pretend to the charge of captain general of the horſe, not taking any further thought for that of mareſchal de camp.

As to the harmony, Holland deſireth, that the other provinces will firſt declare themſelves upon it.

Dec. 22.

They have writ to the chambre mypartie to forbear to proceed yet a while in the cauſe about the country of Outremeuſe.

They will enlarge the inſtruction of thoſe that are to go to the king of Sweden with a requeſt, that he would be pleaſed to permit the exportation of great guns, which are bought in Sweden, and which the ſaid king hath ſince prohibited the exportation thereof.

The 120 thouſand guilders of ſubſidy for the elector of Brandenburgh are gathering, but thoſe of Guelderland and Overyſſel declare, that they have not wherewithal to ſatisfy: from the reſt they hope better; Holland will be ready.

But as to the ſending of a fleet, the borrowing of 200 thouſand rix dollars, and other extraordinary things demanded, are yet under deliberation.

The embaſſadors have demanded each of them their coaches; but they ſhall have each two, one with 6 horſes and another with 4; they have been deſired to be ſerved in ſilver at their table, but they ſhall have good pewter. The other things as uſually.

Dec. 23.

In the ſtates general is again propoſed and propoſed, that they ought to finiſh the renovation of the ancient alliances with France.

The queſtion of preſidency between the lord Slingelandt penſionary of Dort, and the lord Dorp lord of Maeſdam ſenator in the court of Holland, both of them embaſſadors deſigned for Sweden, is decided for Slingelandt, as coming from a ſovereign body; Dorp coming from a body, which is under oath to another.

Holland hath ſufficiently and favourably declared itſelf for the petitions of the elector of Brandenburgh, to agree in the loan of two hundred thouſand ryx dollars, and the other points which are demanded; but however, without any final concluſion, but that within ten days the members would ſend their conſents or advice. And in the mean time the aſſembly is ſeparated, and will not come together again till February; ſo that this delay is only to ſee what progreſs the Swediſh march will have in Pruſſia; for it is believed, and that very probably, that the elector of Brandenburgh will make ſome agreement, and here they will give him the full meaſure, to the end he ſhould not ſay, that they have failed him here in any thing, nor that they did abandon him; yea they have as good as concluded to ſend him 6000 inſtead of 4000, and for the fleet of 48 ſhips. All is alſo agreed upon, but the event of the Swediſh march will ſway all.

The reſident of Sweden hath ſignified the birth of a prince in Sweden by the lord preſident, which news was received almoſt after the ſame manner as that of the taking of Thorn; it being obſerved, that that prince was born between the 4th and 5th of Dec. ſtilo novo, which was juſt the ſame time that the king agreed with Thorn.

The ſaid reſident will have thanks given him by the agent monſieur de Heyde.

Holland hath alſo reſolved ſeveral points concerning their finances.

The

A. D. 1655. The lord of Maesdam hath endeavoured to be received into the nobility of Holland, but in vain.

The young earl of Brederode hath also endeavoured to be admitted into the nobility as first nobleman, as his ancestors were, but it would not be granted.

To morrow these of Holland are to declare themselves concerning the placart of collateral successions in the lands of the generality. The lord of Somersdyck, who in the year 1651 was excluded out of the nobility of Holland, hearing that at present they were treating about an union between the provinces, doth labour to be likewise comprehended in the same, to be re-established in the said nobility.

Dec. 24.

Those of Holland have declared themselves concerning the points demanded by the elector of Brandenburgh, that they will permit the levy of 8000 men, assigning the city of Boisleduc and Maestricht for a rendezvous; but as for the money to make the levies, nothing is yet resolved.

They have agreed to send after three months 4000 men instead of money for the subsidy.

As to the sending of officers, they demand the advice of the council of state.

The equipage of 48 ships is agreed with by Holland. As to the loan of 500 thousand guilders, a conference is to be had about it. As to the passage money, Holland doth agree in the abolishing thereof upon certain conditions; Holland doth also agree to the 40th peny of collateral successions upon the lands of the generality, provided they will also agree in the same thing for the ascending and descending successions.

Holland will be ready to advise upon the harmony as soon as the other provinces are ready.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 305. IN regard that the Swedes do still continue in their happy progress, having taken Thorn, Grandens, Strasburgh, all keys of Prussia, with great likelihood that the elector of Brandenburgh will make the best agreement he is able, they do here begin to be in earnest with their sending of embassies to the king of Sweden and others; they do begin to see clear, that the opinion of those was very good, who (first) did disapprove of those rodomontades of equipping a great fleet of ships (for it would have been as much, as if the fish would have carried some relief to the birds) and who (secondly) did disapprove those treaties Brandenburg
155 with 170; for it was to get the support of a weak reed to quit the amity and to provoke a powerful prince.

Amsterdam

Yea and very ridiculous it was, that 112 have so laboriously sought the amity of Brandenburg
170, as if the philosopher's stone were in him; for you know they have sent unto
the princess dowager
him; how they received, caressed, flattered and treated 169, and how they have
the militia prince William
changed their maxim, being willing to submit again 131, to 149, instead
commerce
that they had before well otherwise protested; but it is the love of 179, which doth make blind their intentions and understandings. I have often said and still say, that the nation of
England Spaniard Holland
130 (having help'd to overcome the 139 by sea) hath brought and occasioned to 105
commerce commerce
this great 179, *et iisdem artibus debebant sibi conservare* this 179; but they have an im-
England commerce the states of Holland
pression (incurable) that 130 hath no other design than to ruin 179 of 105. As to
Sweden Sweden commerce
141, nature itself dictates, that those of 141 are not capable of great 179; but
Sweden commerce England
they believe, that the design of 141 is to give all 179 to 130; and their belief or
Orange party
unbelief is incurable, and they do not perceive, that 145 do studiously cast oyl into this
the states of Holland Amsterdam the Swede
fire, instigating 105 and 112 to irritate and offend 141 more, and more to the
states of Holland enmity
end to oblige the 104 to 154.

In the mean time the thing itſelf, or the iſſue of this campaign will declare the truth A. D. 1655.
Amſterdam
of all; and I perceive that 112 do put, or at leaſt do ſeem to put, much water into their
fleet
wine. Of equipping 134, there is ſpoken but in general, that there muſt be one had for the great hazards, which the navigation will run every where, as well towards the weſt as towards the eaſt.

Brandenburger
The 170 doth loſe much of his reputation, although that it be flattered; for true and real he never had; for he never had any thing but very much exact of his country and to
Brandenburg Dane
bad purpoſe; and it was a madneſs to believe, that 170 would do that, which neither 142
the emperor Amſterdam they
nor 143 durſt do. But the wiſdom of 112 was ſo good, that 112 for their wealth and ſubtility could make a Mercury of every piece of wood. I have it from a very good hand,
Denmark reſident Cromwell
that 142 hath ſent for hence his 125 (he that was with 130, remains here) to be confi-
S. general
dently informed of the true inclination, conſtitution, and reſolution of 104, and
Holland embaſſadors S. general
105, to the end to be better informed and inſtructed when that the 124 of 104
embaſſadors
ſhall be come there; for the inſtruction of theſe 124 is the moſt important, and as the
Sweden Brandenburg
ſecret baſis of all what the others ſhall do 141 and 170. But it will be very difficult for
ambaſs. the Dane Amſterdam
this 124 to inform thereof 142, in regard that in 112 there be many heads and too much alteration; that which is often times bad, oftentimes good, for God doth not always
friends of the prince of Orange
work by the ſame means, and doth laugh at the wiſdom of men. The 145 would
prince of Orange grave William
well, that all were put into the hands and head of one alone, as 148, or 149; but
of Poland
when that only head is ſpoiled or of bad conduct, all is bad; for example the king 175.
Brandenb.
Item likewiſe the 170, who doth not do that which is expected from him. It is to be hoped,
Sweden
that 141 will be wiſe, and will be contented with an equal and moderate treaty, otherwiſe
Amſterdam
he will create to himſelf much trouble, and *moderata durant*. I do always alledge, that 112
ſtates of Holland the Swede ſtates of Holland commerce
and 105 are in an error in their opinions, that 141 would exclude the 105 of 179,
for every wiſe body that hath goods to ſell doth draw the merchants, and the more merchants the more money; and a little is better with quietneſs than much with war and trouble.
ſtates Utrecht ambaſſador K. Scots
One of 104 of 107 (who was 124 to the deceaſed 138) have lately diſcourſed in
ſtates general S. general Poland Pruſſia
104 (upon occaſion that the affairs go ill for 104 in 175 and 176) ſaying, that to
S. general
be a juſt puniſhment of God, in regard that 104 had made ſuch an ungodly and minute
peace Cromwell K. of Scots
171 with 130, excluding the 138 true, legitimate, and undoubted heir; that God would not be juſt if he did not puniſh that; and that it was only a beginning, that more puniſhment would follow, I am

Your moſt humble ſervant.

This 24th Decembris 1655. [N. S.]

An intercepted letter of ſir G. Ratcliff *to mrs.* Traps.

Paris, Dec. 24, 1655. [N. S.]

WE hear of great preparations for war this next year. France, we ſay, is raiſing two great armies. The cavaliers here talk much of one Manning diſcovered for a ſpy at Cologne by the induſtry of Charles their king. He had 150 l. given him by the lord protector; and though he blanched the matter, when he was firſt examined, yet by his letters and papers many particulars were diſcovered againſt him; and ſince it is ſaid, he hath Vol. xxxiii. P. 389.

A. D. 1655. diſcloſed ſundry things to king Charles. The magiſtrates at Cologne were pleaſed to afford Charles the means to reſtrain him; and it is thought he will receive puniſhment ſevere enough, by their aſſiſtance or permiſſion. He uſed to eat with the lord Wilmot, Wentworth, and Taaf; where every one had a pot of wine ſet by his trencher, as their uſual allowance, which it ſeems gave him the confidence to promiſe the lord protector, that for 500 l. he would let him know from time to time, what every one ſaid at the council table; for ſo it ſeems he writ in a letter, which was intercepted. This man's father was kill'd in the laſt king's ſervice, and himſelf wounded.

The pope will have all cardinals, who have biſhopricks abroad, to reſide at their benefices. Cardinal Antonio having a biſhoprick in France is ſent hither. He came to Paris on ſunday laſt. The duke of Modena is alſo come hither for aſſiſtance. His ſon married cardinal Mazarin's niece, and now the duke joining with the French againſt Milan is like to be driven out of Modena by the Spaniard. We expect here an embaſſador from England; but we hear not any certainty, who it is, or when he comes.

Here is an excellent chirurgeon belonging to the charity of Fauxbourg St. Germain: about a fortnight ago he had a meſſage ſent him from the lord protector, who deſires his advice or help concerning ſomething concerning his bladder; but he ſays he will not go, till he have a 1000 piſtoles paid him beforehand.

Mr. Ed. Wale *to Dr.* Harriſon.

Waterford, this 14th of the 10th month, 1655.

DEARE FRIEND;

Vol. xxxi. p. 182. I Have underſtood your willingneſſe to convey letters from mee into England by the poſt. Indeed I thinke it beſt and ſureſt to ſend letters to London by the way of Dublin. The letters ſent from hence doe often miſcarry, and when they miſcarry not, yet theyre ſoe long in paſſing, that I am forced to ſeeke a better way. You ſhall doe mee a great kindneſſe, and I will endeavour to requite you, if you will convoy theſe and other my letters by the poſt. What charge you are at I pray ſet downe in your booke, and I will repay you, and become your debtour beſides for your invaluable love and care; which though I cannot requite as I would, yet I doubt not but you ſhall have conſideration too from the lord of love. I hope you are well, and your good wife, with the reſt of our deare friends with you. I heare of ſome ſtrange paſſages of your Anabaptiſts of Dublin to the greife and offence of lord Henry Cromwell. I doe marvell what that people would have. My lord's demeanour hath bene ſuch every where ſince his coming, that godly people doe generally ſpeake well of him, and are much ſatisfied in him. But the anabaptiſts, I heare (thoſe of Dublin eſpecially, for I heard our governor coll. Leigh much commend him) are not pleaſed. Surely the pride and uncharitableneſs of that people ſhall ere long bring them low. I hope, that the horrid ſchiſmes of the anabaptiſts, the madneſſe of the quakers, the crueltyes and inſolencies of the romane beaſt, together with our owne differencies and confuſions every where, ſhall make us all ply that petition more, *thy kingedom come*. Alas, methinkes, how weake are our hands at preſent, and what a covering of ſhame is upon the face of our affayres! but when Chriſt ſhall reigne, the kingdome, power, and glory ſhall goe together. I would not be miſtaken, I am not for innovation nor change of the government; but I would have the preſent government and our whole ſtate eſtabliſhed by the kingdome of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt. O that God would worke it; I never look for better dayes, till the ſaints ſet themſelves to their duty in that reſpect. I hope you are well, and mrs. Price. I heartily ſalute you both in our deare ſaviour, and earneſtly craving your prayers ſtill, I continue

Your brother in the Lord to ſerve you,

EDWARD WALE.

My wife remembers her love to you and to mrs. Price. I pray preſent my love to doctor Winter, your brother Price, mr. Will. Markham, doctor Fog, &c. The Lord haſten his coming to releeve and reſtore his people. If you receive any letters for mee out of England, I pray ſend mee them by the next Waterford poſt.

A letter of H. Warren.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 367. SInce I came from Dublin I have ſcrutiniouſly obſerved the behaviour of my neighbours in theſe parts, againſt whome I would not take any advantage in theire private concernments,

cernments, but to teſtifie my freindſhip to the publique tranquillity, wherein I may be helpfull to it, when I groundedly feared a common deſigne to be carrying on againſt it. For there is a certaine generation amongſt us are of a muddie and diſturbed temper; and if they cannot get into governement and greatneſſe, as the Hebrews did into Caanan thorough Jordan, they will (maugre the promiſe, which leads againſt them) attempt it by the way of Munſter. A. D. 1655.

Captain Vernon (the church's emiſſary) has ben abroade; whether proſelyteing thoſe of his religion to his preſent deſignes, as before he did their judgments to his religion, I knowe not certainely; but confident I am, that ſomewhat is in agitation and ſecretly mannaged, which ſpeakes it the more dangerous and to be reguarded. Clonemell, Waterford, Kilkenny, and ſome other places he has very buſily viſited. What their conſultations have ben is yet darke: however it concernes you to have a ſpeciall care of my lord, and that none of them be aloane with him. Remember Leyden. Though the ſame principle doe not allwaies produce the very ſame effect in circumſtance, yet give it time, and but a coniveing encouragement, and in ſubſtance it will. The honour and duty I owe my lord, whoſe preſervation I heartyly deſire, occaſions you this trouble; and if in future any thing ſhall occurre to my knowledge, it ſhal be imparted to you, with the gratefulleſt acknowledgements of your favour to, ſir,

Kilferar, Dec. 14, 1655. Your unfeigned ſervant,

H. Warren.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

UPON tueſday laſt I met the commiſſioners at Middlewich for the county of Cheſter, and there wee continued for two or three dayes, and had divers off the gentlemen of the county before us; att which time wee proceeded to the extraordinary tax, and taxed as many as amounted to 15 hundred pounds *per ann.* or thereabouts; and have ſent for the reſt to come in the next meetinge, with whom wee ſhall proceed accordingly. Wee have likewiſe ſent orders for proclamation to be made throughout the county, and a day ſet, when wee ſhall put in execution the ordinance for ſcandelouſe miniſters and ſcoolmaſters. Upon tueſday next wee meet att Preſton for the county of Lancaſter, and hope I ſhall be able to give you a good account ſhortly, and then I hope wee ſhall fall upon the reſt of the perticulars. I have received a good teſtimony of the poſt-maſter of Cheſter and Nantwich, Warrington, Mancheſter; and of the reſt I ſhall acquaint you ſhortly. I cannot but take notis of your favour to mr. Hutchins. I hope hee wil be faithfull and diligent in his place; and ſoe long humbly begg your favour. Wee are extreamly trobled with quakers in theſe parts. There is divers counſtables here and there, that are honeſt, who are doubtfull of what poure they have, and how farr they may proceed of themſelves in puniſhing ſin, &c. The law is very darke in that; ſoe that divers have ſuffred upon that account; and they find it hard to find juſtiſes, that will encourage them in that worke. I have nóe more at preſent, but I am Vol. xxxiii. p. 369.

December 14, 1655. Yours to command,

Cha. Worsley.

Sir,

There beinge a horſe race apointted in this county the laſt weeke, beinge informed of it, I ſent a party of the troop. They apprehended the chiefe actors; and they tooke the horſes, which I heare ſince I came to Mancheſter are ſtill in cuſtody. I deſire your direction what to doe with both.

Col. Werden *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Cheſter, December 14, 1655.

Honored sir,

I Have allredey receaved a ſummons for the payement of my tenthe, and (if I maye creditt reporte) am intended by theſe commiſſioners to be muche worſe uſed. What I have done, howe much ſuffered, and with howe little encouragement, your honour knowes, and here cannot but think I have (at leaſt) deſerved preſervation. Yet am I lyke (in this place) if you ſome waye and in tyme prevent not, to be rancked in puniſhment with the moſte criminall of the ſtates enemyes; thoughe I am confident, they have nothinge Vol. xxxiii. p. 363.

A. D. 1655. thinge to charge mee with, but what muſt come thorowe your hands; ſo that 'tis wholly in your power to ruine or preſerve mee; and if you pleaſe in that manner to preſerve mee, that ere longe I maye doe ſomethinge to deſerve your favour; for he that knowes all hartes, knowes there is none has more zeale to his highneſe's ſerviſe then

Your honour's moſte humble and moſte obedient ſervant,

ROBERT WERDEN.

If my letters from beyond the ſeas be not fallen into your hands, they are ſome other waye miſcarryed, for ſince my leavinge that place, I have receaved none; thoughe my laſt there aſſured mee ſome were cominge of muche concerne.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. P. 373. I Thanke you for the bookes you ſent: they are of much uſe in theſe partes, and I may rejoice to heare, that your worke goes on in all parts ſoe effectually. We are very hard at it here. The commiſſioners have not omitted one day ſince we mett, and they intend to keepe together in this place about ten dayes longer, and then to remoove to the Welſhpoole in Montgomeryſhire; and there they hope to perfect the taxe for ſix counties. We are neceſſitated to bring the buſines of North-wales to one committe, and judge that moſt for your ſervice; and to that end we have inſerted all the commiſſioners into the commiſſions for each county, and they hope to doe their worke very effectually. Onely this I find by experience, that the gentlemen of Wales have more honour than inheritance; and you will ſooner find 50 men of 50 l. *per ann.* than five of an hundred; but we ſhall waite your further order therein, and in the meane time proceed according to our inſtructions. I intend, God willing, to ſpend a little time in Mountgomeryſhire amongſt thoſe poore diſatisfyed people, many whereof I heare are very honeſt, and ſee if God will (by me) doe any thing towards a reconciliation; however I ſhall have peace, when I have done my endeavour. I have little pleaſure to ſtay in theſe parts; but indeed here is much worke to be done, wherein when we underſtand it, I believe we ſhall need your aſſiſtance very much. But I ſhall trouble you noe further, becauſe I beleeve you meete with many of theſe papers. The office of a regiſter would much eaſe you. I am, ſir,

Wrexham, Dec. 14, 1655. Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

JA. BERRY.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. P. 377. UNderſtanding that mr. Swetman late poſt maſter of Shaftſbury hath petitioned his highneſs for a reſtitution of his imployment (as poſtmaſter) and obtained a reference thereupon unto three gentlemen of the country, two whereof, as I am informed, have certified in his behalf, though the particulars in the incloſed certificate were proved before them, as it is teſtified by major James Baker, who is a perſon of known integrity, and one of the commiſſioners, and certified by captain James Dewye. Much more might have been proved, as I am credibly given to underſtand; but I adjugde this ſufficient to render the ſaid Swetman incapable of that imployment, and muſt crave a continuance of it in the hand of mr. Lewis Evans, who is and hath bin faithfull to the publicque intereſt, and well approved off by the well affected. All which I leave unto your conſideration, and reſt

Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

Blandford, Dec. 14, 1655. JOHN DISBROWE.

Incloſ'd in the preceding.

Vol. xxxiii. P. 379. THeſe are to certify, that the late poſt maſter William Swetman of Shaftſbury in Dorſetſhire was turned out of that office for his many neglects from time to time, and miſcarriages of pacquets of ſtate and merchants letters; and (as hath been obſerved) after he and his had received money for port of ſuch letters, they have thrown them away, to the great damage of the perſons concerned.

And in this laſt rebellion at Saliſbury he removed his letters from a very honeſt man's houſe, where (before that) his letters were commonly left, unto another's cuſtody, who at leaſt was a perſon diſaffected to the preſent government, by means whereof ſuch letters, as were

were ſent from his highneſs and council for the affairs of the county and commonweal were detained, and could not be got out of his hands, until ſuch time as he was much threatened; alſo many other letters taken up by me were thrown into a furz-buſh, at a place called Boys Lane near Blandford, being directed to colonel Bingham, as to many others of our county. A. D. 1655.

So alſo the ſaid Swetman, upon the Scots invading England, and coming up to Worceſter, received a pacquet from the parliament or council of ſtate directed unto major general Diſbrowe, brought it to Blandford, and (the general being that morning gone to Saliſbury) he threw it into the ſtreet unto the bailiff of the town; and had not the bailiff and the reſt of the well affected magiſtrates taken care to get a horſe and guide, and ſo to ſend it after to Saliſbury, it had been loſt, as doth appear by mr. Blunden the ſaid bailiff and mr. Jonadab Gilliott, they having affirmed the truth hereof upon examination before major James Baker, Thomas Grove, and John Still eſqs; who were commiſſioners for that purpoſe, and much more might be reported.

JAMES DENY.

The particulars above ſpecified were examined by the aboveſaid gentl. Charles Grove and John Still Eſqs; and myſelf, and by incredible teſtimony averred to be truth.

Blandford, Dec. 14, 1655. JAMES BAKER.

Commiſſioners for the county of Eſſex *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE no ſooner received by the hands of major Heynes, the orders and inſtructions of your highneſs and council, but we did unanimouſly agree and apply ourſelves to put the ſame into a due and ready execution. It can be acknowledged for no leſs than the dictate of right reaſon, that thoſe, who will not be convinced, reclaimed, and won by lenity, ſhould have the ſtreighter reins of government impoſed for a curb and terror unto them; and it is as reaſonable, that as they, who by their reſtleſs deſigns endeavour continually to interrupt and undermine all their dearly bought liberties, which the divine hand of God hath wrought out for us, ſhould be made inſtrumental (though againſt their wills) to conſerve that they ſo labour to deſtroy. And the conſideration thereof having neceſſitated your highneſs and council to direct this juſt and equal way, as the readieſt and beſt means conducing to the protection of the peaceable and good people of this nation, and reſtraining the power of that irreconcilable intereſt, we ſhall not ſo far as is committed to our truſt by your highneſs and council, betray or neglect, but ſhall manifeſt the ſincerity and reality of our hearts in the proſecuting of this great affair. The all-powerful and only-wiſe God lead your highneſs with his right hand, and make you his bleſſing unto this nation; which ſhall be the daily prayer of Vol. xxxiii. p. 385.

Chelmsford, Dec. 14, 1655. Your highneſs's moſt humble ſervants,

Richard Everard,	Samuel Champnes,	Robert Maidſton,
George Barington,	Peter Whitcomb,	Robert Agett,
Jo. Sparrow,	Thomas Houpwood,	Henry Barrington,
William Evanſon,	William Harlakenden,	J. Chamberlain,
Dudley Templer,	D. Wakeringe,	Robert Maidſton,
Ar. Erle,	John Paſchall,	John Guiſe,
Waldine Lagoe,	Robert Crane,	AbrahamBarrington.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE town of Elbing ſurrendered it ſelf the two and twentieth current towards the evening to the king of Sweden without any oppoſition. 400 of their garriſon the king hath taken to himſelf; and hath put a 1000 men of his own into the new town. The king is ſince march'd with his forces towards Koningſberg. What reſiſtance he will find by the way by the forces of Brandenburg, is yet uncertain; and yet there hath not happened any act of hoſtility between both parties. Vol. xxxiii. p. 393.

The letters from Koningſberg ſpeak of great preparations in that town, which are in all probability to defend themſelves, and to make oppoſition: the inhabitants are night and day in arms.

Dantzick, Dec. 25, 1655. [N. S.] High and mighty lords,

P. PELS.

General Monck *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

A. D. 1655. In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

SInce my laſt to your highneſſe, my intelligencer gives mee notice, that he ſaw a letter, which came from Middleton to col. Borthwick, who (as ſoone as he received itt) read itt, and burnt itt; but the ſubſtance of the letter was, that the Scots kinge was in a good condition, and that the king of Spaine did intend he ſhould live in Dunkirk or elſewhere in Flanders. And further he wrote to him, to give incouragement to this people, that they might bee in a readineſſe to doe him ſervice, as occaſion ſerv'd; and that his deſignes went on very well, and hee did hope to ſee a good iſſue of them very ſpeedily. I cannot conceive, what the ground of this letter ſhould bee, unleſſe they have employed ſome to attempt your highneſſe perſon; for I cannott thinke they can have any other deſigne feaſible in England or Scotland, and therefore moſt humblie adviſe your highneſſe to looke to yourſelf. I remayne

Your highneſſe's moſt humble ſervant,

Dalkeith, Dec. 15, 1655. GEORGE MONCK.

General Monck *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 600.

IReceived your letter by mr. Drummond, and thanke you for the care you had of him, when hee was with you; hee is one, who hath deſerved, and will meritt yet more, having carryed himſelfe very faithfull to our intereſt theſe many yeares, and hath done many good ſervices. For newes, here is none: my lord Broghill hath ſtill the goute upon him, ſoe that he cannot attend the councell; but I hope hee will be better in a few days, and that he will bee able to ſitt with us the next meetinge againe. I remayne

Your very humble ſervant,

Dalkeith, Dec. 15, 1655. GEORGE MONCK.

R. Bateſon *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 397.

THE encloſed came yeſterday to my hands. All I can give you light in towards it, that this Montford is an Engliſh merchant liveing in Rotterdam, whoſe factor, one Shallon, was lately in cuſtody under ſergeant Dandy.

I would long ere now have begun my owne journey to York, had I got your honour's licence and letter; but I have for want of it ſent before my man. If your honor can diſpence with leiſure to diſpatch me now, or the begining of the next weeke, that I may be there before Chriſtmas, your honour will not onely thereby do me a very great favour, but likewiſe enable me to have ſome ſervis there done you by

Saturday night, Dec. 15, 1655. Your honor's faithfull humble ſervant,

R. BATESON.

Inclos'd in the preceding.

Deere couſen,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 401.

YEſterday the ſadd newes came to me of mr. Parker being betrayed by Sym. Ruth's man, with whom his maſter would entruſt his life. We hard ſome flying report of it before, but the manner how he was betrayed was firſt made knowne heere by mr. Monford's letter, to whom likewiſe the roague has made an apologie, under pretence of working his owne peace, aſſuring him he ſhall receive noe prejudis by him; but mr. Monford is, as he has cauſe, very fearefull of him. I pray enquire, whom that roague has undone, and how and wherein; for they ſay you are acquainted with him, though I am not, for you know it concernes many here and elſewhere to know it. Though mr. Hope be at the loweſt that ever he was or will be, yet be of good cheer; God is ſtrong, and if he would degenerat, as he tearmes it, from himſelfe, he might do things more then probable. I aſſure you, he is underhand as much courted by the dons and the empire, as gaffer Hobs is openly by others, though there is reaſon for privacie.

I ſhall, if God lend health, by Chriſtmas, ſee you with mrs. Headſtrong. We are here driven to as much privacy as there. I am much afeard of advocat's miſcarriage, for then I ſhall want the money he ſhould returne to us. Write what you can to

Wilde-ſtreete, Dec. 5. Your loveing couſen and ſarvant,

PET. CLANTHOM.

A letter

A letter in behalf of ſir Thomas Hanmer.

SIR,

SIR T. H. came in voluntarily to the parliament before Naſeby fight, and afterwards out of a true affection to his country diſcovered to my lord chiefe juſtice St. John, and by his direction to the then committee for the army, the dangerous practiſes betwixt the Scotts and the king concerning the drawing him to their army; which they utterly profeſt themſelves to bee ignorant of; the particulars of which diſcovery were then of great uſe both for the ſecurity of the Engliſh army, and for the undeceaving of a great part of the parliament and nation. This information in the parliament was owned and juſtified by the ſaid ſir T. H. the 18th of June 1646 to the hazard of his life and eſtate, for ſome of the Scots threatned to kill him, and ſome of their party in the parliament houſe moved earneſtly to have had him committed to the tower, and proceeded againſt as an incendiary. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 407.

Ever ſince hee hath beene lookt upon as an enemy by the king and his party, and hath amidſt many conſpiracies and inſurrections carried himſelfe with that integrity to the ſtate and preſent government as hee was obliged by the covenant and engagement.

A particular of the eſtate of ſir Thomas Hanmer *bart.*

Com. Flint,

	l.	s.	d.
THE tythes impropriate of Hanmer, Bronington, Tybroughton and Bartisfield townſhips, —— —— —— —— ——	110	0	0
Rents of the demeſne of Hanmer and of other lands in Hanmer and Halghton, —— —— —— —— —— ——	150	0	0
Rents in Willington and Tybroughton, —— —— ——	066	10	0
The demeſne of Haulton and other rents in Bronington townſhip,	080	0	0
Rents in Penley townſhip and in Overton, —— ——	090	0	0
Total of the receipts,	l. 496	10	0
Out of which the ſaid ſir Thomas payeth yearly to the miniſter of Hanmer for an augmentation by order of parliament, ——	050	0	0
The antient free farm rent for the tythes of Hanmer ſold by the ſtate,	024	0	0
Other chief rents, —— —— —— ——	02	18	4
Beſides which he payeth intereſt 1500 l. which he owes upon ſecurity entered into before the warr, —— —— ——	1500	0	0

Vol. xxxiii. p. 730.

His perſonal eſtate was all loſt in the war tyme, and moſt of his houſhold ſtuff, which was ſent by him to Holt-caſtle, was taken from him by the governour thereof, becauſe he left the king and came to London.

Jo. Cockayne *&c. to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON the return of captain Whitebread to us, and his rehearſal of the great favour and furtherance your honour was pleaſed to afford him in the grant and diſpatch of that buſineſs, wherein he at our requeſt addreſſed to his highneſs and his council, we could not be inſenſible of the great obligation thereby upon us in ſome manner to make known our grateful reſentment thereof; and therefore in our own and in the name of every of the inhabitants of the pariſh wherein we reſide, we have taken the boldneſs hereby to expreſs our humble and cordial acknowledgment of your honour's reſpects manifeſted to us by your kindneſs towards him in the buſineſs he negotiated for us, aſſuring hereby, that in any thing we or any in whom we have intereſt are capable of ſerving or pleaſuring you, we ſhall every of us with much cheerfulneſs and readineſs, as often as occaſion ſhall be offered, approve ourſelves Vol. xxxiii. p. 409.

Cardington, Dec. 15, 1655. Your honour's humble ſervants,

Jo. Cokayn,	John Fodlet,	Tho. Franklinge,
William Lea,	Leonard Willimott,	William Riddle,
Henry Whitbread,	William Parrill,	John Browne.

Major

Major general Disbrowe *to secretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 413.

I Met with yours at Dorchester, and have accordingly sent you a list for Cornwall, Devon, Somersett, and Dorsett. By the next I shall not fail you for Wilts, being desyrous to have the advice of friends in the case; but for Glouceſter I am altogether unable at present to pitch upon a fitt person, but must respit that, untill I come upon the place, being unfree to give a judgment at such a distance. Sir, I have received the instructions for Poole, and shall endeavour to satisfy the gentlemen with your answers. As soon as I have bin thorough my circuit, I shall give you a list of the commissioners in each county. I came this day from Blandford to this place, to the end I may give my attendance on munday, where sundry are summoned to appear. Wednesday I have appointed to return to Blandford, there being orders issued forth for 20 of the chiefest to bring in a particular of the estates both real and personal, as also a list of their servants. From thence I intend for Malborough, and soe to Glouceſter; which is all at present from, Sir,

Sarum, Dec. 15, 1655. Your real freind and servant,

John Disbrowe.

I find by the gentlemen of the country, that there are more dangerous persons under a 100 l. *per annum* then above; and therefore should creave your answer unto it.

Major general Haynes *to secretary* Thurloe.

Right honourable,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 421.

ON tuesday night the 11th instant I came to this place, expecting to have mett sir Thomas Honywood and major Templar with their officers; but in regard they were upon the commission of Colchester, wherein they were desirous to make some progress before they came thence, it was thursday morning following ere I could communicate these instructions proper for them, which accordingly I did; and that day many of the commissioners of the county being mett, wee sett upon the consideration of the orders and instructions of his highnesse and councell, and agreed the officers and such other rules as related to the method of our proceedings, and were judged needfull for the better prosecution thereof. What sense the commissioners had of this worke, and with what readinesse they applyed themselves thereto, their owne letter to his highnesse can best justifie for them; wherein I doe unfeignedly thinke they prevaricate not; and if a judgment may be made of the truth of their professions by their actings, since they will sufficiently speak for them, for the number, there appeared more then I could reasonably expect, and many more also would have beene there, if some extraordinary providence had not detayned them. Sir Thomas Honywood, sir Richard Everard, and mr. Wakeringe are all exceedingly satisfied in the justness of the action, and most forward in it. Wee have yett but begun to set fines; and in regard of his highnesse comands to mee about the election of officers at Colchester for the year ensueing, (which is intended to be the next weeke) and that the sittinge of the commissioners there att that time may contribute some assistance to the honest interest therein, by being a witnesse for them in their just endeavours for a good magistracy, and by putting a discountenance upon the malignant party, it's apprehended by sir Thomas Honywood, mr. Wakeringe, and major Templar &c. (whoe purpose to be upon the place) that it is very advisеable, that a few dayes be spent in that towne in the execution of the orders and instructions aforesaid. And the rather, because there is like to be much difficult worke in the corporation it selfe, the army under Goringe in 48 being by them invited, and such honest people as came out of the countrey for their relief being by them beaten out. God willinge, I shal be at Chelmsford the munday followinge, the 24th instant, where the commissioners will meet for the further carryinge on of this affaire. I have inclosed the commissioners letter to his highnesse in yours, it being their desire you would present it. That to my lord president is but for the councill's confirminge the sallaries of the officers chosen to the commissioners. If I might not be thought impertinent, I would intreat the hastinge downe the additional instructions (as to persons of lesse estates) you were pleased to mention, when I was last with you; it being much to the advantage of their commissioners and the countrey. Please to excuse the trouble hereof, and let mee be accompted as, sir,

Your honour's affectionate and

Chelmsford, Dec. 15, 1655. very humble servant,

He. Haynes.

Col. Robert Lilburne *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES.

I Thinke it my duty to give an accompt of what has been acted here since my last. Yesterday being the day appointed for the commissioners to meet, there did 30 at the least appeare upon the place, and with much cheerfullnes fell to worke; and put things into as ready a method as could bee; and this day haveing had several delinquents before us, that were summoned by 3 or 4 commissioners I got together on monday, we proceeded with much readines to tax them; and those, that did appeare, seeme to be very ready to doe what was required of them; that I hope this worke will goe on with much facility. I expected col. Howard here according to your highnes direction, but I perceive by a letter from him this day, that he is hardly yet come from Edenbrugh. I intend, God willing, to meet him at Durham about the middle of the next weeke, hopeing by that time busines here will be in a good forwardnes. Wee find already by this daye's experience, that 100 l. *per annum*. and 1500 l. will swallow up too much of those moneys, that might have been raised in these parts. If your highnes and the council had thought fitt to have resolved upon lesse, truely I find most of the commissioners very desirous, the rule might have been 40 l. and 500 l. for most of your desperate people, which are a more considerable number then those that are taxt, escape, I may say, unpunished. There wants also instructions for Hull, which I humbly move may be sent unto,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 417.

My lord,

York, Dec. 15, 1655. your highnes most humble servant,

ROB. LILBURNE.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Received a letter from doctor Harrison of the 5th instant, whereby I understood, that your lordship was under some distemper of body; but beinge then through the goodnesse of God upon the recoveringe hand, I trust this will finde your lordship in perfect health, and in a condition to attend the publique affaires, which will soone feele your absence. It is some trouble to us heere, that wee have not had any letters from Ireland of any later date then the 5th. Wee are in expectation every houre, and trust wee shall have good newes from them, when they come. This weeke hath proved very barren of newes, (for I doe not account any thinge, which falls out at All-hallowes, newes, and therefore doe not tell you that as such). Upon munday was senight cornet Day and mr. John Sympson preached, or rather rayled there, and did it in such scurrillous language, that all this towne ringes of it. The best termes they gave us at Whitehall were, the theeves and robbers at Whitehall, and the great theife Oliver Cromwell, the tyrant and usurper; which expressions they used above 20 tymes, *cum multis aliis*, stirringe up the people to action against the government. These thinges wee were informed of by some sober Christians, who came to heare their testimony of their owne accord, not beinge able to beare the reproach and scorne, which is put not only upon the magistracye, but upon the name and ordinances of Christ. Upon this information Day is secured, and John Sympson is sought for, but hydes himselfe. What proceedings will be had against them, my next letters will informe you. Wee have had very many disputations concerninge the admittance of the Jewes to dwell in this comonwealth; they haveinge made an earnest desire to his highnesse to be admitted; whereupon he hath beene pleased to advise with some of the judges, merchants, and divines. The point of conscience hath beene only controverted yet, viz. wheither it be lawefull to admitt the Jewes now out of England to returne againe into it. The divines doe very much differ in their judgments about it, some beinge for their admittance upon fittinge cautions, others are in expresse termes against it upon any termes whatsoever. The like difference I finde in the counsell, and soe amongst all Christians abroad. The matter is debated with great candor and ingenuitye, and without any heat. What the issue thereof will be, I am not able to tell you; but am apt to thinke, that nothinge will be done therein.

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

Our newes from beyond the seas is not worth the writeinge. Wee heare nothing from the West-Indies.

The buissines of taxinge the cavalier partie is of wonderfull acceptation to all the parliament partie. All men of all opinions joyne heartily therein; and there are only a few of Day's spirit and temper, who now keepe a noyse; otherwise wee have great hopes

A. D. 1655. of bringinge thinges to ſome good conſiſtencye. I will not trouble your lordſhip further at this tyme, but only to ſubſcribe me

Your lordſhip's moſt humble

Whitehall, Dec. 17, 1655. and faithfull ſervant,

Jo. THURLOE.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 429. BY my laſt I gave you an account of what progreſe we had made both att Staford and att Middlewich, and alſoe that to morrow wee meete att Preſton for this county of Lancaſter, off which I hope likewiſe to give you a good account ſhortly. I muſt humbly beg the favour, that you'l give order for the printinge of a number of thoſe bonds in the private inſtructions, for there are a very great number, that wee ſhall uſe; otherwiſe wee ſhal be long about it. There is lord Byron, that is now priſoner at Jameſes, hath an eſtate in this county. I pray your directions what wee ſhall doe about that; and they ſhal be followed fathfully. I have one thinge to mind you of, about which I onſt ſpoke to you; and that is about the poſtidge of my letters. There is ſuch a multitude comes upon mee out of all parts, that it puts mee to very great chardg, and not one of many but about publick buſſineſe. But I leave it to your conſideration, when your leaſure will parmit, to let mee have the examinations about Booth, Warbutton, Leiſter, and Werden. I am afraid I ſhall find ſome more of that gang. I have noe more at preſent, but to ſubſcribe my ſelfe,

Your honour's fathfull ſervant,

Dec. 17, 1655. CHA. WORSLEY.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 323. THE incloſed will, I preſume, ſatisfie you, that at laſt mr. Rolt hath received your ſeverall pacquets, which have layne ſoe longe by the way, as I hope you have the letters I ſent you lately from him at the cominge of captain Fenwick and mr. Swyft hither, to which they expect your anſwer per next poſt, that therewith mr. Swyft may returne to mr. Rolt. Sir, you may pleaſe to reſt aſſured, that as I have, ſoe I ſhall continue to ſupply mr. Rolt with what money he ſhall deſire; onely I pray you appoynt me a merchant in London, on whom I may charge my bills of exchange, as in my laſt I deſired.

The Latin declaration is very well liked here; as a copie of the treaty with France, which you were pleaſed to promiſe me, will be very acceptable and uſefull allſoe, when it comes.

I humbly thanke you for your kind remembrance of me in the buſines of the company. I ſhall not doubt, now his highneſs, the council, and your ſelfe are ſoe well acquainted with thoſe mens unworthy uſage of me, but through your favour ſhortly to obtayne a ſutable and full vindication. The new deputy Baron hath by the laſt poſt writ a letter of thancks to his partie heere; and either he or ſome other of the committee that attended the councill have acquainted them with what paſt there, where they ſay you were againſt them, and my lord Strickland for them. Whatever be the iſſue, they ſeem confident, that by their freinds they ſhall preſerve the power of the government heere ſtill in their hands, and then they value not the reſt. They have great indignation at the governor, becauſe he kept up their letter to their new deputie, till he had conferred with you, and are ſoe reſentive of it, as that mr. Townley ſaid in the aſſembly, that if it was but as neare Midſummer as it was to Chriſtmas, the governour ſhould knowe how they tooke that affront, makeinge themſelves ſure of power to revenge; wherein I beleeve they will be diſapoynted, and find accordinge to their workes. It's moſt true, that doctor Elborrow put them on heere to the choyce of mr. Baron, for which he raiſes againſt him now at London, ſaying he was the man, that did it, though he knewe, when he moved him to it, a little before his comeinge over, that he deſired not to be put upon it. The truth is, the doctor hath ſoe diſcover'd himſelfe ſince mr. Gunter's cominge over, as that now he cares not what he practiſeth with the diſaffected and looſe party to keepe him in his place, where none but ſuch deſire him. Hee hath and ſtill doth what he can to diſcourage mr. Gunter. I doubt it will not be well for the honneſt partie, till he be removed, except God worke a change in his hart. To the incloſed paper I have nothinge to ad, but that I ſhall ever remayne, honorable ſir,

Your affectionate humble ſervant,

Hamb. Dec. 18, 1655. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Stetin, Dec. $\frac{13}{18}$, 1655.

MY LORD.

ELbing hath alſo followed the example of Thorn and more other towns of Pruſſia. This is very certain, there being ſeveral letters to the lord embaſſador here giving advice thereof, and that they delivered up the town upon articles, and that the king himſelf was in the town the next day to view the ſame. There are letters of this out of Elbing itſelf to particular men here. The termes are not yet known upon which they ſurrendered. A garriſon of a 1000 men is put into the town. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 445.

The letters of Dantzick mention, how that the governor at Marienburgh had ſent 500 Poliſh ſoldiers to relieve Elbing; and that being met withal by the way by the Swedes, they were cut to pieces; as alſo that it occaſioned ſome alteration there, ſeeing that firſt one place then another did ſurrender itſelf to the king of Sweden without any oppoſition; yet that notwithſtanding there was no other likelihood, but that thoſe of Dantzick were reſolved to defend themſelves couragiouſly, and that a nearer alliance was made between the ſaid city and the duke of Brandenburgh; that the one nor the other ſhould not treat with the king of Sweden directly or indirectly without the conſent of each other; that there were already 300 pieces of ordnance upon the walls, and more were caſting.

It is ſaid, that the king of Sweden hath writ a kind letter to the duke of Brandenburgh, letting him know, that he will ſuddenly give him a viſit at Koningſberg; but whether he will come as a friend or an enemy, men do long to ſee.

The earl of Steenbock lyeth yet before Marienburgh. Some ſay he hath been beaten off once or twice with ſome loſs.

The Swediſh troops and thoſe of Brandenburgh doe yet no harm to one another. This is ſtrange; but the diſguiſe muſt be laid off ſuddenly.

The king of Poland is at Oppelen, where he is ſaid to raiſe men.

Extract of the reſolutions of the ſtates general.

Martis, Dec. 28, 1655. [N. S.]

REceived a letter from the college of the admiralty of Amſterdam writ from thence the 27th current, and encloſed therein three papers; the one being the articles, which vice admiral de Ruyter had delivered to the Santon at Sallee, to conclude a good and firm peace concerning the ſame. Moreover the ſaid letter did contain amongſt the reſt, that the ſaid college for the reaſons alledged upon the good liking of their H. and M. L. had thought fit and reſolved to write to the ſaid vice admiral de Ruyter, and to order him, that he ſhould return home with all his ſhips, as ſoon as he could poſſibly, and make to arrive here before the end of March next, to be employed where the ſervice of the ſtate ſhould require. Whereupon being debated it is reſolved, that the college aforeſaid do forthwith ſend away their letter to the ſaid vice admiral, with expreſs orders for him to come with all ſpeed. And as for the encloſed papers, the ſame are referred to the conſideration of the lords commiſſioners for the affairs of the ſea. Vol. xxxiii. p. 441.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

THE laſt poſt but one mr. Rowe acquainted me with your indiſpoſition, of which I can truly ſay, I was thoroly ſenſible, as I am to underſtand by the honnor of yours of the 11th inſtant, that the Lord has bin pleaſed to reſtore you again to your health; which I hartyly deſyer may be continued uninterruptedly to you. I am ſtill under the power of my old ennemy the goute, which I finde much more violent in this cold clymat then ever I yet felt it any wher els, ſoe that for three weekes laſt paſt I have not ſtirr'd on foot from my bed. I hope his highneſs will in meere pitty in the ſpringe free me from this place, and ſend me where I may in all reſpects be leſs unable to ſerve him. I am glad to heere the taxes layd upon the cavaliers, and the powers of the major generals is ſoe generally well reſented by all the well affected; but much more, that the Lord has ſoe mercifully diſcovered the villanyes of thos aſſaſſinates. I have weekely very full information of what paſſeth in Ireland, wher a party dayly expreſs very high diſatisfactions, but whether they will manyfeſt them further then in words, I know not; but in this they are very free. I could hardly have thought, that my lord protector would have ſent back adjutant general Allen. I wiſh he may have cauſe to believe it was well done. Vol. xxxiii. p. 433.

Coll.

A. D. 1655. Coll. Plaketer is gone for Cullen with a high recommendation from coll. Bort. whos cypher with C. S. Placketer left me a coppy of, which I ſhall make the beſt uſe of I can. But the malignants here would not write by Placketer, fearinge a ſearch. Their little paper contaynes Bortwick's laſt letter to Glencarne, who we hope will bringe him ſpeedely to this place; wher we ſhall make bold to ſecure him, havinge enough to charge him with, and findinge the people heere are apt enough to play the roge: only we would firſt from hence expect to get a letter from him to C. S. in Bort. cypher; and what he writes, I ſhall have brought me by the major. In the little note Atholl is meant by T. All Middleton's letters to coll. Bort. are left at the ſigne of the Blak boy in Drury-lane neere the Horſeſhoe-taverne, and are directed to him ſomtimes by his owne name, and ſomtimes by the name of mr. Jhon Steele, and are ſent downe from thence hither by the poſte. Bort.'s letter to Middleton by Placketer I have a coppy of, but it conſiſtinge only of generalls, I did not eſteeme it worthy your trouble. Your commands concerninge my inquiringe after an honneſt able Scotchman to imploy as an agent, I have put in a way; but I much feare a perſon ſoe quallifyed will be hardly found in all this nation; but yet if ſuch a one ſhould be, I ſhall fortwith acquaint you therwith. I did about five weekes paſt ſend you a warrant for his highneſs to ſigne to the receiver generall heere, for ſome mony to be layd out by me for intelligence, which as yet I have heard nothinge about it, tho' it were by your order, that I ſent it drawne up. I have alreddy in expectance therof diſburſed ſom of my owne mony upon that account; and therfore deſyer to know your pleaſure therin, that I may accordingly proceed or ſtay my hand.

We have two of the councill, who were formerly two of the judges; one of which viz. mr. Swinton, does ſit upon both commiſſions, and when the judges ſallaryes were to be paid, their names were returned for payment with the reſt of the judges, which we all thought was not fittinge, eſpecially ſom of the judges aſſuring me, that when they preſſed mr. Swinton to contribute his helpe in goeinge the circuit, he replyed, that his highneſs had told him, he ſhould not ſit upon both commiſſions of councellor and judg. I pray ſir, ſignify his highneſs's pleaſure heerin, for ſome of the judges ſtik not to ſay, that actinge in two capaſſityes does not only over-awe ſom, that ſit on the judiciall bench, but that therby the number of Scotch judges does exceede the number of the Engliſh, wherby the words (accordinge to equity and good conſcience) which are indeed the only words in their commiſſions, that give a riſe to bringe the laws of Scotland to the laws of England, will be rendered uſeleſs, for all thos, who are Scots are much averſe to that expreſſion; and pleade hard to keepe the judges to the knowne ſtatute law; only the lord Traquaire the other day 'ſcaped being found guilty of perjury by one of the councell comminge to ſit on the bench, as judge Smith informed me. I beg your ſpeedy anſwer to this particular, which at ſome of the councills and the judges requeſt, I have acquainted you with; as alſo your pardon for this long trouble now given you by, Sir,

Your moſt affectionate, moſt obliged,

and moſt humble ſervant,

Edinburgh, Dec. 18, 1655. BROGHILL.

We have not yet had one full anſwer to any of all thos publike letters writt to his highneſs, or the councill, which does much prejudice affaires heere.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 437. I Have received your letter in referrence to the lord Seymour, and have puruſed his to your highneſs; wherein I find no more than any cavalier in the weſt of England ſhall pretend for himſelf. I muſt confeſs, I ſhould be glad of a real charge; but I humbly conceive, without ſome publicque declaration to the world by him of the alteration of his ſpirit and principles, and of his real ingagement to the preſent government, it will but open a door, and give occaſion to the enemy to cry out of our partiality; eſpecially if favour and reſpect ſhall be ſhewn to him, and denyed to others, that will doe as much, if not more than he hath done. If his ſpirit be ſuch as he can cordially cloſe with the people of God, (as capt. Burges ſeems to hold forth) he will not be aſhamed to diſown that intereſt, wherein he formerly engaged; and for ſatisfaction of friends manifeſt his integrity to the publique. However, for the preſent the commiſſioners underſtanding your highneſs pleaſure, ſeem willing to let him alone, untill they may be aſcertained, whether there be any difference betwixt him and his former practices. Yeſterday we proceeded upon taxing 7 or 8 of this county, amongſt whom was ſir James Thynn, who was at the firſt a little averſe, and did plead as much innocency as my lord Seymour hath done; but at laſt

laſt having no refuge was conſtrained to comply ; and I think of thoſe 8, which we have already dealt withall, the ſum will amount to 6 or 700 l. *per ann.* There are four more to appear this morning ; and then I intend for Blandford to attend the Dorſettſhire gentlemen, and ſoe to Marlborough, where there are 20 more to be ſummoned. In my laſt I gave mr. ſecretary a liſt of ſome names for Cornewall, Devon, Somerſett, and Dorſett, to be ſheriffs ; and have preſented your highneſs with three for Wilts, the two former being of the laſt parliament and ſigninge the recognition. For Gloceſter I muſt crave leave till I come upon the place. I am A. D. 1655.

Sarum, Dec. 18, 1655. Your highneſs's humble ſervant,

JOH. DISBROWE.

Mr. Samuel Morland *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Geneva, December 19, 55. Old Style.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

ON thurſday laſt there arrived here two deputies, the one from Zurich, the other from Berne in Switzerland. On fryday in the evening, after they had been with mr. Pell, they gave me a viſit, and after ſome few compliments the deputie of Zurich began and made a long ſpeech ; the which, becauſe it is abundantly conteined in the incloſed paper (B), I ſhall not attempt to repeate, onely the ſumme and ſubſtance of it in breife : which was firſt to repreſent unto mee the many difficulties and daingers, that were at preſent hanging over their heads, the greateſt and moſt whereof were upon the account of the proteſtant reformed religion. And 2dly, to deſire mee, as before they had don mr. Pell, in the name of the evangelicall cantons, to give information of this to his highneſſe by the ſpeedieſt way imaginable ; and alſo to recommend their preſent affayres to my lord effectually, in order to the procuring for them a pecuniary aſſiſtance. When he had made an end of ſpeaking, the deputie of Berne told mee, that hee had nothing to adde to what the other had ſaid. Whereupon I began and told them, that according as his highneſſe my lord protector, ever ſince divine providence had call'd him forth to act more publickly upon the ſtage of the world, has given ample teſtimonies of his moſt chriſtian and ſincere affection to the reformed religion, and the profeſſors thereof, and alſo more particularly has given both mr. Pell and mee moſt ſtrict commands to teſtify his highneſſe ſingular affection to the evangelicall cantons ; ſo I doubted not at all, but when his highneſſe ſhould bee throughly and fully informed of their condition and preſent ſtate of affaires, hee would make reflections thereupon ſuitable and agreable unto the nature of the thing, and would not in any ſort bee wanting to contribute all in his power for the preſervation and eſtabliſhment of the evangelicall intereſt ; and that I ſhould not faile to act my part to give them full ſatisfaction, both as to giving his highneſſe a timely information of all theſe things, and alſo a hearty recommendation, ſo farr as I was in any capacitie of doing the ſame.

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

After this I came ſomething more cloſe to them in my diſcourſe, and deſired to know of them, what reflections they had lately made concerning thoſe poore people of Piemont. They anſwered, they had alwaies had a moſt tender care of them and affection towards them, and intended, if God ever gave them an opportunitie, to make the duke of Savoy know ſo much ; they ſaid moreover that they had made a reſolution at Payerne, and they had now a long time expected with impatience my lord protector's anſwer thereunto, and what his highneſſe intentions were therein. To this I told them, that if things were ſo, I did beleive there were ſome miſtakes on both ſides ; that is ſo ſay, on the one ſide the evangelicall cantons were cordiall towards thoſe people, and intended to joyne with his highneſſe in meliorating their condition, and accordingly thought, that the world would have conſtrued their reſolution at Payerne no otherwiſe. On the other ſide his highneſſe did not ſee any thing in that reſolution, which might ſerve as a certain foundation, whereon to build as to further attempts and undertakings with the duke, and therefore longed earneſtly to have a cleare information of the Switzers intentions therein. After this laboured to ſhew them (though in the moſt ſoft language that I could imagin) the darke and leane expreſſions of that reſolution at Payerne ; and that no reaſonable man could poſſiblie imagin or expect, that his highneſſe would bee willing to engage himſelfe in an affayre of this nature, being not aſſured of thoſe meanes, which were abſolutely neceſſary for the effecting of the ſame, the conſequence whereof muſt needs have brought diſhonour upon himſelfe and inevitable ruin upon thoſe poore people. To this they replied, that they were heartily ſorry, that they had not underſtood this before, and alſo were verie important with mee to ſpeake openly and clearly unto them upon this ſubject. Whereupon I told them, that ſince it was their deſire, and alſo the nature of the thing required it, I would ſpeake

A. D. 1655. plainely and clearely to them, onely with this reſerve, that what I ſpake, it ſhould bee as a third man or ſtander by, that obſerved how the proſecution of affaires were and had a long time been interrupted to the diſadvantage of both parties, and ſo deſirous to contribute his thoughts for the removing the ſaid obſtacles; firſt, becauſe I had not orders to run to farr into particulars; 2dly, becauſe I was not certain, that it was wholly mr. Pell's judgment, and would by no meanes ſay any thing, that ſhould give him the leaſt offence. They told mee they would conſtrue my words in no other ſenſe. Then I begun and told them, that I conceived the marrow and ſubſtance of affaires betweene his highneſſe and the Switzers might bee comprehended in this queſtion or quære; namely,

'In caſe his highneſſe ſhould be pleaſed to furniſh the evangelicall cantons with ſuch 'conſiderable ſummes of money as he ſhould be able, and more particularly for their ne-'ceſſities in this preſent conjuncture of their affaires, whetheir their excellencies had an in-'tention to ſend deputies to joyne with thoſe of England, in making a new adreſſe to the 'duke of Savoy in the moſt lively and vigorous termes imaginable, for the honourable 'eſtabliſhment of thoſe poore people of Piemont, with proviſion for their future ſecu-'ritie. And in caſe the duke ſhould refuſe to grant thoſe things, which ſhould be thought 'fitt to bee inſiſted on, whither the ſaid evangelicall cantons were reſolved and would en-'gage to furniſh ſuch conſiderable troupes, as ſhould bee neceſſary for the forcing the ſaid 'duke to grant them, being aſſiſted by his highneſſe as aforeſaid, by moneyes and any 'way elſe that lay in his power: and moreover, what ſumme of money the ſaid evange-'licall cantons expected from his highneſſe to ſupply their wants at preſent.'

When they heard this, they told mee, it was a thing they had never the leaſt light into before, and that they had ſuffered much wrong thereby, for otherwiſe my lord protector ſhould have more plainly underſtood, that they were reall in the buiſineſſe of Piemont. That now they ſhould have an army of 40000 men, and they could eaſily place 10000 upon the frontiers of Savoy, in caſe there were occaſion, with many expreſſions to this purpoſe. I replyed, that for my part I had never inſtructions to go into Switzerland, nor otherwiſe any opportunitie to communicat my thoughts unto them, neither did I know that they were ignorant of my lord protector's thoughts concerning their reſolution at Payerne. They made anſwer, that they bleſſed God for this opportunitie of ſpeaking with mee; they added, that they entreated mee to give them my thoughts in a letter, or at leaſt in writing, that they might communicat the ſame to their ſuperiours, and they doubted not but they would quickly give my lord protector ſatisfaction of their readdineſſe as to the points aboveſaid. I told them, to give them any thing ſubſcribed by my hand would bee ſubject to manie difficulties, and it may be inconveniences; but I did not ſcruple to give them the queſtion aboveſaid, which was onely a ſimple and bare queſtion in general, obliging no man, and yet might open a doore for cleareing up the intentions of the Switzers to my lord protector by the way of a reſolution, which might plainly and directly ſpeake to all the points conteined in the queſtion aboveſaid; and accordingly at their requeſt I ſent them the queſtion in French the next morning, which they received with much gladneſſe.

The ſame day being ſaturday I received your honour's letter of the 29th of Nov. with the Latin declaration againſt Spain, the Engliſh declaration concerning the cavaleirs, a newes book, and a copie of mr. Pell's letter, as alſo a packet for mr. Pell, with the declaration aforeſaid. This came very conveniently, for I will aſſure your honour the letter to mr. Pell did ſo quicken him, that ever ſince hee has been in a very good humour; amongſt other things hee was very well pleaſed, that your honour promiſed him, that his extraordinary journeys, &c. ſhould bee allowed him. And hee now begins to ſpeake and act like a man, that in ſome meaſure minds the buiſineſſe, for which I am exceeding glad, it being the greateſt encouragement imaginable to mee (as before it was my greateſt griefe) I beſeech God continue and encreaſe the ſame. And the truth is I now begin to bee extreme ſorry, that I was forced to acquaint your honour with many paſſages concerning him. After the receipt of your honour's letter hee mentioned the buiſineſſe of Piemont to the Switz deputies with much earneſtneſſe, and I hope the effect will bee good. I have here ſent your honour a copie of our anſwer, that wee gave the Switz deputies both in French and England with their propoſition. Concerning their propoſition and the circumſtances, mr. Pell will give your honour a more large account. The truth is, wee are ſtraightned in time at preſent, but ſhall bee more large in our letters, &c. by the expreſſe wee ſhall ſend, the which wee are forced to doe by the formal entreatie of the deputies, as your honour will find by the encloſed papers. The expreſſe I beleive wee ſhall diſpatch to morrow or the next day at fartheſt, and hope that hee will not bee long behind the poſt.

I ſhall not fayle to doe my utmoſt to give your honour full ſatisfaction as concerning the 7000 l. ſterling ſent to thoſe poore people. I waite with impatience for mr. D'Ize of Grenoble for all papers, &c. for that purpoſe, and after I have ſpoken with him, reſolve whither to goe or ſtay. In the meane time the paper (A) will certify your honour, that

the money, which mr. Caland. had readie, viz. 5000 l. is almoſt all at Grenoble, and wee ſhall receive the acquittances. Alſo by my former letters your honour, I hope, is certifyed, that it ſhall bee all or the moſt part of it beſtowed at Grenoble for cloth, linnen, ſhoes, &c. for to ſend into the Valleyes. The next weeke I hope to give your honour a better account. A. D. 1655.

I ſhall bee carefull alſo to obſerve your honour's commands concerning the hiſtory of the affaires of Piemont during my abode in theſe parts, or any thing elſe, wherein I may approove my ſelfe, right honourable,

Your honour's moſt humble, faithfull, and affectionat ſervant,

S. MORLAND.

Wee have had no letter or pacquet from your honour this poſt.

The laſt night the deputies of Zurich and Berne tooke their leaves of us in a verie formall maner, and ſeemed to bee much ſatisfied. They aſked mee privatly, whither they ſhould procure of their ſuperiours to ſend mee their reſolution in order to the former queſtion, and not to mr. Pell. I anſwered them, that I had informed them privatly of the true ſtate of affaires, as not knowing mr. Pell's mind to bee the ſame; but ſince mr. Pell has declared the ſame thing in effect, I entreated that it might bee ſent to both joyntly.

The Switzers have certain intelligence, that the duke of Savoy is deeply intereſſed againſt them, and has reſolved to aſſiſt their enemies; whereby your honour will eaſily underſtand the myſtery, why they begin now to talk of Piemont with ſuch a grace. It is impoſſible to judge, whither they will yet accomodate the buiſineſſe or no: the affirmative is almoſt as probable as the negative, ſave onely that thoſe of Zuric ar very urgent in the buiſineſſe. There are many devices in the heart of men, but God has the diſpoſall of all.

H. Cromwell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

If you pleaſe to reade any of the incloſed, I deſire you to take notice of that from the church of Carrick-fergus, which I thinke is a ſober letter, and may be imparted to his highneſs. The petition ſoe exclaimed againſt was carried one by ſuch of the army, not only by ſir Theo. Jones, but it is to be ſeen ſir Hard. Waller, ſir John Reynolds, and others, their hands were to it.

SIR, Decemb. 19, 55.

I Received yours, and muſt make the ſame excuſe for my late ſilence, which you were pleaſed to ſend to me, haveinge been ill of a colde, and thereby confined to my chamber for above theſe fourteen dayes. I thanke you for your good adviſe. I have endeavoured to carry my ſelfe with moderation, and to hold out ane equall hande to all; but I ſee howe evilly I am requited for my kindneſs, which you may perceave by the incloſed repreſentation to his highneſs from coll. Hewſon: howe true it is, God knowes. I am ſure of it, all that have ſeen it, that are ſober, judg otherwiſe of it. But who would expect better frome hime, he haveinge owned with his hande, what was the product of other men; he haveinge in this matter conſulted with none others than the cheif of our peeviſh freinds heer, viz. Vernon, Laurence, Carteret, &c? I muſt needs confeſs I ame not a little amazed hereat, and have noethinge to quiett my ſpiritt, but through grace the integritie of my owne harte in my actions. As a man, I could ſitt downe under my diſcouragements, (which are not a few) but my confidence is in the Lord, whoe will in due time bringe forth the hidden things of darkeneſs to light, and will make manifeſt the moſt ſecrett deſignes of men. If coll. Hewſon muſt be beleived (with his three anabaptiſt ſons) I muſt be made a liar, if not worſe: what hath made all the ſober godly people in Irelande afraide of that intereſt, and groane under their oppreſſions, ſome of the incloſed will make it appeare, as alſo that I ame not without ane intereſt in godly men, whoe doe not believe of me as coll. Hewſon would ſuggeſt. The bearer will tell you of my actings heer, and what my comp. and councells have bin, and whether they have tended. I have nothing in my ey of ſelfe: it's the honour of God, the ſafety of his highneſs, good of ſober people I aime at. Let his highneſs doe with me as he pleaſe, ſend me into a Welch cottage, if it be for his ſervice. If the bearer doe not meet with ill company by the way (though judged their friend, having bin courted and congratulated) I doe not at all fear his relation of things heer, wherewith he is thoroughly acquainted; and I deſire you will gett ſpeedy acceſs to his highneſs, before he getts to Wallingford houſe. I have bin neceſſitated in my own defence to write a large letter to his highneſs, which makes we thus ſhort. I bleſs God heer is no appearance of danger. I truſt through grace to keep things quiett as I found them, for ſo long as I ſhall be thought fitt to be truſted. Money would be welcome. I thanke you for your endeavours therein. I could enlarge, but neither ſtrength nor time will ſerve my turne, and therefore I hope you will excuſe

Vol. xlv. p. 238.

Your truly affectionate freind and ſervant,

H. CROMWELL.

Coll.

A. D. 1655. Coll. Hewſon hath made his highneſs letter to himſelf ſo publique, that not only ſome doe take advantage thereof to diſcourage ſuch as are ſober, but alſo ſome of the cheif officers of the army beinge acquainted not only with the letter, but alſo with the contents thereof have ſome regret upon their ſpiritts, that he ſhould be thought the only perſon of his highneſs confidence, which I particularly hint to you.

Sir, not longer then this eveninge, at the funeral ſermon of adjutant general Allen's wife, where I was invited and expected, but dare not to be preſent by reaſon of my late illneſs, preached by mr. Patience, the ſubject of his diſcourſe was of preſumption, and preſſing the neceſſity and excellency of their ordinance of rebaptization. How this agreed with coll. Hewſon's letter to his highneſs, you will ſee by the incloſed frome him; and becauſe he ſo particularly inſiſts upon it, as if there had not bin one worde mentioned by them of perſecution, give me leave to add this, they were ſoe full of it in all their diſcourſes, that both the towne and country were full of the clamors thereof.

December 19, 1655.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 624. AT a morning lecture in Michael's church, major general Vernon preached, that it was a great judgement for the people of God to be under young or wicked governors, ſuch being apt to be lifted up, and uſually left to believe lies, that a ſervant or whiſperer ſuggeſts, with (as it ſhall pleaſe your honour) ſuch or ſuch a lying report againſt a poor ſaint; the whiſperer is beleived, and the poor ſaint contemned; neither is it to be a wonderment, that government comes to ſuch a hand; when we find in the ſcripture an Abſolom endeavouring to graſp an unlawfull power; and wiſhing, oh! that I were a magiſtrate in Iſrael, and the bramble of all the trees in the foreſt, deſireous to be a king, that he might thereby ſcratch and tear the poor lambs of Jeſus Chriſt; who though they may pretend they may be for them, yet it is as Pharaoh was for Joſeph, and as Herod for John Baptiſt, only to ſerve their ends upon them.

He farther ſayd, that when the people of God were in proſperity, knights would frequent the ſaints meeting, but when otherwiſe, they would withdraw both their affections and perſons; all which is owned by himſelf ſince; but he waives it, and ſays he wonders how my lord Harry would be concerned therein.

A copy of the letter of monſieur Servien *from* Turin, *the* 30*th of* Decemb. 1655.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 465. HAving received of late a command from his majeſty to aſſiſt in the execution of the treaty, which was made at Pignerol in Auguſt laſt upon the ſubject of the vallies of Piedmont of the reformed religion; and having been informed ſince, I cauſed enquiry to be made about it in purſuance of the ſaid order, whether all had not been accompliſhed, and whether there was yet remaining any difficulty; I did believe I could not be better informed than by you, to give an account to his majeſty, which doth oblige me to write theſe lines unto you, to deſire you to take the pains to come into this city with ſome that are more intereſted in the regiſter, and of thoſe that are more knowing and better informed of what paſt in the ſaid treaty of Pignerol, to the end all difficulties may be determined, which are ſtill remaining, and ſo ſecure the publick peace, that it cannot be any more altered, conformably to the deſire of his majeſty; and that you and they may come to this city in ſafety, as well for his R. H. as the magiſtrates, and for the inquiſition, whereof I have found all neceſſary words, that it may ſerve for you all for a ſufficient ſecurity; yet if you deſire more expreſs ones before you come, I will ſend them, you letting me know ſo much. In the mean time I deſire you to believe, that I will do you therein all the offices, that depend upon me; and that I am

Dec. 30, 1655. [N. S.] Your moſt affectionate to ſerve you,

E. SERVIENT.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Edinburg, December 20, [1655.]

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 85. THIS letter (havinge the laſt poſt troubled you at large) is only to beg you to haſten his highneſs pleaſure and anſwer concerninge that letter longe ſince ſent, about the power, which the exchequer heere is to be credited with, of which alſo a duplicate, ac-

cordinge to your commands, hath bin about a fortnight ſince ſent unto you; for not only the people are much prejudiced for want of that court, and have very freſhly petitioned the councill for it's erection, but alſo I dare ſay his highneſs revenue heere has bin the leſs for one hundred pound a weeke ever ſince this terme began, and wil be the like, till my lord's command therin be ſent, of which I thought it my duty to advertiſe you, as it is to be, as I am A. D. 1655.

Sir, your truly affect. and faithfull humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

We have not one ſhip to garde the coaſt.

Sir Henry Vane *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

THE encloſed, which yours brought me, I have received; and as I have cauſe to acknowledge therein your great favour in your kinde remembrance of mee and my concernes, ſo I deſire not to be inſenſible of the civility intended mee in it by the firſt hand, which accordingly I deſire you to repreſent in the fitteſt manner you pleaſe, from one, who upon thoſe primitive grounds of publike ſpiritedneſs and ſincere love to our country and the godly party in it, am ſtill the ſame as ever both in true friendſhip to his perſon, and in unchangeable fidelity to the cauſe ſo ſolemnly engaged in by us. I doe intend, God willing, to diſpatch away a ſervaunt of mine on purpoſe to Raby with the order you were pleaſed to ſend mee, and ſhall then render you an account of the obſervation that is given to it; and ſhall thinke my ſelf very happy, whenever I may have an oppertunity to teſtify how much I am Vol. xxxiii. P. 453.

Belleau, Dec. 20, 1655. Your very affectionat and faythfull ſervant,

H. VANE.

Col. R. Norton *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

I Had not omitted waiting on your highneſſe before I came out of towne, but that I thought I ſhould rather be a trouble in the multitude of your affaires, than adde any ſervice to you by it. I this night late received your highneſſe letter concerning coll. Goffe. I ſhall in compliance to your highneſſe deſire (if theſe horſes be able to carry me, (for I am at this time from my own home) waite on him to morrow at Wincheſter, if he be there, being ready as farre as I may to obſerve your commands, as becometh, Vol. xxxiii. p. 457.

Alsford, Dec. 20, 1655. Sir, your highneſſe humble ſervant,

RICH. NORTON.

Major general Haynes *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Received your honour's of the 17th, and am glad his highneſs did ſoe well reſent the commiſſioners letter in relation to the orders and inſtructions of his highneſs and councell; wherein wee had made a conſiderable progreſs, if the buſineſs of Colcheſter had not intervened, an account of which I ſhall not trouble you with, in regard I have given it in the incloſed to his highneſs, with the liſt of the perſons elected; yet we ſhall make noe delay, although we have not the additional inſtructions expected, which would very much have eaſed the commiſſioners and county. However, I cannot but retufn your honour many thanks, for your minding thoſe particulars I had the privilege to leave with you. I did before the receipt of yours hear of the ſtrange carriage of cornett Day and others at Allhallowes, in reflecting upon the protector, the councell, and government, but not of his confinement untill now, which I think truly is in great kindneſs to him, ſo be it his mouth be but ſtopped, elſe moſt certainly he would become his own executioner; for his ſpirit is great, and his tongue boundleſs. Surely God cannot be pleaſed with ſuch horrid hypocriſy as is manifeſt in their approaching to him with evil purpoſes in their hearts, and he will judge ſuch contemners of authority; and if a ſpecial regard be not had of condign puniſhment of them, your friends that ſerve you have but little encouragement ſoe to doe. I am not without knowledge of ſome endeavours, that have been uſed by Vol. xxxiii. p. 461.

A. D. 1655. thoſe perſons to draw ſome of other churches in Norfolk and Suffolk over to them, or ſome members therein; againſt which I ſhall carefully watch, and give you an account, who am, ſir,

Your honour's truly humble ſervant,

Colcheſter, Dec. 20, 1655. HE. HAYNES.

On munday next, God willing, I ſhall be at Chelmsford again. I thank your honour for your other newes.

Major general Haynes *to* Fleetwood, *lord deputy of* Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPP,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 129. SInce my comeinge from London, I have with all dilligence applyed my ſelfe to the worke I was ſent upon; wherein I have not made ſo conſiderable progreſſe, as I might otherwiſe have done, had I not beene commanded to the buſſineſſe of Colcheſter, where yeſterday wee went to the choice of a mayor, recorder, and other officers for this yeare; a coppye of which election I have here encloſed for your honour's viewe. With very great difficulty was this choice made; and yet there wanted no endeavours of mine to exclude all perſons forbid by his highneſſe orders and proclamation; which I did ſoe effectually, that there remayned not above 140 perſons, as electors. Of them the honeſt intereſt had but 74. How great need theſe few and weake hands and hearts have to be ſtrengthened, I ſubmitt to your honour's conſideration; eſpecially conſidering the populouſneſſe of the place, and that here were 1300 hands ſett to the perſonall treaty and petition. I humbly offered this as a conſideration to his highneſſe, that unleſſe ſome ſpeedy change be made in ſuch malignant corporations, it's not for ſuch honeſt men, that would ſerve you, to abide in their preſent ſtations; for no longer then ſuch a ſeveere hand as there was in this election be held over them, will any good magiſtracy be countenanced; which if it may by any meanes provoke to the doinge ſomethinge effectuall in the charters of corporations, I have my end, and I am ſure the hearts of moſt that feare God wil be rejoyced. The providence of God having clearly caſt the recorder's place upon mr. Taylor (although the other party ſtrongly and unanimouſly endeavoured for mr. Shaw, whoſe name was to the ſaid perſonall treaty petition, and one, whoe is the cheife of the malignant intereſt in this place) it's humbly deſired, that your lordſhippe would prevaile with him to accept thereof, there beinge noe purpoſe to impoſe the perſon he feared, or any other upon him for deputy; it beinge only deſired, that if he cannot be prevailed with to reſide upon the place, that ſuch a perſon may be deputed by him, as may adde ſome encouragment to honeſt men and able to performe the duties of that place. Truely if he ſhould refuſe, I doe very much feare, whither if they ſhould come to another election, any honeſt man would be choſen, unleſſe ſuch a courſe as was in this be admitted. I ſhall not further enlarge, beinge,

Colcheſter, December 20, 1655. My lord,

Your honour's truely humbly ſervant,

HE. HAYNES.

For the right honorable the lord deputy Fleetwood at Wallingford-houſe near Whitehall.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 124. Colcheſter ſſ. The election of a mayor, recorder, juſtices, corroners, claniors, and a chamberlaine for the ſaid towne for this preſent yeare, by vertue of an order from his highneſſe the lord protector, before major general Haynes upon wedneſday the nyneteenth day of December, in the yeare of our lord 1655, as followeth:

Mayor	Thomas Lawrence.	
Recorders	Nathanill Taylor eſq;	
Juſtices	Henry Barrington Thomas Wade, ſen.	aldermen.
Corroners	Thomas Peeke, and John Gale	aldermen.
Claniors	John Furley Richard Greene	aldermen.
	John Vickers Thomas Wade, jun.	aſſiſtants.
Chamberlaine	John Furley the younger.	
	William Coſkerell, towne-clerke of the ſaid towne.	

Mr.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RYHT HONORABLE,

LAST nyht cam into this port part of the Spaniſh gallyes, which wer latly with the fleet on the coaſt of Cattalonia in fyht with the French. They ar left bare of men, the Spanyard having taken al the ſoldiers aſhore, and now ſends them to Naples, for more men. The gallyes ar ſo bare, that they hav not bread to eat, which they buy here upon truſt; and the Spaniſh affaires ſuffer much in the ſtate of Millan for want of money, althoh the 2 ſhips arryv'd at Cales with plate has ſomthing incourag'd them. 'Tis moſt apparent, that if the Spanyard be kept from his Weſt-India-fleet but another year, his greate empyre wil quikly fal in pieces. The French mak uſe of the opportunity; now the Spaniſh fleet is gon for Cales. They hav this week brouht in 3 ſhips from Tollon 1200 ſoldiors, which they hav landed at Porto Spetie within a dozen legues of this place, to go for Modena; and ſeveral other ſhips ar dayly expected from Fraunce with ſoldiors, inſomuch that the Spanyard begins alredy to ſuſpect the treaty (if any be) will be fruitles. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 477.

The queen of Sweden has bin very ſumptuoſly received at Rom by the pope. She made her entrance a horſbac betwixt two prince cardinals, the Lantgrav of Heſſen, and the great duk's brother cardinall Medici. The pope allowes her 1000 dollars a day to continue for 3 monthes. 'Tis reported ſhi is no zealous papiſt, wherfor 'tis lykly by the 3 monthes end ſhe may retorn as good a proteſtant as ever ſhe was. The Portugal agent at Rome has had audience of the pope, but the Spaniſh ambaſſador and party hope by the queen of Sweden's meanes to hinder his eſtabliſhment in that court. When mr. Metham cam to Rome this ſumer with dr. Bayley, al ther believed he cam upon the ſam biſnes; ſo it is verye requiſit, that he proceed now on his voyage for Liſbon, the grounds and reaſons whereof being ſo wel known to al in Rome, at his retorn thither from Liſbon he wil be clear of al thos former imputations, and walk unſuſpected, and conſequently be able to do you the better ſervis, whereas if he ſhould retorn now to Rom, befor he had bin at Liſbon, he would be ſuſpected by all. Truly, ſir, I think this gentleman wil give you good ſatisfaction in that imployment, as any Ingliſhman whatſoever. I am,

Leg. Dec. 31, 1655. [N. S.] Right honourable,

your moſt faithful and humble ſervant,

CHA. LONGLAND.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

THE buſineſs of the harmony is ſtill on foot, but of the progreſs there is not much doubt to be made; for it is perceived that 149 is very much affected with it, accommodating itſelf very much with 105: likewiſe the 181 is ſo aſſiudous and familiar with 149, that it is to be admired, and there are ſome that have ſpoken ill of it; but in my mind the buſineſs is not ſo bad as ſome have feared, for I ſee many, yea almoſt all 145, who are but moderately ſatisfied, and by little and little may form themſelves for 148 againſt grave William The princeſs royal grave William the friends of the prince of Orange the prince of Orange

149. 168 ſeems good or cunning, for he doth not meddle with any thing, and doth not ſpeak to any body; 169 cannot hold, but muſt complain that now they make of 180 a colour of oil, which was formerly a colour of water: and that now they engrave it in letters of ſteel, which was formerly but of paper. But it is in no wiſe credible, that ſhe ſhould not have been ſpoken unto, for ſhe hath too much authority over grave William the princeſs dowager ſecluſion grave William the office of mareſchal de camp

149. Likewiſe 149 will have made her believe, that having 184, he might eaſily order the affairs to the content of 148, inſomuch that 181 told me ſo many reaſons, that 105 could not avoid that, and with that he ſuſtained, that by this harmony the well affected in Holl. the prince of Orange penſionary the ſtates of Holland liberty

173 would get more than they formerly had for 195. In ſome ſort I do confeſs it,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 469.

A. D. 1655. grave William The prince of Orange
it, for 149 hath no great means; he is not rich. 148 on the contrary is rich and formid-
grave William ſecluſion
able: and he will remain low after the rate that they ſhall maintain 149 and 180.
Frizeland
I underſtand that 108 hath already agreed to the project or harmony, *ut jacet*, and they
Groningen
expect daily of 110 the ſame thing.
grave William the princeſs dowager
That is a ſign that 149 is very well ſatisfied: 169 did diſcourſe of it as of a thing
the prince of Orange
very diſpleaſing and as a great ingratitude, and that 148 being once of years will reſent
grave William the prince of Orange
it; which being reported to 149, he ſaid, when 148 is of age, we ſhall be dead.
The princeſs royal France
168 doth prepare herſelf to haſten her voyage to 140: his mother hath writ him
France embaſſadors Cromwell
word, that in 140 they did expect ſome 124 from 130, and that in ſuch a caſe the ſaid
the princeſs royal
mother muſt withdraw herſelf, and therefore ſhe doth admoniſh the 168 to come ſuddenly
if ſhe will come.
Cromwell France
They have here great jealouſy how that between 130 and 140 there are ſome ſecret
intelligence the Swede
articles, that there is a great 151 between them and 141, and that all three have con-
the emperor Spain the embaſſad. Spain
ſpired againſt 143 and 139. This doth in ſome ſort revive the deſign of 124 to 139.
Having writ thus far I received yours of the 24th current; and the time being too
embaſſadors
ſhort I will endeavour to ſatisfy your deſires, as well for that which concerneth the 124 to
the Swede
141, as concerning themſelves which are at Hamburgh and at Luckſtad upon the ſame
Amſterdam
terms as at 112.
the embaſſadors the Swede You of the ſtates general
As to 124 to 141 the lord 126 doth judge well: likewiſe ſeveral 104 do judge the
the Swede Brandenburg
ſame; and if a rupture doth happen between 141 and 170, it muſt of neceſſity, that
the ſtates general unity the Swede an union
104 do fall into 154, or well 141 will take it for 154: for to ſpeak freely, I be-
the ſtates general the Swede
lieve that all the deſigns of 104 is to treat with 141, to the end that when they ſettle the
the Swede ſtates general the protector
toll, 144 ſhould not uſe the 104 worſe than thoſe of 130.
Dantzick the union the Swede Brandenburg
But if 166 doth fall into action, or 154 againſt 141, and that 170 doth maintain his
Pruſſia Ducal the ſtates general
ſtrong places in 177; in ſuch a caſe I am of opinion, that 104 will really and truly ſend
men of war ſtates of Holland commerce the eaſt ſea
ſome 134. I can aſſure you, that 105 doth make more account of 179 in 196 than
the Swede
all the reſt; and knowing very well that 141 will and ought to ſell that which groweth
Poland commerce
in 175, (for he cannot eat all that) they do fear above all, leſt that 179 ſhould come
to Cromwell the Swede
130, or well that 141 do build ſo many ſhips, that he do undertake to drive that
commerce money
179 with his own ſhips, a thing which doth ſeem to me abſurd: for the 135 is maſter
commerce Amſterdam money Amſterdam traffick
of 179, and as long as 112 is maſter of 135, 112 will remain well maſter of 179, as
Spain the ſtates gen. commerce Spain ſtates of Holl.
hath been formerly ſeen, when 139 had forbidden 104 all 179 in 139, the 105 for all
trade Spaniard Amſterdam
that did not forbear to drive 179 and navigation upon the 139; and likewiſe 112 will re-
money their liberty
main maſter of 135, as long as they can keep 195. I remain

December 31, 1655. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

A letter of Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador.*

Weſtminſter, December 31, 1655. [N. S.]

My lord,

SInce my laſt I have uſed ſuch endeavours concerning the ſhip Patriarch Jacob, laden with piece goods, that at laſt the ſame was diſcharged by the council with all her appurtenances, as their high and mighty lordſhips may ſee by the encloſed orders of the council. And as for the 12 Zealand merchant men, their high and mighty lordſhips have had an account given them of their diſcharge likewiſe. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 475.

The commiſſioners for trade have met ſeveral times together; and as I am informed, they have not yet debated any remarkable point. Likewiſe, they were forced to abſent themſelves to be at the conference about the Jews. Manaſſeh Ben Iſrael hath been to ſee me; and he did aſſure me, that he doth not deſire any thing for the Jews in Holland, but only for ſuch as ſit in the inquiſition in Spain and Portugal.

Secretary Thurloe *to major general* Haynes.

Sir,

SIR Richard Willis haveinge deſired leave to goe beyond ſea, his highnes hath conſented thereunto, and hath commanded me to ſignifie to you, that upon giveinge you good ſecuritie by two very ſufficient ſureties, who are to become bound with hym in the ſumm of ten thouſand pounds, that he ſhall within one month after his beinge ſet at liberty depart this commonwealth, and goe beyond the ſeas, and not returne againe without lycence obteyned from his highnes, and that he ſhall not dureinge his ſtaye heere, nor after his departure hence, act, contrive, deſigne, or conſult any thinge to the prejudice of his highnes and the preſent goverment; you cauſe hym to be delivered out of priſon, and ſet at ſibertie. This being all I have to trouble you with, I reſt Vol. xxxiii. p. 483.

Whitehall, Dec. 21, 1655. Your affectionate freind and ſervant.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

WEE met att Preſton for this county upon tewſday laſt; att which time wee proceeded to the extraordinary tax upon them that were ſummoned, and have taxed as many as comes to about eleven hundred pounds *per ann.* Wee have ſent orders for the reſt to appeare att our next meetinge. Wee have found ſome eſtate, that belongs to John Wildman, and have ſeaſed and ſecured the ſame. I am of mind, that wee ſhall find a conſiderable eſtate of his in this county. Wee are now takeinge a courſe with conſiderable perſons, which wee conceive fall within the firſt particuler in the orders and inſtructions of his highneſs and councel. I doubt not but I ſhal be able in a ſhort time to give you a good account of our proceedings here. The commiſſioners are not free to medle with the eſtates of Booth, Warburton, Leyſeſter and Werden, till they ſee what you have againſt them, and the orders require what is to be done in that caſe to be three at the leaſt. Wee now find, that many in theſe countryes, that have been very active againſt the parliament, and were looked upon to be men of good eſtates, will hardly be brought within the compaſe; for one hundred pounds *per ann.* is a good eſtate in theſe parts. Many of the great delinquents in this country were papiſts, and their eſtates ſold away; ſoe are now beginning to fill the priſons with ſuſpitious fellows, and ſhall be troubled for a convenient place for that, as alſo for the keeping of the armes wee have. If his highneſe would let me for a little time have one company of the regiment into the caſtel of Liverpoole, till this be a little over, it would, we humbly conceive, be very convenient. Yeſterday wee ſat upon the ordinance for ejectinge of ſcandalouſe miniſters and ſcoolmaſters, and received articles againſt a great many miniſters and ſchool-maſters; and have ſent out ſummons both for the perſons and witneſſes againſt our next meeting. Wee are much troubled with them, that are called quakers; they troble the markets, and get into private houſes up and down in every towne, and drawe people after them. I have and ſhall take what courſe I can, but I could wiſh to have ſome further power or direction from you in that caſe. Wee are as forward as thos in the other countyes. I deſire you Vol. xxxiii. p. 515.

A. D. 1655. would order ſome way for the payment of the troopes, that wee free them of divers, that are unworthy. I have no more, but that I am

Your fathfull ſervant,

Dec. the 21, 1655. CHA. WORSLEY.

I have taken good bond both for men and horſe, that were about the horſrace, that ſhould have bene. I deſire your further direction.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 519. HAveing now through the bleſſing of God brought our worke to ſome good paſſe in theſe partes, I thought it my duety to give you an account of it before I goe hence. We have layd the taxe upon the eſtates of the delinquents, that are in theſe two countyes of Denbigh and Flint; and the firſt moyety thereof was this day to be paid in to the treaſurer. I have alſoe taken engagement and ſecuritys according to inſtructions from moſt of the conſiderable men in this parte of Wales; and indeed though Wales hath beene looked on as a diſorderly place, yet I find a very ready complyance with his highnes orders. I have not met with above one refractory perſon in all Wales. I have alſoe this day muſtered that parte of the militia, that was hereabout, and find them in good order, and like to doe ſervice; the men able and willing, and I hope many very honeſt, and their houſes indifferent good and ſufficiently armed. They are appointed to receive their pay to morrow morninge. We have had alſoe a meeting of ſome well affected perſons to adviſe about reforming ſome abuſes, and have drawen up ſome deſires to be communicated to the juſtices at their next quarter ſeſſions; and wee hope, that God will helpe on theſe weake deſires and endeavours, and bring forth ſomething of what is deſired. The commiſſioners are reſolved to goe with me on munday to Montgomeryſhire; and there to proſecute the ſame worke, inſomuch, that I hope through their diligence we ſhall not be much behind other partes of the nation. However you cannot much blame them, for they ſitt *de die in diem*, and have not loſt one day ſince they began; and I am perſwaded, they will not growe remiſſe, but finiſh your worke effectually. The eyes of good men are much upon us, and greedily watch to ſee what good we will bring forth. You had need helpe us with your prayers and powers. Reformation hath many enemies, and indeed here wants matter. Here are very few good miniſters or ſchoolmaſters. It would be very well, if ſome might be encouraged to come into theſe parts. The ejected and ſequeſtred miniſters and ſcholemaſters are become like the branch of an unfruitfull vine; man cannot make a pin of it to hange a garment on, and they are in a ſad condition. One very good ſchoole at Ruthin wil be diſperſed by his highnes proclamation; and I heare there are many vacancies, that want miniſters in Angleſey. Methinkes doctor Owen might find ſome way to ſupply this defect. But why doe I trouble you with ſo many lines? I beſeech you excuſe me; and if you write to me, direct it to Sallop. I am

Yours in reall affection to ſerve you,

Wrexham, Dec. 21, 1655. JA. BERRY.

If you would take notice of the commiſſioners dilligence in a few lines, it would be kindly accepted. Let none ſee this but yourſelfe.

If you make any further orders about this buſines, I could deſire this might be one, that if any delinquent have concealed any parte of his eſtate, and ſoe noe tax layed upon it, that that part of his eſtate may be ſequeſtered for the uſe of his highnes. It would much facillitate the worke, and advance the revenues. All our cavaleers have given in their particulars upon that penalty, and we reſolve to hold them to it.

Major general Berry *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 525. HAveing the opportunity of major Swift's coming to London, I make bold to trouble you with a few words concerning the garriſons of Angleſey and Carnarvan, and to tell you my thoughts of them. I doe thinke, if there were a good honeſt diſcreete man for governour of Beaumorris, and had ſome encouragement, he might doe good in thoſe parts; for the truth of it is, there is hardly, if at all, one man fitt for a juſtice of peace in theſe partes. Truely, my lord, I am at a ſtand what to doe with Merioneth, Angleſey, and

and Carnarvon. Honeſt men are hard to find; moſt of them, even the juſtices and monethly aſſeſſors, came before us as delinquents; and there is little hopes of haveing it better at preſent; and therefore I beſeech you, as you tender the good of thoſe parts and the comfort of your poore ſervant, if you put in any governor there, let them be men of knowen integrity. If you pleaſe to ſpeak with major Swift, he can tell you how the ſtate of things is there; but I ſhall not trouble you more, but beg your pardon, and remaine, A. D. 1655.

Your highnes moſt humble ſervant,

Wrexham, Dec. 21, 1655. JA. BERRY.

The commiſſioners for Leiceſterſhire *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WHereas ſeveral delinquents of great eſtates, who are within the compaſs of your highneſs and the council's orders and inſtructions for the payment of this late tax, do make their addreſſes to your highneſs (as the lady Sherwood, ſir Eraſmus Delafountayne, mr. John Prettiman, ſir Robert Shirley, and mr. George Faunt) and (through miſrepreſenting their caſes may obtain your favour (by letter) for our ſuſpending proceedings againſt them) we do therefore think ourſelves obliged by duty humbly to certify to your highneſs, that theſe eſtates do appear to be ſubject to the tax, and humbly refer it to your highneſs's conſideration, and reſt, Vol. xxxiii. p. 523.

Your highneſs's moſt humble

Leceiſter, Dec. 21, 1655. and faithful ſervants,

Arch. Palmer,	Dan. Dale,	Will. Stanley,
Jo. Goodman,	Fran. Hackett,	Tho. Pechin,
Edw. Smithe,	W. Harloppe,	William Hubbert,
John Sheirman,	Roll. Dreury,	Edm. Cradock.

Lord Stafford *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I Hold my ſelfe bounde in duty by your highneſs leave, to give you this account, that when I was laſt in England, I did addreſſe my ſelfe by petition for your highneſs in the behalfe of my nephew, Tho. earl of Arrundell, now kept in cruell ſlavery in Padua, that he might be brought over and reſtored to his eſtate; or if it was thought needfull, a due proviſion made for his recovery, and inſpected heer according to the knowne laws of the land, in favour of which moſt juſt requeſt your highneſs was gratiouſly pleaſed to order letters to be ſent to the duke of Venice; but ſince underſtanding it hath proceeded noe further, I have cauſed a ſecond petition to your highneſs to be left in mr. Bacon's hand, your maſter of requeſts, myſelfe being detayned here in relation to the performance of my mother's will, to whome I am executor, in which alſoe I am dayly obſtructed, through my nephew Harry's meanes, by falſe arreſts and other ſuch moleſtations, becauſe of my entire and faithfull dealings in endeavouring my nephew Arundel's enlargement, which often upon his knees he hath beged of me; and in all juſtice and conſcience I ought to performe. But in this I had bin ſilent, but that your highneſs's knowledge thereof will ſomewhat cleer my way to you in a buſines of far greater importance, wholy concerning your owne perſon and affayres, which I thought it my duty to acquaint your highneſs with, allthough not fitt to comunicate to paper: therfore, if your highneſs pleaſe to grant me a ſafe protection from all areſts and other like moleſtations for a ſmall convenient tyme, I will make my ſudden repayre into England, and there give you your highneſs by word of mouth an aſſured teſtimony of the paſionate attention I have to approve my ſelfe Vol. xxxiii. p. 488.

Your highneſs's moſt humble

Amſterdam, Jan. 1, 1656, new ſtile. and obedient ſervant,

STAFFORD.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, Jan. 1, $165\frac{5}{6}$. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

WITH the beginning of this new year I wiſh your high and mighty lordſhips all happineſs and proſperity. Vol. xxxiii. As p. 505.

A. D. 1655. As for news the king of Sweden, hath ſent the lord Schippenback to the elector of Brandenburgh, to offer him once more conditions of an accommodation; but in regard the ſaid elector doth continue to remonſtrate the injuſtice, which is done him, by coming with an army into his country, and to deſtroy every thing; and likewiſe in regard that Sweden doth deſire ſuch unreaſonable terms of the elector, the ſaid lord Schippenback is ſaid to be returned back to the king, ſo that it is now believed here, that the war will begin between them. The duke's army, as alſo the citizens of Koningſberg do ſhew a great deal of reſolution, as if they were reſolved to defend themſelves couragiouſly. As yet there hath been no blood ſpilt between them. Sometimes they take one another priſoners, but they releaſe them again without any ranſom.

The ſaid duke of Brandenburgh will have this city comprehended in all the treaties and conſiderations, that ſhall be made with him.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Jan. 1, 165⅝. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 513. THEY write from Rome that the queen Chriſtina is arrived at Loretto; where the lord Gentilly, who is governor of that place, ſhewed her all poſſible kindneſs; from whence after ſome few days reſt, it is ſuppoſed ſhe will purſue her journey to Rome, where great preparations have been made for her reception.

Laſt wedneſday here was a declaration publiſhed by order of the king; that there ſhould be pieces of gold coined of the value of ſeven livers; which were to be called Lis, having the arms of France on the one ſide and the croſs on the other.

The duke of Modena is to ſtay here but ſix weeks, and is to return with the earl of Harcourt; who is to command in Piedmont in the quality of general, and the ſaid duke of generaliſſimo. Here is very much ſpoken of erecting a parliament at Limoges, but whether is like to be is yet uncertain.

Several diſeaſed people have been touch'd this day by the king, for which ſolemn work his majeſty hath been theſe two laſt days at his devotions.

Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England, *to monſieur* Minard.

Paris, Jan. 1, 165⅝. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 493. YOU may ſpeak of my return with certainty, there being command ſent me to day to make me ready to repaſs the ſea; and you may ſignify, as occaſion offereth it ſelf, that they do diſpoſe themſelves here to execute the treaty. You muſt let me know, what ſtore of wine I have left, and what other proviſions are neceſſary to be bought here, that ſo I may order them accordingly.

Bordeaux, *to a lady. Writ in* Engliſh.

Paris, Jan. 1, 165⅝. [N. S.]

MADAM,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 509. I Have received the letter, which you writ me ſince my departure from London. If I were more learned in this Engliſh tongue, I ſhould not want to anſwer particularly every thing, that is contained therein; but my ignorance abates me the enjoyment of that ſatisfaction, and conſtrains me to reduce all the converſation to the aſſurance of your good health, and that you have always the ſentiments towards me, which I deſire. For my part I can aſſure you, that neither the buſineſs private or publick, nor the ſight of my wife, do make any change in my inclination.

I believe, that before the end of January my buſineſs will be in a ſtate to paſs again the ſea; and to receive the greateſt pleaſure, which England can afford me, in ſeeing the perſon, whoſe I am with great paſſion

Moſt affectionate ſervant.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 529. I Have bin attending the work in Dorſetſhire, where there were 20 ſummoned, amongſt which ſir John Strangeways, ſir Gerard Napper, and ſir Hugh Windham; one pleading

ing his integrity, another his innocency, and the third ſhewed much frowardneſs and averſeneſs; but after I had dealt very plainly and indeed roundly with them, they with the reſt fairly ſubmitted, and are contented to bear this additional tax proportionable to their eſtates. I doubt not but it will turn to a good account, though it is probable ſome will trouble his highneſs with their applications; for in the countrey they are known too well, and the commiſſioners are very unanimous and active in it; only ſome are of opinion, that by their preſent inſtruction they cannot rate any man for both together, that hath not full 100 l. *per ann.* real and 1500 l. perſonal eſtate, and have drawn up a letter to the councel, craving a reſolution therein; but the account you gave, (if paſt the council) will determine that, in making perſons, that have either 50 l. *per ann.* real, or 500 l. perſonal, or worth either ſum together, ſuch an eſtate ſhall be lyable to this additional tax; and will not only yield a conſiderable revenue to the publick, and rejoice the hearts of the well affected, but be a meanes to break and prevent the deſignes of our enemys. I came yeſterday from Blandford to Sarum, and from thence this day hither, where there are 24 ſummoned to attend upon monday next. I deſire you to give order, that William Fry of Yarty, and Edward Cheek of Gabriells eſq; may be added to the commiſſioners of the peace for Dorſetſhire. I have only this further to add, that Robert Hipſley eſq; may be ſheriff of Wilts in the room of col. Dove (if it be not too farr paſt,) which is the deſire of him who is Your real freind and ſervant,

A. D. 1655.

Marlborough, Dec. 22, 1655. JOHN DISBROWE.

Pray preſent my ſervice to his highneſs, and let him know, that after this meeting I ſhall give him a full account of my proceeding hitherto.

The commiſſioners for Lincolnſhire *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

LEſt our longer ſilence ſhould beget a ſuſpicion of our negligence, we preſent you with this brief and imperfect account of the diſcharge of our truſt in the matters committed to our care, our meeting to that purpoſe having been conſtantly three days in a week at the leaſt; and for the laſt fortnight we have kept cloſe to the buſineſs, that we might finiſh the tax by their firſt day of payment; and coming but this morning to a concluſion of what yet lyes before us, we are not able to give you ſuch particular account thereof as we intend; but in general we find the extraordinary tax in this county will exceed 3000 l. a year, whereof ſome conſiderable payments are already made to the treaſurer there appointed to receive the ſame. Vol. xxxiii. p. 533.

Sir, we have alſo, before we heard of the late declaration of his highneſs and the council, iſſued warrants, as to the enquiry of what perſons in this county come within the compaſs of the fourth and ſixth head of our inſtructions; and as there ſhall any thing thereof come to our knowledge, we ſhall herein proceed according to our directions. In the interim we deſire, that what we have already done may be preſented to his highneſs and the council from, ſir,

Your very faithful friends and ſervants,

Lincoln, Dec. 22, 1655. Fra. Clinton *alias* Fines,
Wm. Thompſon, Theo. Hart.

W. Tompſon *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

IHave near uppon thes 3 years by all waies and meanes, which I thought ſecret and ſafe, indevored to let your highneſſe know, how zealous I am to ſerve you, which haeth not hetherto found creditt with your highneſſe, for which I have been and am verie ſorrie, out of the conſideration, that thear have paſt manye and are ſome preſent advantages, in which I might doe your highneſſe ſome ſervice hear. But at this diſtance I can onely wiſh I wear rightly underſtood by your highneſſe, which your highneſſe had long ſince done, as I am aquainted, if ſir Garvis Lucas could ever have been admitted to ſpeake with your highneſſe ſince his beeing in England, I haveing truſted him at his leaving France, to deliver ſomething from mee to your highneſſe not fitt for anie other perſon's knowledg. If I bee ſo happie, as that this come ſafe to your highneſſe, and you pleaſe to command ſir Garvis Lucas before your highneſſe, you may from him underſtand the reaſon of this preſent, and all the paſt trubles have been offer'd to your highneſſe by Vol. xxxiii. p. 549.

Your highneſſe moeſt dutifull and obedient ſubject,

Cullinn, January 4th, 1656. new ſtile. WILL. TOMPSON.

Sir Garvis lives at his ſiſter Green her houſe at Mile End without White Chappel the firſt great houſe of the left hand.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeilles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 575.

MY laſt unto you was of the 28th paſt, giving you notice that by my advice from Allecant of the 22d of ditto, our nation did much doubt the warr would ſudainly be proclaymed with England; as alſo that ſome merchants of this place had advice by the ſame conveyance, that it was already done in Madrid. I have ſince had the peruſal of a letter from Allecant of the 22d paſt, which mentioned the ſame. The confirmation may bee expected by a ſhip that is heare dayly attended from thoſe parts. Store of Engliſh comodities, as well from hence, as all parts of Itally, are goeing for Spayne: on ſhips and barques of Genoa and Levorne, as alſo on Hollanders and Hamburgers, but not knowne to bee for accompte of Engliſh. Seven days paſt by tempeſt an Engliſh ſhip that was bound for this place, put into a port ſeven leages hence, being within a leage of Malteges, wheare the commander of the ſhip ſaluted the caſtle, and rendered an accompte to the governor what hee was; but three dayes after he had attended a fayre wind to come heather, as hee was on departure the cuſtomers of Malteges arreſted the ſhip, pretending the cuſtomes was dew in the ſame nature as if the goods had beene diſcharged, which is contrary to juſtice and reaſon, and as I underſtand by the late peace concluded with France: however they would not releaſe the ſhip without caution for the cuſtome, which I have given in to pay it, provided it proves to be theire dew, and in regard this buſines is of a dangerous conſequence to the nation's trading here, I have drawn up informations, and ſent them for Paris to bee preſented to the grand counſill; hoping they will not only cleare this buſines, but give ſtrict orders, that our ſhips may not be trobled in the like nature for the future. Not any thinge more at preſent offereth worth your notice, ſo I humbly take leave, and remayne

Marſeillia, Jan. 4, 1656. [N. S.] Your honnor's ſervant,

Jo. ALDWORTH.

The Swediſh *reſident to the ſtates general.*

January 4, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 577.

THE reſident of Sweden wiſh their high and mighty lordſhips all happineſs and proſperity, as well in publick as private, in this new and all following years; and perceiving by the common reports (although there hath been as yet no notice given him thereof in the behalf of their high and mighty lordſhips) that to the king his gracious lord an extraordinary embaſſy is deſigned from hence in theſe his majeſty's warlike expeditions, to which neceſſity compelled him, wherefore he cannot omit herewith to ſignify and make known to their high and mighty lordſhips the happy progreſſes, wherewith God almighty, the King of kings, hath been pleaſed ſo to bleſs the Swediſh arms in Pruſſia, that the buſineſs there yet undetermined is like to be ended without much loſs of blood or oppoſition; for as yet hitherto between the duke of Brandenburg and his majeſty there hath not happened the leaſt act of hoſtility, but a good amity and neutrality hath been obſerved, with undoubted likelihood, that the ſame will be confirmed by an expreſs treaty, which had been already done, were it not for ſuch neighbours, who endeavour to countermine the peace of this ſtate, as that of the ſaid duke, ſpreading abroad, that their high and mighty lordſhips have deſigned to ſet forth to ſea a powerful fleet of ſhips of war, and to ſend a land army; and likewiſe that they do all that they can to engage the ſaid duke in a labyrinth, whereinto one may get with eaſe, but not ſo eaſily out again, and this contrary to the continual amity ſhewn by his majeſty, whereof their high and mighty lordſhips do now ſee a freſh proof by the permitting of the guns to be exported, as well now as for the time to come. Likewiſe the above mentioned reports being ſo contrary to the nature of an embaſſy, (as to a king, who is by God's bleſſing and providence in ſuch a victorious condition, and doth ſhew to their high and mighty lordſhips ſo many ſigns of affection) that the ſaid reſident cannot comprehend the conveniencies thereof; as alſo not that in the behalf of the duke of Brandenburg, by his preſent miniſter's propoſition here, of ſuch monies, aſſiſtance, levies of ſoldiers, and the ſtirring up of other princes againſt Sweden; and yet much leſs, that any ſuch propoſitions or petitions are taken into any of the leaſt conſideration by their high and mighty lordſhips. Wherefore the ſaid reſident doth refer it to your highneſſes wiſdoms, (being expreſsly commanded to further and encreaſe the amity between the king and this ſtate) hath not great reaſon to deſire as he doth herewith, and as hath been cuſtomarily obſerved between friends, that you would be pleaſed to communicate faithfully to the ſaid reſident what the truth is of the ſaid reports, not

to say threatnings, that thereby may be removed all that may render the said embassy less acceptable, and their treaty difficult, yea friendless. Of all which, as also of this office, the said resident shall make a faithful report to his king. A. D. 1655.

W. Windover *to secretary* Thurloe.

Southampton, this 24th of December 1655.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

ACordinge to my dewty unto his highnes and your self, have acordinge to my trust heer incloſed ſent youe a letter, which I intercepted, that came from coll. Ashburnehame preſoner in Garnſey-caſtle, knowinge not of what concernment, I thought good to ſend that unto you, leavinge the concederation unto your honor. Heer ar in my hands two letters, that came from his wife, directed to Charles Walterhouſe deputy governor of the ile of Garnſey. I humbely pray yowe, that I may know, whether they ſhall bee ſent up to you or ſent to Garnſey, acording to ther derecktion. Noe moor at preſent but the tender of my humble ſervis, doe remaine Vol. xxxiii. p. 551.

Your faithfull ſervant to ſerve youe at command,

WM. WINDOVER.

Inclos'd in the preceding.

An intercepted letter of col. Aſhburnham.

My bleſſing,

I Have juſt now eſpyed a barke drawing out of the port to goe for England, and I muſt keepe my reſolution of ſuffering none to paſs without ſome ſhort word to you. Vol. xxxiii. p. 555.

I writt to you yeſterday by the porter of this garriſon, who aſſured me, that he would deliver itt unto you himſelfe, and bring me a certainty of your condition of health; the thing I have been moſt diſapointed in of all others, that have been promiſed me by thoſe that have gonn from hence: nay, ſoe farr they have been from ſeeing you, as I am confident, that ſome of them have nott ſent you the letters I gave them; which hardſhip, amongſt the vaſt numbers of others, muſt alſo with patience be ſuffered. It falls out ſomtimes, that the frequent repetition of ſelfiſh arguments, (be they never ſoe full of fallacyes) when they receave but little oppoſition, doe grow upp to be principles in theire underſtandings that formed them; which may poſſibly hould in relation to thoſe of my judgment, that with ſuch ſinners as we are there is noe faith to be kept. I ſaw yeſternight a very melancholy diurnall, which ſaith, that all the ould cleargye are now prohibited from either preaching, baptizing, giving the ſacrament, or reading any part of the common-prayer-booke publickly or privately; wherin is to be obſerved the ſtrange exact pyety in keeping cloſe to the end of this moſt worthy and moſt religious reformation, liberty of conſcience. God will (I doubt not) reward them for itt. I hope mr. Sheldon (the marchant) came ſafe to you; and that by him you have received the key of my trunck, the lock of my haire, which you deſired, and the letters to your ſelf and all my children. I doe with ſome impatience expect your next letter, (having had none ſince the 25th October) beleeving that it will bring me the ſucceſs both of your motion for a writt of error, and of your petition to the protector. I have ſpent the utmoſt moment allowed me for this happy entertainment. God keepe you, and bleſs you. I am for ever

Your owne moſt faithfully.

Oh, what would I give for your receipt for the headake!

Pray let Kate buy two black hoods more for mrs. Waterhouſe, and ſend them by the firſt opertunity.

The ſuperſcription,

To the right honorable the lady Elizabeth Poulett att her houſe in Chiſweeke, neere London, preſent. Leave this at mr. Holden's at the ſigne of the gunn neere Sommerſett-houſe in the Strand.

W. Witherings *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

WHereas preſent authoritie hath ſettled upon your fidelitie an office of a conſiderable nature, in which in the opinion of the world and juditious in the law, I have a legall right, I wholly referr my ſelfe to theire wiſdomes, and your candour, with the confidence both of a ſubject, and a ſervant, that ſome tymely reflection be made upon my laſt fortunes, Vol. xxxiii. p. 559.

reſpective

A. D. 1655. reſpective to my perſon and intereſt, which may prevent my ruyne. And whereas it was conceived moſt conſiſtent with the ſtate, that you ſhould mannage the ſaid office for the publique, I now requeſt your mediation and ingenuitie to preferr mee to ſome becomeing imployment, which may in ſome proportion juſtifie your innocencie towards mee, and imprint upon mee a character of yours in all ſervice for ever.

Sir, I rely upon you as a *ſecunda tabula poſt naufragium*; and what advantage or reſults of fortune you ſhall caſt upon me in any office or ſervice ſuitable to my performance, I ſhall ſtyle yours, and proſtitute them with myſelfe to your commands. I had not preſumed to offer my deſires, did not the noblenes of your perſon and carriadge invyte mee to it; as alſoe that your diſpoſition may appeare to the world, that you are a perſon as ready in all lawfull favour to reſtore a private gentleman to his extraction and quality, as to ſerve the publique. I am, right honorable, with all reſpective fidelity,

December 24, 1655. Your humble ſervant,

Wm. Witherings.

P. S. Sir, you were pleaſed to appoint mee to wayte upon you this morninge: I am ready, if I may be admitted.

Col. Howard *to the protector.*

May it please your highness,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 567. I Came hither this night to conferr with coll. Lilburne concerneinge our buſineſs, and within a day or two I ſhall goe back to put the buſineſs forward in thoſe places, which I am intruſted with. I feare coll. Lilburne's occaſions will not permit him to goe along with me; but however I ſhall uſe my utmoſt indeavours, that your highneſs may receive a good account of what may bee expected from me; for I ſhall act with as much fidelity and carefulneſs in the executeinge of the chardge impoſed upon me, as may bee; which I hope your highneſs will accept in diſchardge of a duty from him, whoe deſires to live noe longer, than to approve himſelfe

Your highneſs's moſt humble moſt obeyſant ſervant,

Durham, Dec. 24, 1655. Ch. Howard.

Major general Worſley *to the protector.*

May it please your highnesse,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 571. I Hold it my duty to give your highneſſe an account of my proceedings upon thoſe orders and inſtructions you gave me in charge. Wee have had meetings in the ſeveral countyes, and have proceeded to the extraordinary tax upon divers of the delinquents of greateſt eſtates, and have ſent out our orders for the reſt to appear before us to be proceeded againſt accordingly. I cannot but obſerve a viſible hand of God goeing along with us in this work, as well in raiſing up the hearts and ſpirits of good men to be active therein, as alſo the unexpected ſubmiſſion and ſubjection of them we have to deale with; ſoe much that truly I have not heard of one man of them, that any way diſputes or complaines againſt the juſtice of thoſe orders and inſtructions we act upon. We have in Staffordſhire taxed as many as amounts to about thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds *per ann.* and have diſcovered about one hundred pounds *per ann.* in lands of Penrudocke's, who was in armes at Saliſbury, and after executed for his rebellion. In Cheſhire we have taxed as many as amounted to one thouſand five hundred pounds *per ann.* and in Lancaſhire about one thouſand one hundred pounds *per ann.* and hope at our next meetings to goe through with the greateſt part of the tax; and in all the three countyes wee have put in execution the ordinance for ejecting ſcandalous miniſters and ſchoolmaſters; and the laſt thurſday ſent orders for divers articles againſt and witneſſes to appear at our next meeting in this county of Lancaſter. Many of the delinquents in this county were papiſt-delinquents, and their eſtates quite ſold by the ſtate, which will make us all much ſhort of what we expected. We have found out a conſiderable eſtate, which we conceive is in John Wildman. We have ſeized and ſecured the ſame to your highneſs uſe, and hope to find ſome more. I am now taking ſecurity from diſafected perſons in the ſeveral countys. We are now proceeding againſt ſome conſiderable perſons, which we conceive will fall under the firſt particular in your highneſs's orders and inſtructions. I find as many dangerous perſons in theſe countys, whoſe eſtates fall ſhort of one hundred

pounds *per ann.* as any of what quality ſoever; ſoe if your highneſs ſhall pleaſe but to order us to deſcend to eſtates of fifty pounds *per ann.* in lands, and five hundred pounds in perſonal eſtate, we ſhall raiſe much more than elſe we can; for in theſe countryes one hundred pounds *per ann.* is a conſiderable eſtate, and many, that juſtly deſerved to fall under the tax, might be fetched in at fifty pounds *per ann.* whoſe eſtates reach not one hundred. We are about to make ſome progreſs upon the reſt of the particulars, eſpecially upon that of wandring idle perſons, ſome being already apprehended. Our greateſt want will be for a convenient place, and a guard upon them. By the good help of God I doubt not but to give your highneſs a good account of the reſt of the particulars you gave me in charge. The quakers abound much in theſe countryes, to the great diſturbance of the beſt people. I have done and ſhall what I can; but crave your highneſs further orders and inſtructions, how to deal with them. Noe more, but that I am A. D. 1655.

December 24, 1655. Your highneſſe's faithfull ſervant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

Mr. Samuel Morland *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Geneva, December 25, 1655. Old Style.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Have this day received your honour's letter of the 6th of December, with another incloſed from mr. Pell, whereby I perceive, that the ſaid letters have been 24 days upon the way, whereas before they uſually were but 12, which I much feare is the fault of mr. Fleuſch at Paris; for the plain truth is, of late wee have received very few letters in ſeaſon; and if your honour pleaſe to ſend your letters for the future, as the incloſed paper (A) directs, I hope they will bee conveighed with more ſpeed and ſafety. As for the joynt letter, I ſent it by mr. Calandrine, as thinking it would come to your honour's hands more certainely. However, I have now ſent your honour a duplicat of it marked (B).

As touching the affaires of Switzerland, there came here about 10 daies agoe ten deputies from Zurich and Berne in Switzerland to mr. Pell and mee, with a propoſition from their ſuperiors; the ſubſtance of all which wee ſent by the laſt poſt, and afterwards more at large by an expreſſe, who ſet out from hence laſt fryday, which is now five daies ſince, who is, I hope, very neare Paris by this time. By thoſe letters your honour will, I hope, find, that mr. Pell begins to act more cherefully then he has don formerly, having been much quickened by your honour's laſt weeke's letter. And I truſt he will continue ſo, unleſſe this laſt letter of your honour to him indiſpoſe him, which I ſomthing feare by ſome expreſſions of diſcontent, which I have heard come from him, the which notwithſtanding God forbid, if it bee his bleſſed will. However, I have at no time wrot, nor ever ſhall, to any perſon alive concerning this matter, or indeed concerning any newes in particular, that is of any concernement.

All the newes, that wee have at preſent from Switzerland, is conteined in the incloſed papers (C, D and E). They are all now at Baden, once more to try, whether they can agree or no; where the French ambaſſador labours with all his might for an accommodation. In the meane time there are preparations for warr on both ſides, and Geneva is now raiſing 300 men to ſend immediately into Switzerland. I cannot meet with any perſon here, who dares give his opinion with any confidence, whether there will bee a rupture or no. Some of the wiſeſt men rather ſeeme to incline to the negative, and believe they will accomodate the buiſineſſe; but without all doubt the next weeke will decide the controverſy.

The 5000 l. which I have formerly ſent your honour word, that I had received of mr. Calandrine, is all ſafely arrived at Grenoble, and in the hands of the commiſſioners there, as your honour will find by the paper (F). And had it not been, that the meſſenger came out of Lyons about a day to ſoon, I had received all the acquittances, which concerne the ſame. The next weeke I ſhall ſend them, or at leaſt copies of them. I alſo expect mr. D'Ize here every houre almoſt, having ſent for him long ſince; and I believe hee had been here, had hee not been buiſy about receiving the ſaid money; and when he comes I expect a very full information concerning all thoſe affayres, or elſe I ſhall make further enquiry. In the meane time I beſeech your honour to beleive, that there ſhall be nothing wanting on my part to give your honour full ſatisfaction in this and all other things, that are or ſhall be committed to my charge. As for the other 2500 l. mr. Calandrine, whome I have again call'd on, according to your honour's laſt letter, makes mee this anſwer, that though the money is accounted to bee in his power, according to the way of merchants, yet it is not ſo, that he can preſently receive it. But withall tells mee, that it is now all at Lyons, and the time of payment of it is at hand, and the

A. D. 1655. next weeke without fayl hee will give a letter of exchange to pay it at Lyons to whome wee ſhall appoint. I know not what hee meant; but hee anſwered mee very ſhortly, and in ſomthing an angry manner: this way of conveighance of money is extreme tedious, and I am affraid uncertaine. I have ſent your honour a propoſition ſeverall times, whereby for the future your honour may with certainty conveighe what ſumms you pleaſe hither in 12 or 13 daies.

Wee have no newes this weeke from the Valleys, the reaſon whereof I beleive is the ſnow. Mr. Pell, and mr. D'Ommeren, and I have mett this weeke about thoſe affairs, and have deſired the miniſter of this place to putt the greifes and defects of the treatie, &c. into a good and exact forme, the which after wee have peruſed and communicated to the Swiſs, wee ſhall joyntly ſend your honour. In the meane time I remaine,

Right honourable, your honour's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

S. Morland.

Col. Lockhart *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 596. WHEN I had the honour to take leave of you, I had your permiſſion to give you trouble in any buſines, wherein I was concerned; therefore being ingadged by articles of agreement with general Deſbrowe to make a purchaſe in England for a ſettlement to my wife and her children, and the daie being elapſed, by which time I was bound either to make a purchaſe, or to ſecure ſoe much money by way of mortgage upon land in England, I am bould to beſeech you to move his highnes for leave to me, for a month, to come to London for ſettling that affaire. Sir, if you judge it not neceſſary to give his highnes trouble in ſuch a buſines, I earneſtly beg, that you may ſignifie ſoe much to me, to the ende I may take my journey, haveing all things in a readines for it. Pardon his rudeneſs in giveing you trouble in a buſineſs of ſoe ſmall importance, whoe is, right honorable,

Edenburgh, Dec. 25, 1655. Your moſt humble ſervant,

Will. Lockhart.

General Monck *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 606. I Received yours of the 17th inſtant, and am glad to heare, that the major generals of the ſeverall countys doe give ſuch content to the country, which I hope will conduce much to the ſettling of peace in England. For newes heere wee have nothing; onlie I have latelie ſecured the earl of Glencairne, who hath bin complying with Charles Stuart, and ſome of his correſpondents, to rayſe new ſtirres heere; and therefore I thought itt high time to ſeize upon the ſaid earle. I remayne

Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1655. Your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

George Monck.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Honored sir,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 89. THE greate favor of yours of the 17th inſtant I returne you my verry humble thanks for. It hath pleaſed the Lord in mercy to reſtore me and mine to ſom good degree of health again, which mercy I am hardly more glad of upon any other account, then that I am therby reſtored to a cappaſſity of followinge the duty of my publike buſineſs heere; which duringe my owne and my family's viſitation, I acted in as much as I was able. I am too very glad, that God has bin pleaſed to reſtore you again unto your health. Tho' I know, ſir, you will omitt noethinge, which may be for the good of this country, yet I beſeech you permitt me to preſs you in procureinge an anſwer to our publike letters; for want of which many thinges are at a ſtand, and ſom doe goe backwards.

We have now moddled the aſſeſments of Scotland, accordinge to thos of England; and we have put in the juſtices of peace only to be commiſſioners of aſſeſments in the reſpective countyes, that therby they may by the benefit of the one commiſſion be limitted to acte upon the other; and wher we finde they will not acte upon both, they ſhall

acte upon neither. Since the All-hallowes men wil be ſtill mad, 'tis a mercy they appeer A. D. 1655.
ſoe evidently, that we muſt confeſs tacitly they ſpeake the truth, unleſs we punniſh them openly for ſpeakinge of ſuch horrid lyes. I know it has greived many an honneſt hart, that they have bin ſuffered ſoe longe; and 'twould ſatisfy them, if they were tollerated noe longer. I feare indulgency will rather heighten their evell, then win them from it.

We are now goeinge to publiſh a proclamation againſt the Scotch of this country, tranſplantinge them into Ulſter, whither they dayly reſort in ſuch thronges, that 'tis apprehended both ther and heere ther is ſom ill intended therby.

I have noethinge more at this time to add, but the aſſurance, that I am cordially, Sir,

Your moſt humble, moſt faithfull,

Edinb. Dec. 25, 1655. and moſt affectionate ſervant,

BROGHILL.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

COlo. Cowper and colonel Sankey went from hence yeſterday towards Ireland: the firſt is to comaund the forces in Ulſter, and the other to attend his charge, that he may alſoe have opportunitie to temper and mollefie thoſe of his principles, who are apt enough to take pett upon a very little occaſion. The generality of them heere ſeeme to be reaſonablie well pleaſed, but ſome of them are outragious. John Sympſon preaches like any Bedlam, but takes his opportunities to doe it, that he may, after he hath done, eſcape beinge apprehended, and ſoe hides hymſelfe. In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll, Eſqs.

Cornet Day is by the heeles, and hath had a hearinge in the preſence of ſeverall godly people, who are aſhamed of his carriage. What his judgment and puniſhment is like to be, the next will tell you. I thinke, I troubled your lordſhip with the whole ſtory of this buiſſines by the laſt, as I did of the diſputation of the divines touchinge the admittance of the Jewes into England; and I can add nothinge to either of them now. I doe aſſure you, that his highnes is put to exerciſe every day with the peeviſhnes and wrath of ſome perſons heere. But the Lord enables hym with comfort to beare the hard ſpeeches and reproaches, which he is loaded with from day to day; and helps hym to returne good for evill, and good will for their hatred, which certeinelye is the way to heape coales of fire upon their head, to melt them, and bringe them into a better frame and temper.

Our affaires heere remeyne in the ſame condition as by my laſt: nothinge at all new hath happened. Your condition in Ireland for want of money hath beene often repreſented to the counſell, and they iſſue orders from tyme to tyme for ſendinge thither ſupplies of that nature; and I hope the treaſurers will anſwere it accordingly. Wee heare nothinge from Jamaica; and whilſt wee doe, wee are at a ſtand as to ſendinge any thinge thither; only ſome ſhips are in preparation, and two are already gone with ſuch thinges, as wee judge moſt neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence.

Wee are barren of forreine newes, this not beinge a ſeaſon for action only. The Swedes proceed with very great ſucceſſe in Pruſſia, haveinge conquered all Poland. The printed intelligence will let your lordſhip ſee the full ſtate of that buiſſines. All that I can add thereto is, that the marqueſſe of Brandenburgh hath ſent to the ſtates generall for aides both of men, money, and ſhippinge, for his defence againſt the Swede; which I heare the ſtates will grant hym, by meanes whereof a warre is like to fall out amongſt the proteſtants, and thereby an opportunitie will be given to the Polanders and popiſh partie to recover themſelves againe.

His highnes is uſeinge the beſt endeavours he can to hinder and compoſe theſe differences, which are like to be of ſoe fatall conſequence to the proteſtant partye.

I truſt your lordſhip is well recovered againe. Your health and proſperitye is heartily prayed for by

Your lordſhip's moſt humble

Whitehall, Dec. 25, 1655. and faithfull ſervant,

JO. THURLOE.

Sir John Reynolds deſires leave of his highnes to come hither for 3 weekes, which his highnes referres to your lordſhip to doe, as you finde the affaires there can diſpenſe with his abſence.

Lord

Lord Hereford *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

A. D. 1655. THIS gentleman mr. Willett hath given mee a large declaration of the continuance of your noble reſpects unto mee, and that you were pleaſed att my requeſt preſented you by my highely eſteemed freind captaine Maydſton, ſteward of his highnes houſhold, to procure mee a warrant to preſerve his highnes game in this countey of Suffolk, which I acknowledg and owne as a ſpeciall favour for him, who wil be ready uppon all occaſions to manifeſt himſelfe

Vol. xxxiii. p. 608.

Your faithfull freind and ſervant,

Sudborn, Dec. 25, 1655. Suff. HEREFORD.

An additional inſtruction for the major generals and the commiſſioners, in their reſpective counties and cities, appointed for putting in execution the orders of his highneſs and the council, for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 614. YOU are authoriſed and required to examine and find out what monies, which have been raiſed, gathered and collected from the country for publick ſervice, by force of any act of parliament, ordinance, or order of his highneſs and council, are yet remaining in the hands of any perſon or perſons within your reſpective counties or cities, undiſpoſed of, to the uſes, for which the ſame were raiſed; and you are to require ſuch perſons, in whoſe hands the ſame remain, to pay in the reſpective ſums into the hands of ſuch perſon or perſons, as any three of you the ſaid commiſſioners, with the conſent of the major general, ſhall appoint; and the warrant of the ſaid major general, and any three of you the ſaid commiſſioners, together with the receipt of ſuch perſon or perſons, by you appointed to receive the ſame, ſhall be unto all and every the perſons ſo paying ſuch ſum and ſums of money a ſufficient diſcharge for the ſame.

HEN. SCOBELL, clerk of the council.

Paſſed Dec. 25, 1655.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 618. AS ſoone as I came to town, I was informed that coll. Henry Biſhop was attending the commiſſioners about his tax. I imediately ſent for him to come to me, and after ſome diſcourſe with him, he having uſed many arguments why he ſhould not be taxed, I told him I had an order to ſecure him, but I ſhould doe him the favour to ſend him to Whitehall, which would be the moſt proper place for him to plead his exemption from this tax, it being not in our power to excuſe him, having been formerly of the king's party. He endeavoured to excuſe his being out of the way, when the partys of horſe was ſent to his houſe; and ſaid, he was then in London, and was brought by ſir Edward Foard to mr. Harvey, by which meanes he hoped to have ſpoken with his highneſs; but finding it difficult, he went down into the countrey without obtaining his deſires herein. I did not ſay any thing unto him, that ſhould make him think we did apprehend him under much guilt; but I have given a very ſtrict charge to his keepers to be carefull of him, till they have delivered him into your hands; and have accordingly ſent him to you by this bearer lieut. Parkhurſt, who is lieut. to the militia troop under the command of captain Freeman. I deſire you would be pleaſed to diſcharge the lieut. and his party of their priſoner, as ſoon as you can; as alſo to allow them ſome encouragement for their care and pains in this ſervice; at leaſt ſo much as may bear their charges.

I am informed by a ſervant of capt. Freeman's, that about the latter end of February laſt there was a ſtranger enquiring of him the way to this Biſhop's houſe, who told him, that he came out of Yorkſhire, and had been at London, and was to goe from Biſhop's houſe unto Blanford. It is very probable, that fellow was an emiſſary from the cavaliers, it being juſt at the time of the late inſurrection.

We have proceeded to tax him for the eſtate he hath in this country after the rate of 200 l. *per annum*; and he acknowledgeth, that he hath 200 l. more about London, which he had with his wife.

I find, that the commiſſioners for this county have been active on carrying on the tax ſince I left them. Our next meeting will be at Lewes a week hence; after which I ſhall (God willing) give you an account of what is like to be done in this county. Men do now begin to be very induſtrious to bring their eſtates to be under 100 l. *per annum*, which makes us more earneſtly deſire an additionall order, that thoſe that have 50 l. *per annum*

may be taxed, which I hope you will endeavour to procure, together with the other pro- A. D. 1655.
poſalls I left with you. I have not elſe at preſent, but I am, ſir,

Pettworth, Dec. 25. 1655. Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

W. Goffe.

The 200 l. *per annum* lieth at Iſlington: his wife was ſir Tho. Fowles's ſon's widow. Biſhop's man having been a cavalier, I ſhall detain in cuſtody, till I hear from you.

At the council at Whitehall.

Tueſday, December 25, 1655.

THE humble petition of Robert Sutton, lord Lexington of Kellham in the county of Nottingham, directed to his highneſs, and delivered this day by the lord preſident, as referred by his highneſs to the council, was this day read. Ordered, that it be referred to mr. Strickland and coll. Jones (to whom other petitions of like nature are referred) to conſider of the ſaid petition, and report their opinion thereupon to the council. Vol. xxxiii. p. 760.

W. Jeſſop, clerk of the council.

I am deſired to ſee this examined by the original, and atteſt it to be a true copy.

James Temple.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, January 5, 1655. [N. S.]

IT hath been diſcovered here, that cardinal Mazarin hath ſent a great ſum of money to the king of Sweden, to enable him to make war againſt Poland. Vol. xxxiii. p. 588.

The queen of Poland mentioneth the preciſe ſum in a letter, which ſhe lately writ to the queen of France.

How true this is, I know not; but it ſtirs a great indignation againſt thoſe, that are zealous for the Roman religion. Cardinal Mazarin lately told a biſhop, that the duke of York need not go out of France. If this be goſpel, then ſo ——.

The peace between Spain and France is ſtill eagerly proſecuted by the pope.

Mr. Pell, *reſident in* Swiſſerland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

THE laſt weeke I wrote to you twice; the former was dated Decemb. 19, and ſent by the poſte; the latter was dated Decemb. 20, and ſent by an expreſſe. In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

In that former, having ſaid ſomewhat concerning Geneva, I began to tell you of the Helvetian deputies, that came hither, and of the private diſcourſe, that I had with one of them, a ſecretary of Zurich. With that letter I ſent their relation of what had beene done at Baden. In the latter I continued the ſecretary's diſcourſe, and adjoined in Engliſh the ſumme of the High Dutch ſpeech, that they made to mee December 14.

December 22 I received a letter from the ſenate of Zurich, which I ſend heerewith in Engliſh. Other letters came with it, no leſſe earneſtly expreſſinge their deſire to be included in the Engliſh-French treaty, than to be ſupplyed ſpeedily with a conſiderable ſumme of money. The ſame poſte brought a letter from the ſame ſenate to the ſenate of Geneva, of which I got a French tranſlation, and delivered it to mr. Morland to engliſh, and ſend you by this poſte. M. H. Van Ommeren had a letter from the ſame ſenate, altogether like mine. The ſame day, inſtead of an anſwere to Zurich, I wrote to their ſecretary, that had beene heere, telling him, that I had received the letter from his city, and would have a care of it. I alſo told him, that we had ſent an expreſſe towards England, as he had deſired.

We have ſince alſo ſpoken againe with M. H. Van Ommeren concerning the articles of the treaty of Pignerol. By ſeveral diſcourſes with him I perceive, that his principalls did beleeve, that the whole buſineſſe might be done by ſending ſomebody to ſpeake big at Turin; and therefore they never had conſulted what to doe, if the duke refuſed to graunt ſuch things as they demaunded.

A. D. 1655. Yours dated December 6 I received yeſterday, which was a whole weeke later than uſuall. I know not why our letters come ſo untowardly to your hands. I have written to you weekly ever ſince I returned hither from Payerne, namely Octob. 10, 17, 25, 31, Novemb. 7, 14, 21, 28, Decemb. 5, 11, 19, 20, and now Decemb. 26.

Of the money you may expect an account the next weeke from mr. M. and me.

Geneva, Dec. 26, 1655. Your humble ſervant,

PELL.

Van Ommeren, *the* Dutch *envoy in* Swiſſerland, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 579. MY laſt was of the 29th of December laſt year. All the Swiſs cantons are at preſent aſſembled at Baden, in order to attempt there once more, if the heretofore mentioned differences can be adjuſted by the efficacious endeavours and mediations of the lord embaſſador of France. And whereas the ſmall popiſh cantons have ſent ſome deputies to Baſil and Schaffhauſen, to prevent thoſe of Zurich from being ſeconded in their great zeal, but rather be diſpoſed for moderation, without ſuffering the affair to break out into open hoſtilities, or to perſuade them that they might deny them their aſſiſtance, the lords of Zurich have not been behind hand with them, but have alſo ſent thither a deputation immediately, to reaſſure the minds of the people, in caſe ſome ſhould have been intimidated, and to awaken the ſame to a righteous revenge againſt the faithleſneſs of their confederates, which deputation accordingly is come back with an entire good ſatisfaction.

All the proteſtant cantons have been aſſembled on the day appointed, being the $\frac{15}{25}$ of December, at Bruck, and have there reſolved unanimouſly to venture them all in the cauſe, and thus went and arrived together on the $\frac{16}{26}$ at Baden, where they underſtand, that all the little popiſh cantons except Switz were with the ſaid lord embaſſador of France at Mellingen, in order (as it was gueſſed) to appear there likewiſe on the day following. The proteſtants are reſolved to demand from the popiſh cantons a categorical anſwer, if they will help to bring that canton, which ſhall be found guilty among them, to reaſon, according to the old Swiſs laws, by one means or other; and in caſe of affirmation, that they will directly cauſe thoſe of Switz to be ſummoned, (if they ſhould be ſtill abſent) but in caſe of denial, that they would forthwith break off all farther negotiation, in order to act afterwards as they ſhall think meet.

The pope's nuncio makes great promiſes to the popiſh cantons, that they ſhall receive a good ſum of money from Rome, and the marquiſs de Caracena, that they ſhall be aſſiſted with three regiments. The Spaniſh embaſſador Caſati uſes all poſſible endeavours to keep the gariſons in a neutrality, fearing, becauſe they are moſt of them of the reformed religion, that they will go to the aſſiſtance of the proteſtants. The magiſtrate here has choſen the officers of the three companies of their ſuccours, and has the number of ſoldiers alſo almoſt ready; that they, according to the reſult of the negotiation of Baden, and upon the firſt demand of the lords of Zurich, may be ready to march. By the incloſed letters of the lords of Zurich your high mightineſſes may obſerve, how little ſucceſs they promiſe themſelves of the reſult of the aſſembly at Baden. Wherefore they are obliged to take their chief refuge to thoſe, that are of the ſame intereſt of religion with them, that they would not deſert them in this their preſent great difficulties.

Mean while we have no farther news from out of the Valleyes, neither do we hear of any farther remittances, than only of nine thouſand piſtoles from the lord protector, and of three thouſand piſtoles of their noble and great mightineſſes, and of ten thouſand guilders from the province of Utrecht.

Geneva, Jan. 5, 1656. Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c.

V. OMMEREN.

From the ſame.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 583. THE lords deputies of England here preſent, have communicated to me a certain letter of the 29th of Novemb. O. S. which was ſent them from England, whereby they are informed of the good intention of the lord protector in the affair of the poor Waldenſers, and that he was ſtill reſolved to contribute all poſſible means for their relief;

and whereby thoſe poor people might be put into a better and ſafer condition: farther, A. D. 1655.
that the agreement being made in a precipitate manner, without waiting the arrival of other deputies, had made this affair more difficult; and that therefore quite another plan ought to be projected, whereby eſpecially was to be minded the form and manner to promote the redreſs of this affair, and that the ſame ought to be couch'd in ſuch terms, whereby thoſe, from whom we demand it, may not be taught to deny the requeſt; and therefore it was thought neceſſary to deſire the cantons of Switzerland, whoſe deputies were imploy'd therein, and who according to all appearance ought to have the beſt knowledge thereof, that they would be pleaſed to ſhew in what points thoſe people are moſt grieved, and the means which ought to be uſed to get the ſame redreſſed; and that this being ſettled and agreed upon here, their lordſhips ſhould inform the lord protector of every thing; to the end, that thereupon the neceſſary orders may be diſpatched by the ſaid lord protector, who in the mean while would not be wanting to do his utmoſt endeavours with the king of France, in favour of thoſe poor people. Mr. Pell told me, that he had acquainted the lords of Zurich therewith, and deſired a ſpeedy reſolution thereupon, which we now expect every day; though we could have wiſh'd at the ſame time, that the ſaid orders had been thus worded, that there had been no neceſſity to ſtay afterwards for new ones. The ſaid lord told me further, that the lord protector did conſider the requeſt of ſubſidies made to him by the proteſtant cantons, and whereof I have ſent herebefore a copy to their high mightineſſes, in ſuch a light as the nature of the matter required; and that they, the deputies, accordingly ſhould aſſure the ſaid proteſtant cantons, that he took the welfare of the reformed religion as much at heart in theſe parts, as he did where he was more particularly obliged to watch for the ſame, being reſolved to give real proofs thereof, whenever opportunity ſhould require it. They expect here no leſs of the uſual zeal of their high mightineſſes, if the Lord God be pleaſed to grant them as many means and opportunities, as they have always ſhewn inclination to protect the Lord's church every where.

Wherewith, &c.

Geneva, Jan. 5. 1656. [N. S.] My lord, &c. ſign'd

V. OMMEREN.

Capt. Silas Titus *to major general* Browne.

Breda, Jan. 5, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

THAT I have not for ſoe many yeares given you any trouble of this kinde, the condition I have beene in will eaſily excuſe, and make it needleſſe to tell you, that this ſilence had quite another cauſe then either the want of memory, or ſenſe of thoſe obligations, which I owe you. But uppon this occaſion, wherein I have a confidence I may receive new effects of your favour and kindneſſe, without the leaſt prejudice to your ſelf, I have ventured to renew my old importunity, and to deſire I may owe you more, to whom I owe ſoe much alreadie. It is now a great while ſince I made uſe of ſuch endeavours, as I was adviſed to by my friendes, for the obtaining my liberty to returne into my owne country; and this I had encouragement to doe, not only from theire perſwaſions and advices, but likewiſe from the knowledg I had, that the ſame favour had beene graunted others, who I thought had at leaſt as great diſadvantages uppon them, as I could imagine I had myſelf. But though my actions have not beene ſingular, in this my fortune hath; for I have founde no effects at all of my applications, neither any thing to give me hopes, nor, as I can learne, to make me quite diſpaire. I am farre from indifferency in theſe two, for I thinke no man loves his friendes and country more; but if the former cannot be obtained, to fall into the latter hath certainly leſſe trouble and diſquiet, then perpetuall irreſolution and ſuſpenſe. What to impute this to I really doe not know, except my freindes have beene colder in the proſecution then I hoped, or have uſed low and improper mediations, which I have reaſon to feare. I know you (ſir) too well to diſtruſt any thing of the one in you, or apprehend the leaſt of the other; and therefore hearing that you have good acceſſe to the lord protectour, I take this confidence to deſire the trouble of you, that you will take an occaſion to minde his highneſs of me, and of the requeſt I have made him. I am not conſcious to myſelf of any carriage, that ſhould make me diſpaire of finding freinds, that will be content to engage for my peacible living; for though my owne relations have aſſiſted my enemies to waſt and ruine my ſmall fortune in my abſence, yet I doe not thinke myſelfe ſo deſtitute, but that I have ſomething left me in the opinions of many honeſt men, which it muſt be my faults, and not misfortunes, that can take from me. If you ſhall thinke fitt to give your ſelfe

Vol. xxxiv. p. 191.

A. D. 1655. ſelfe the trouble of moveing in this buſineſſe, I ſhall not only have a confidence of iſſue, but that likewiſe it will be accompliſht in ſuch way, as ſhall not at all diminiſh the favour it ſelf, but make my obligation greater both to him that graunts it, and your ſelf that obtaines it. This is all (ſir) I have to trouble you with, and more than I can excuſe: only I may very juſtly pleade, that it comes from one, that is without all vanity of compliment, ſir,

Your moſt humble, and moſt faithfull ſervant,

S. Titus.

The ſuperſcription,

For my much honoured freinde major generall Browne, at his houſe in White-fryars, in London.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Dublin, this 26 Dec. 55.

Sir,

Vol. xlv. p. 296. I Writt by the laſte a large letter to his highneſs, and by this have bin neceſſitated to doe the like to my brother Fleetwood, and it is probable the next will be your turne to receive the like trouble. I ſuppoſe ere this you are more particularly acquainted from mr. Brewſter with our condition heer: if he cane keep in one mind, Ile aſſure you he is able to ſay much as to thinges and perſons heer; for he hathe bin much converſant with our good freinds heer, and indeed hath carried it very honeſtly and ſoberly. I knowe not what effect col. Hewſon's letter hath wrought with you; and as to any thinge of my particular concerns, I ame not verry ſolicitous, more then that I ſhould be grieved, if any thinge ſhould impreſs uppon his highneſs, whoe I know is apt to be jealous of his relations; and indeed coll. Hewſon's letter might afforde matter enough to fill his highneſs with feares concerninge me; but I bleſs God, through his grace, I have comforte in my own integritie. My great care and feare is one behalfe of the publique, and the intereſt of the ſober godly people in Ireland, whoe doe generally begin to feare and dreade the effect of ſuch practices and miſrepreſentations. I knowe not certeynly by what meanes (but I can gueſs) not only his highneſs letter to Hewſon, but allſoe his to his highneſs, are diſperſed throughout the nation allreadie, much to the ſadeninge and greiveinge the ſpiritts of ſober men, and to the liftinge up of others. Howe I ame ſlighted by meanes thereof, I will not complaine; I ſhall beare with patience, but while I am intruſted, I ſhall not neglect my duty.

Cane his highneſs believe, that the Anabaptiſts, and eſpecially thoſe heer, to be his beſt and moſt faithfull freinds; and that when others will deſert him, they will ſtande by hime, as coll. Hewſon ſayes? But lett the ſober good people throughout Ireland be aſked their knowledge, they will be able to tell you, that when they appeared for the owninge of his highnes, theſe men did openly deny him, and not only ſoe, but reproached and reviled thoſe that did owne him, and I am confident have marked him out for revenge, if ever the ſcale ſhould turne. Let us not be deceived. You write me worde in your laſte of Daye's and Sympſon's carriage. Dare they be ſoe bolde, if they had not good backe? Howe longe have the Anabapt. and they bin at odds? from whence comes John Sympſon? Wee have cauſe to bleſs the Lord, that he has not left us to ſuch a ſpiritt. It is good to uſe tenderneſs towarde them. I have done it, and ſhall ſtill doe it; but ſhall withall be carefull to keep them from power, whoe, if they hade it in their power, would expreſs little tenderneſs to thoſe, that would not ſubmitt to their way. The petition and petitioners, ſoe fowlely repreſented to his highneſs, was cheifly carryed on by the independent churches heer, whoe highly reſent it, that they ſhould be accounted cavaliers and diſſaffected perſons. And whereas coll. Hewſon chargeth it uppon ſir Theo. Jones, he profeſſed that he had noe knowledge of any other petition, ſave that of the army, which was brought to him by ſome of the cheif officers of the army, before he ſaw it, whoe have bin ingaged in theſe warrs with us from the very beginning. I doe not pleade for the thinge; I hope you will have a more favourable conſtruction for me; but it is ſadde, that a good man ſhould be prevailed uppon to make a repreſentation ſoe falſe and groundleſs.

He is pleaſed to ſay, I ſhould doe well enough, if I were acted by my owne principles, and were not darkened by other men. I profeſs, I know neither whom he means, nor ſcarce what he means by this. I know not any, that I have converſed with, unleſs with thoſe, with whome I am intruſted for the carryinge on the publique worke, wheer I have attended every day before my illneſs; and when I have come home at 9 a-clock at night from the councill, I have ſometimes founde the good miniſters of the citty heer, whoe have been very wellcome to me, and for which they are pleaſed to ſay my houſe is preiſtridden; and ſome other times I am neceſſitated uppon the army affaires to adviſe with

himſelf, the majors and com. gen. but for any other I thinke I may ſay it, that I have hardly had time to enterteyn ſoe much as common diſcourſe; to which heer are witneſſes enough. He is allſoe pleaſed to ſay, that he hath reproved me wherein he hath judged me to act irregularly. Truly I have often earneſtly intreated it of hime, and it is that, which I ſhould begg of all my freinds; and ſurely they that bare true affection to me, will manifeſt it in that; but he himſelf uppon recollectinge his thoughts hath confeſſed his error in that, and, as I heare, both and in ſome other perticulers concerning my ſelf, hathe done it to his highnes. But I'le aſſure you, though he hath often bin privately with me, and preſſed to it by me, he never favored me with that freedome but once, and that was before my lord deputy left this nation; and it was uppon my ſheweing too much of my owne ſpiritt (which through grace I am ſencible of as my burthen) in a debate aboute ſome perticuler perſons, (of whome I was not fully ſatisfied) whoe had bin lately diſbanded; and there weer ſome inclinationes to have brought them into commandes again into the army, with which I could not cloſe. The perſons were Barrowe, Richards, and Leigh. It is harde to make theſe thinges cleare att this diſtance, by writeinge; but I'le aſſure you, I have endeavoured to give you the plaine truth, which I doubt not ere longe will be made to appeare; as allſoe, that they themſelves, whoe looke uppon themſelves to be ſoe highly concerned, weer at the frameinge of coll. Hewſon's letter to his highnes. But I have troubled you too longe, and ſhall only ſay this, though I meet with diſcouragements not a few, that the Lord aſſiſting me, noethinge ſhall putt me off from my duty; wherein I ſhall endeavour thorough the grace of God to carry with an even hande even to thoſe, that have done me all this evill. I bleſs the Lord, thinges heer are quiett, and I doe not doubt, they will with much eaſe be ſoe kept. Wee have ſome hints frome the northe, as if there weer ſomethinge tranſacteinge ſecretly their by the cavelier partye: but their is ane eye uppon them, and I doe think they will be ſcarce able to doe any thinge conſiderable their; and the rather, we haveinge in our cuſtody thoſe, that in all probabilitie weer moſt likely to have headed them. Wee ſhall depend uppon you for forreign intelligence, in caſe the king of Spaine ſhould deſigne any thinge uppon us. The Iriſh ſeem to expect ſome ſuch thinge, but wee ſhall be carefull and watchfull. I have been too tædious, and therefore ſhall reſt

A. D. 1655.

Your truly affectionate freind and ſervant,

H. CROMWELL.

Dr. Tho. Harriſon *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

YOUR ſweete and ſober councell is not only approved in our judgments, but alſo (through grace) by our practice, whatever they, who waite and wiſh for our halting, may ſuggeſt: *qui monet ut facias quod jam facis, ipſe monendo laudat.* My lord, I aſſure you, is tried daily, and put to it to purpoſe. His highneſſe's letter to coll. Hewſon, and his reply to the ſame, are boaſted of even by the meaneſt perſons of that party, with no little reflection upon my lord. They ſay, it is evident by that from his highneſſe, that my lord was ſent over to be commanded, not to command; to ſerve, and not to rule. They ſay, my lord protector, contrary to his intentions, is neceſſitated to ſend backe my lord deputy, through the importunity and prevalency of their freinds in England; otherwiſe Whitehall perhaps might tumble, &c. and when he is once returned, they will ſoone make my lord weary of Ireland. This is part of a late diſcourſe betwene Morley, Clayburne, and others of name and note here; and we have it immediately from one of the company, who begins to diſlike their wayes. My lord lately made ſerjeant Middleton's ſon (who is here) an enſigne, for which he hath bene ſhamefully threatned by doctor Carteret, that the blame of violating my lord deputy's order ſhould lye at his doore, &c. Yeſterday my lord very calmely and chriſtianly debated this and other matters with him; but how unſuitable this deportment is towards the ſon of our protector, I refer it to you to determine. I wiſh you could come to a ſight of major Morgan's late letter to my lord deputy, wherein, as he told me yeſterday, he dealt freely and plainely, and told his lordſhip, that if he returne, none ſhall ſerve him more faithfully, but yet that he can neither wiſh nor pray for it; and he gives him his reaſons for this ſtrange aſſertion.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 628.

The truth is, though theſe things may looke like the packings and contrivances of men, there is an eminent and irreſiſtable hand of God therein; putting the ſober people of theſe nations, not upon feigned, but reall neceſſities of adhering to the lord protector, and ſuch relations of his, that tread in the ſteps of his highneſſe, with whoſe lives and welfares ours are bound up. This, if I were imediately to retire to my former comfortable condition in London, or to leave this world, would immutably be owned as the conſcience of, ſir,

Dublin, Dec. 26, 1655.

Your moſt humble ſervant,

THO. HARRISON.

A. D. 1655. Young Middleton was recommended to my lord for this imployment by the general officers. The encloſed are from two of the moſt auncient and eminent miniſters we have in Ireland.

By the commiſſioners of the county of Cambridge *and iſle of* Ely, *appointed by his highneſs and council for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth.*

December 26, 1655.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 656. THIS day mr. Henley failing to bring in his particular according to former order; and information being given, that his eſtate is and hath been ſince the year 1653 three thouſand pounds *per ann.* in this county and iſle of Ely, the ſaid eſtate is aſſeſſed and taxed at three hundred pounds *per ann.* to be paid to Thomas Bendiſh eſq; treaſurer, according to the inſtructions of his highneſs and council; unleſs a particular of the eſtate of the ſaid mr. Henley under his hand and ſeal be produced on wedneſday the ſecond day of January next, whereby the commiſſioners ſhall be ſatisfied concerning his ſaid eſtate.

Jo. Sell. clerk to the commiſſioners.

Manifeſto, or a publick declaration of the weighty reaſons, which have obliged the proteſtant cantons of the union, openly to wage war againſt thoſe of Schwitz, *and their adherents. Printed at* Zurich 1655.

Vol. xxxi. p. 233. WE the burgomaſters, judges, bailifs, and counſellors of all the proteſtant cantons, cities, and lands, viz. of Zurich, Bern, Glarus, Baſil, Schaffhauſen, and Appenzell, wiſh to all men, eſpecially to thoſe that live in the territory of our union, the grace and the peace of God; acquainting them hereby fundamentally with the truth of thoſe grievous and dangerous affairs, which of late have happened between us and our confederated allies of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, Underwalden, and Zug; how honourably, faithfully, and juſtly we have acted, conformably to the hitherto well preſerved rules of government; and how anxiouſly we have endeavoured to the utmoſt of our power to avoid, what any ways might diſturb or break that joyfull and wiſh'd-for peace, which we have hitherto enjoyed; declaring and proteſting before and in the ſight of God, and the honeſt world, that, whatever may be the conſequences of theſe affairs, we are forced and neceſſitated to act thus, in caſe we will preſerve the name of men, that fear God and love honour, and that we are entirely guiltleſs and innocent of all thoſe diſaſters.

But the cauſe and the chief reaſon of the laſt, as well as of the preſent diſturbances among us, is the peace, which the ſaid cantons forced us to, in the year 1531, after the battel of Cappel, and that great pride, which they ſhew'd afterwards againſt us: they would explain the ſame always as they thought fit, but we as it was juſt and equitable. In the firſt years after the ſame was made, they agreed pretty well with us, as it appears by ſome authentick acts, whereby all affairs were thus ſettled and regulated, that we could live and converſe together, without any great quarrels or diſputes; but afterwards matters are grown worſe from time to time, though we have always highly complained of it, and have inſiſted upon a neceſſary reformation, as well in a friendly as in a ſerious manner, and not without our great charges. But we were not able to bring this affair to a happy concluſion, nor bring it about, that they would ſubmit to the majority of votes in matters concerning religion, which they abuſed, and did and acted, in thoſe dominions and territories, which are in communion, whatever they liſted. Of the joint government we have to this very time nothing left in ſome places, than the mere title, and that we by rotation on our ſides do likewiſe appoint the magiſtrates, to whom however for ſome time they have added ſome others of their religion; ſo that every thing is come to the laſt puſh, and ſo far, that we can ſit ſtill no longer, but are reſolved to remedy matters in what manner ſoever it may be poſſible, ſince we have clearly ſeen and perceived to our great grief and vexation, that they have it intirely in their view, how they might, in the lands, which are in communion, by all ſorts of intrigues, cunning, and ſlyneſs, make the proteſtants renounce their religion, and join even with them, to our great prejudice and detriment; for which purpoſe they have not omitted any means, that were fit and proper for the ſaid end. They have advanced to all places of honour and employment, as alſo put into the council and ſeats of judgment, nay even conferred fees and all other preferments on the ſubjects of their religion, giving them the greateſt preference above the proteſtants, although in the marquiſate of Thurgow the proteſtants exceed to the number of ſome thouſands. Eſpecially, the like advantages have been given with a witneſs to thoſe, whom they have prevailed upon, by their great promiſes and offers, to change

change their religion. Fines and puniſhments have been likewiſe made uſe of for the ſaid purpoſe, the ſame being always executed againſt the proteſtants with the greateſt rigor, and againſt thoſe that have changed their religion, very mildly excuſing them at times intirely from all fines and amercements; nay they have been winked at, though they have committed the moſt heinous crimes, which according to all ſpiritual and temporal laws ought to have been puniſh'd unpardonably with corporal puniſhments and death itſelf. In ſhort, they have not forgot to practiſe any means or ways, whereby the proteſtants might be ſeduced, contrary to the treaties and many various acts, which among other things require, that the government ſhall be carried on, without any hatred, paſſion, favour or prejudice, honeſtly, uprightly and impartially; which is nothing elſe but what we deſire actually to be perform'd, and not to be left or conſidered as a dead cypher, as it has been done hitherto. Thereby all the frequent gravamina in the article of religion, and of a tyrannical government, as alſo all injuſtices, which are openly committed and left unpuniſh'd, would be duly prevented, and peace and unity preſerved. Further, and in order to remove all the manifeſt complaints of the proteſtants, we have demanded nothing elſe, but only, that according to the treaties of the union, as alſo according to the cuſtoms practiſed in other places, where both religions are mixt, they might be left in a full and uncontrouled exerciſe of their religion and conſciences, and not be forced to any ceremony or rites of the other religion; and that all honours and places ſhould be diſpoſed of as is juſt and equitable, and in ſuch a manner, that no hatred againſt the religion might appear. And whereas the ſo-called catholick cantons have labour'd with great diligence, and obtained, that their religion might be thus looked upon in the two honourable and old cantons of Glarus and Appenzell, it is our requeſt, that the ſame may likewiſe and with the ſame equity be permitted and practiſed in thoſe dominions that are in communion. A. D. 1655.

Beſides this momentous affair of the common government, there has happened another very remarkable one concerning ſome honeſt minded people, under the juriſdiction of the canton of Schwitz, who, for a vaſt many years ago, have learn'd out of the holy word of God the fundamental knowledge of the proteſtant religion, on which account they have been very ill looked upon and dealt with, and were now again and anew threatned to the higheſt degree; wherefore ſome for the better ſafety have withdrawn themſelves into other allied cantons, and afterwards, with due ſubmiſſion, petitioned for their goods and effects, that they might have wherewithal to ſupport themſelves. Thoſe that ſtaid behind in the country were hereupon immediately put into priſon, and by great and repeated tortures cruelly tormented on account of their religion, their goods and effects being ſecured under arreſt. This went very much to our heart, ſince it concern'd our religion, and therefore we did not fail to take their part, by ſundry moving letters of interceſſion, as alſo by a ſolemn embaſſy of all the proteſtant cantons to Schwitz, endeavouring in two general diets, with ſeveral good and convincing arguments, exhortations and repreſentations, to bring this affair ſo far, that thoſe of Schwitz, in conſideration that according to our union, aſſociation, and treaties it is allowed, and practiſed alſo in ſeveral other countries, to have a free departure continued for the ſafety of one's faith and conſcience, which no mortal man ought to force, and to withdraw from one place into another, might not think ill of thoſe, that were retired out of their juriſdiction into another, but releaſe the priſoners, and reſtore to both their goods and effects, as the like has oftentimes been done to thoſe, that withdrew from out of the proteſtant cantons into the ſo-called catholick cantons, to whom alſo for the future a like free departure ſhould be allowed. But no praying, exhorting, repreſenting, nor proving things according to practice of the union was of any effect, for their wicked intention got an upperhand, ſo that even ſome men and women of the impriſon'd were executed, and others ſent to ſuch parts and places, which are harder and worſe than death itſelf, of whom they reported a great many wicked things, to blaſt their reputation; but thoſe exiles appeal for their innocence to the omniſcient God, and to all thoſe that have known them during the whole courſe of their lives. Nay, they deſerve the leſs belief and credit therein, ſince the deputies of Schwitz in the preceding diet at Baden durſt declare in open ſeſſion of all the 13 cantons an unheard-of boldneſs in this country, that they held all thoſe under their juriſdiction, that went over from their religion to the proteſtants, to be malefactors. From whence it is clearly and palpably to be ſeen, that they have thus cruelly martyred, killed, and tranſported theſe poor people only for the ſake of their religion. All which, and the ill conſequences thereof, have been repreſented to thoſe of Schwitz, in the beſt form, friendly and neighbourly, even in the preſence of the ſo-called catholick cantons; and it was ſhewn unto them, that ſuch proceedings could not ſubſiſt with the union, for the ſame ſets forth expreſsly, that they ſhall not do to one another any prejudice, harm, or diſkindneſs. And whereas all amicable entreaties have proved quite ineffectual, and the means, which, to prevent all diſturbances, in our union, has been ſalutarily provided for, viz. an impartial enquiry and juſtice, in ſeveral caſes, but eſpecially in the affair with the canton of Schwitz has been refuſed and denied us, notwithſtanding our earneſt repreſentations, admonitions, and deſires,

A. D. 1655. deſires, (which ſaid means however has been conſtantly practiſed among us as confederates, and which we for the future in all occurring differences moſt willingly ſubmit to) ſo that thereby in relation to us, the union and publick peace has been violated, eſpecially by thoſe of Schwitz; and whereas beſides this, we at preſent more than ever, by the ſo-called catholicks, even by the clergy themſelves from the publick pulpit, in a moſt unchriſtian-like manner are cried down as hereticks, ſcorn'd, and inſulted to the higheſt degree, our religion and ſtate aſperſed and vilified with all ſorts of malicious, falſe and untrue imputations, and deſcribed and made out worſe, than if we were either Turks or Heathens, and this with impunity. Add to this, that the ſaid pretended catholick cantons, inſtead of the renewal of the general union, which was offer'd them ſome months ago in a friendly and confederate-like manner, have but newly among themſelves renew'd, and actually ſworn to, a particular ſo-called religious treaty and confederation, contrary to the publick peace of this country, and highly prejudicial to the general union, becauſe all the ancient and former treaties of union are thereby aboliſhed; which cauſes, and not without reaſon, ſtill more ſuſpicious thoughts in the minds of the proteſtant cantons. Wherefore, being called upon by our reputation, conſcience, and religion, we can no longer endure ſuch wrongs, violences, and denial of juſtice, but have reſolved, for the honour and glory of God, and for the ſake of our ſolemn oath, whereby we are obliged to the maintenance and defence of our true proteſtant religion, and our ſovereign authority, as alſo to the due ſupport of our ſworn union, to do our ſelves, and to procure that legal and due juſtice, which has been ſo haughtily denied us, eſpecially by the canton of Schwitz; and ſeek a remedy and ſatisfaction as far as poſſible for our complaints and grievances, and the wrongs which are done us.

Moſt devoutly praying to the Almighty God graciouſly to bleſs this our honourable and chriſtian intention, to the glory of his moſt holy name, preſervation of his beloved church, and the ſettling of a good, ſafe, and laſting peace. At the ſame time duly requeſting all men hereby to judge reaſonably and equitably of this our intention and forced reſolution; and that we much rather would have wiſhed theſe differences to be decided in a legal and amicable way; ſo that the fault and blame lies ſolely in the contrary party, eſpecially in the canton of Schwitz, who would not liſten to any reaſon, but drew the other cantons into their ſentiments. We alſo hereby do expreſsly declare, that it never was our intention any ways to wrong thoſe of Schwitz, nor the other ſo-called catholick cantons, in their ſovereignty, juriſdiction, nor religion, but to try only by the way of impartial juſtice, whether they had acted in their proceedings according to the laws of our union. Much leſs was it ever our demand, that they in their territories ſhould allow the free exerciſe of our religion; but on the contrary we have great reaſon to complain, that in ſeveral places they have highly wrong'd our juriſdiction, which we have in communion with them, ſince they without our knowledge have fortified and garriſon'd ſundry places, and inſtigated and inflamed the inhabitants, and eſpecially have petitioned for foreign aids againſt us. Which ſundry proceedings have alſo diſſuaded us from conſenting to any further prolongation of theſe affairs, becauſe we ſaw thereby no better hopes, but on the contrary have a violent ſuſpicion that ſuch delays were only intended to gain time and advantages to our greateſt prejudice and evident danger. Therefore we are alſo reſolved to deal with thoſe that do not reſiſt us with calmneſs and mildneſs, and eſpecially to ſeek out thoſe proud authors of the ſaid wicked proceedings in the canton of Schwitz, and to hurt no body on account of his religion. Having the unqueſtionable hope, that in theſe true circumſtances of affairs, all men, that delight in what is juſt and equitable, will approve of our reſolution, favour our intereſt in the beſt manner, and not believe any other ſiniſter report againſt us.

Dated and iſſued in all our names on the 27th of December, in the year after the nativity of Chriſt 1655.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

January 1, [$165\frac{5}{6}$. N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 497. BEſides the pretences, which the king of Denmark hath concerning the damages, which the Engliſh have done to the Danes, the ſaid king hath alſo cauſed to be ſeconded the pretences of damages, which the Hollanders or the private men of war of this ſtate have done to the Danes, eſpecially to certain ſhips of Tonningenberg in Norway; which complaint is now again in debate. Thoſe of Amſterdam, who were writ unto about it, have writ back, ſaying, that they were private men of war of Friezland that did it.

3d of January.

The duke of Courland hath ſignified, that his dutcheſs is brought a-bed of a young ſon, and deſireth the ſtates general for god-fathers.

The lord of Merode with aſſumption of - - - - - is to return thanks to the embaſſa- A. D. 1655.
dor of Spain for his good wiſh of a new good year, which he cauſed to be made to the ſtates general by the lord preſident.

5th of January.

Yeſterday there was only read the memorandum of the reſident of Sweden; whereupon it was reſolved, that the embaſſadors ſhall go to ſee him and compliment him, and alſo aſſure him, that this ſtate hath no bad deſign, but to obſerve a good correſpondence; and the commiſſioners appointed to conſider of the affairs of Sweden and Denmark are to draw up a civil anſwer to be delivered to him in writing.

The governor of Orſoy (Yſſelſtein) being dead, the aſſembly is divided about the diſpoſal of the ſaid charge. The moſt likelihood is for the brother of the lord Mulart.

This morning the lord preſident was pleaſed to aſk the government of Orſoy for his brother, which is very ill taken by the lords of Capelle, Aertſbergen, and Yſſelmuyden, who had deſigned that for captain Eſſen, commanding at Burick; but all the ſaid gentlemen being abſent, there was no regard had of them.

Thoſe, that go embaſſadors for Denmark, make account to depart on monday next towards Utrecht. Of the departure of the reſt there is yet no mention made.

They have now again under conſideration the equipment of 48 ſhips, and the reparation, but not reſolved.

The greateſt apprehenſion, which they have here now, is, that the Swede will put into practice the cuſtom or Engliſh act, that every ſhip ought not to bring or tranſport any commodities than what are of the proper growth.

6th of January.

Thoſe of Holland have brought in a provincial advice, that their province doth not think it adviſable to contribute any more for the Vaudois; and that it would be well done to recommend them to the lord protector.

This advice did ſeem to thoſe, who are zealous in religion, a little repugnant to piety, and the duty, which is owing to the domeſticks of the ſame faith; and therefore the ſame is to be kept ſecret.

The memorandums of the embaſſadors of Spain have been read, but with little inclination; the one concerning a captain of a private man of war is referred to the admiralty.

The embaſſadors deſigned for Denmark took their leave this morning in the aſſembly of the ſtates general, having made oath not to take any preſents.

The miniſters of Brandenburg have again urged their conference concerning the 200 thouſand rix dollars, which conference is to be held to morrow.

The projected anſwer for the reſident of Sweden is to be read to morrow.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Had yours of the 25th inſtant, with the incloſed additionall inſtruction, a coppy where- Vol. xxxiii.
of I have ſent both to Wiltſhire and Dorſett, and thaſe accordingly obſerve it. I muſt p. 744.
deſire, that Henry Gibbs, Edward Tyſon, James Powell, Nehemiah Collins, and Jonathan Blackwell, eſqs; may be inſerted in the commiſſions of the peace for Somerſett and Gloceſterſhire, in reſpect there is not one juſtice in either of theſe counties near the citty of Briſtoll, and yet much vice reigning. If his highneſs orders you any thing relating to me, pray give it a diſpatch, which is all at preſent from

Briſtoll, Dec. 29, 1655. Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

John Disrbowe.

Paris, Jan. 6, 165$\frac{5}{6}$. [N. S.]

My lord.

THE trial of monſieur de Chenailles is not yet finiſhed, there being yet ſome papers, Vol. xxxiii.
which are not yet peruſed by the procureur general, which will ſerve to convict p. 648.
the ſaid priſoner.

The Swediſh earl Tot, who was thought to have come hither in the quality of embaſſador from the king of Sweden, hath now given to underſtand, that he is come only about his own affairs. They write from Thoulouſe of the 23d of the laſt month, that the ſtates of Languedoc had ſent commiſſioners to the parliament, to demand ſome acts to ſuſtain

A. D. 1655. the ſoldiers of the king, according to the orders of the King; whereupon it was agreed, that according to the ſaid orders proviſions ſhould be given to the effectives only, with prohibition to the counſellors and commonalties of the cities to furniſh the ſaid ſoldiers with monies; and that all loans and bonds made for that purpoſe were declared void, with prohibition likewiſe to buy no movables of the ſoldiers; and the ſaid parliament having ſent three commiſſioners to Thouloufe, Carcaſſonne, and Niſmes, one of them being come near to Thouloufe, he was received in battle-array by the ſoldiers, whom he ordered to return to their quarters, but they likewiſe ordered him to retreat; who preſently raiſing the country, the gentry came to his aſſiſtance, and after a ſhort diſpute, the ſoldiers were brought to give obedience, and one of the officers of the ſaid ſoldiers was beheaded in Thouloufe for an example. The parliament hath ſince named commiſſioners to go to the ſaid ſtates, to eſtabliſh ſome good orders in their province.

At the council at Whitehall,

Thurſday Dec. 27, 1655.

ORDERED,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 658. THAT the caſe of mr. John Aſhburnham be referred to the major generals of the reſpective counties where any part of his eſtate doth lye; and mr. ſecretary Thurloe is deſired to ſend to the ſeveral major generals copies of ſuch informations againſt the ſaid mr. Aſhburnham remaining in his hands, as may be of uſe for the major generals, and commiſſioners ſatisfaction.

W. JESSOPP, clarke of the council.

Commiſſioners for Glouceſterſhire *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 702. THE command and orders of your highneſs for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth being communicated unto us by the right honourable general Diſbrowe (in obedience whereunto we are at this time aſſembled) we thereupon, conſidering the inveterate and implacable malice of the late king's party, ſeeking upon all occaſions to involve the nation in a continual deluge of blood, notwithſtanding thoſe many acts of mercy and favour extended unto them, cannot ſufficiently acknowledge nay admire the great goodneſs and mercy of God in directing the heart and counſels of your highneſs to a work ſo much conducing to the peace and ſecurity of this nation and all well-affected people thereof, whom God hath owned and ſtood by in the day of their diſtreſs. And we ſhould judge ourſelves wanting in our duty both to God and your highneſs, did we not in ſome meaſure expreſs our cordial ſenſe thereof, and with all our due and humble acknowledgment and thankfulneſs both to God and your highneſs for the ſame, with this aſſurance that no opportunities (that the Lord ſhall offer unto us) ſhall on our parts be neglected, whereby the ſaid orders may be effectually put in execution, according to the truſt repoſed in

Your highneſs's moſt humble ſervants,

Gloceſter, Dec. 27, 1655.

Chr. Giſe,	Luke Nourſe,
De. Wiſe,	Jo. Guſe,
John Hows,	John Croft,
Geo. Raymond,	Tho. Pury, jun.
Jo. Wade,	Will. Neaſt,
Mark Grime,	John Bach,
Giles Hancocke,	Toby Jordan,
Richard Aylworth,	Joſeph Wallington.

Rob. Lexington *to major general* Whalley.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 763. I Here preſent you with a coppy of the order made by the lords of the councill uppon my humble petition to his highnes my lord protector, in which I prayed to have bene referred to your ſelfe and the comiſſioners, but his highnes pleaſed to referr it to the honorable councell, who hath made this order, herewith humbly ſent you. I give you many thankes for your patience with mee thus longe. I wiſh I may be in a capaſſyty of ſerveinge you. I ſhall make it appeare, that I am, ſir,

Your moſt faythfull frend and humble ſervant,

Upper Bench, Dec. 27. 1655. RO. LEXINGTON.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Jan. 7, 165$\frac{5}{6}$. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Have but very lately underſtood, that in the year 1652 the great reſolution of equip- A. D. 1655.
ſtadtholder, army, Cromwell Amſterdam
ping 150 134 and to ſignifie that to 130, came from 112; who to ſtir up the Vol. xxxiii. p. 684.
the ſtates of Holland,
others 105 ſent expreſs deputations to all the reſt; whereof ſome, chiefly the
Amſterdam
ſouthern ones, were very averſe and diſpleaſed; but 112 carried it; but the ſequel
Amſterdam
ſhewed, how thoſe of 112 had reckoned without their hoſt. So likewiſe at this
the Swede
time all theſe bravadoes, attempts, combinations, threatenings, or murmurings againſt 141
Amſterdam
come from 112. Pray God it do not happen now, that they reckon without the
Brandenburg the ſtates of Holland the Swede
hoſt. It is true, that thoſe of 170 do make 105 believe, that 141 hath a
the ſtates general commerce
deſign to break and deſtroy 105, all their 179. That would be ill done; for I
am ſtill of opinion, that one muſt live and ſuffer another to live likewiſe. But I cannot
the Swede ſtates general commerce,
comprehend, that 141 can deſtroy 105, all their 179 although he ſhould de-
the Swede,
ſire it; and therefore to remove any ill will from 141 they ſhould make uſe of ſome
proper and good means; for to think, that they are to do it by baſtinading of them, I
cannot conceive, that to be the right way. The offices of the amity do ſeem to me the
Cromwell,
beſt, as in the end did appear after the war againſt 130 but you know how much at
the friends of the prince of Orange union
that time thoſe of 145, and the like did endeavour a 154. The ſame
do they at preſent, but I will not judge it. I leave it to the world to judge by the event.
alliance Brandenburg
The 155 with 170 is a weak ſupport; it is ſeen and it will be ſeen.
Swede
In the mean time I confeſs it is a buſineſs full of perplexity; and as for the 141, it doth
ſeem, that there is a fatality; ſo that I know not what fatality one can foretel from
the ſtates of Holland
thence for 105.
the ſtates of Holland commerce
Thoſe of 105 having always ſaid, that they did not get the 179 but by
an union protector an union
induſtry, not by 154; *inſimulant* the 130, that they will get it by 154. But I know
the ſtates of Holland commerce
not. At preſent it ſeemeth however, that 105 will preſerve the 179 to them-
an union the Swede
ſelves by 154 againſt 141, but I do not ſee, that that will be to be done; at leaſt not
Denmark Cromwell Brandenburg the emperor
without 142 or without 130; for as for 170 I fear his weakneſs; and if 143 do
France
meddle or engage in it, I fear that 140 will alſo meddle and engage in it.

I am,

Your moſt humble ſervant.

Advice from Koningſberg, Jan. 7, 1656. [N. S.]

THE negotiations of peace mentioned in my laſt of the 4th inſtant have not met Vol. xxxiii.
with ſuch quick diſpatch nor happy ſucceſs hitherto, as we flatter'd ourſelves with p. 674.
at the time, when I wrote my ſaid laſt letter. The day before yeſterday the Swedes made
a ſhew, as if they would go away *re infectâ*, ſaying that they were not come to loſe time
with

A. D. 1655. with long-winded diſputes, but to get a categorical anſwer to the articles, which their king had preſcribed to the elector, however they moſt willingly ſtaid, without any great invitation, the more, becauſe the Pruſſian nobility underſtanding, that the king would conſent, that in this dutchy proceedings ſhould be carried on by way of arreſt, whereby their licentiouſneſs would be tamed, begin to talk of a war with Sweden, with promiſe that they would furniſh money for that purpoſe. They ſay the chief difference to be, that his electoral highneſs ſhould be obliged to hold Pruſſia in fief from the king of Sweden, *ut tali*, in caſe the affairs in Poland ſhould happen to take another turn. Moreover it is ſaid, that the ſaid king of Sweden doth alſo demand half the toll, which is taken in Pillauw and Memel, from the demand that his electoral highneſs ſhould renounce the alliance with their high mightineſſes. The Swedes are told to deſiſt, for this reaſon, as they ſay themſelves, that in caſe their high mightineſſes at any time were willing to aſſiſt the ſaid elector with a fleet of ſhips, the ſame would be ſoon hinder'd them by the protector of England, (whom they boaſt they have intirely on their ſide:) likewiſe they brag very much of their pretended ſtrength and forces, which they have in Pruſſia and Samogitia, in order to obtain the aforeſaid points. The king, who incamp'd in and about the ſmall town Fridland 5 miles from this city, on this ſide of the Pregel, as the Swedes ſay has 23000 effective men, among which are comprehended the troops which Bogiſlaus Radzevil has brought to him. John Neuxius Radzevil has 5000 men in Samogitia and Leuwenhaupt, 15000 about Thorn, beſides about 1000 Polanders called Quartians. Yet we know that all the ſaid king's forces in Pruſſia do not exceed 15000 men. The electoral horſe brings in here daily 30, 40 to 50 Swediſh priſoners; they get alſo a fine booty, among which was the day before yeſterday taken all the ſilver plate of count Styrum, which was immediately diſtributed by major general Cannenberg among the horſe: they muſt after this way get their pay, ſince till now no other has been given them. This day arrived here again a trumpeter of the ſaid king, and I am told, that order is given by his electoral highneſs, that to the cavalry, which have been quarter'd here, other quarters ſhall be aſſigned out of the city, which it is thought is a good ſign that an agreement is made, but that the ſame, for certain reaſons is ſtill kept ſecret. The ſaid city is already order'd to furniſh ſeveral thouſand of laſts as well of rye and barley as alſo of oats.

That the Tartars for the re-eſtabliſhment of the king of Poland are marching, is again confirm'd by the letters from Dantzick; which arrived here yeſterday.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 674. THE letters from Koningſberg, which arrived juſt now, import, that his majeſty of Sweden, by his chancellor the count of Oxenſtiern continuing to inſiſt too hard on ſome impracticable conditions, and among the reſt alſo, upon the annulling the alliance with your high mightineſſes, little elſe can be expected but an open war. The ſaid Swediſh chancellour has his diſcharge, and was to ſet out that very day to his king (without having had any the leaſt ſucceſs,) who with his army is advanced again till within two miles or nearer, of that city. His electoral highneſs had alſo anew ſent out ſeveral parties to the number of 2000 horſe at once, which like the former came always back with ſucceſs, booty and priſoners; among which having brought in the count of Styrum's ſilver ſervice, the latter is ſaid to have received orders to commence open hoſtilities.

The ſyndic of Dantzick continues ſtill at Koningiberg; and it is firmly believed, that the alliance between this city and his electoral highneſs is now fully agreed upon.

The Breſlaw and Thorn letters do ſtill inform us, that the Coſacks and Tartars in all above 10000 men ſtrong are march'd into the kingdom of Poland, having his Poliſh majeſty along with them. On the other hand there are letters from Warſaw, that they are but a few troops of poor gentlemen, that ſtrive to get their living here and there by robbing and plundering, and who ſoon may be diſperſed.

Some Swediſh troops begin to appear in ſtrong parties about this city, eſpecially in the Werders, till, within a mile from hence, and whenever they find any Poliſh troops they cut them to pieces. The ſmall town of Meven 8 and Dirſhow 5 miles from hence, they have taken within theſe three days. What further ſhall happen time will ſhew us.

The magiſtrates, citizens, and inhabitants of this city have anew engaged themſelves one to the other upon oath and promiſes. The guards as well of the citizens as ſoldiers are carefully and ſtrongly manned. The impoſt of a poll tax, to witt of $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of a rix dollar for all perſons (children and ſervants in proportion) is paid, and probably within a few days the 100th penny will be levied. The exciſe upon wine, beer, bread, &c. is likewiſe raiſed.

Wherewith &c.

Dantzick, Jan. 8, 1656. [N. S.] high and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

P. PELS.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

The day of January 1656.

THE lord of Gent having propoſed to the aſſembly at the requeſt of the princeſs dowager, that in the year 1641 his highneſs the lord prince of Orange, of bleſſed memory, at the inſtance of William earl of Friezland, had thought fit, with the communication of their high and mighty lordſhips, to treat about a marriage between the eldeſt ſon of the ſaid earl, then about ten years of age, and now governing on the one ſide, and the princeſs Henrietta of Orange then of the age of four years, on the other ſide, upon confidence, that as they ſhould grow in years, ſo they might bear a conjugal affection to each other; but on the contrary it hath been found, that as they grew in years, there did appear ſo much diſaffection between them, that there is no likelihood of perfecting the ſaid match: whereupon being debated it is reſolved, that the ſaid lord of Ghent do return thanks to the ſaid princeſs dowager for the communication thereof, and to declare unto her, that their high and mighty lordſhips do refer this buſineſs wholly unto her, to do therein as her highneſs ſhall think fit. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 652.

A letter of intelligence.

Antwerp, January 8, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

HERE is little news ſtirring at preſent. The convoy, which the French took from us lately, is valued at a very great deal of money; they have carried it into Cauvoy. Vol. xxxiii. p. 706.

The prince of Condé is not yet come to Bruſſels.

The archduke ſpends his time at his prayers and devotions.

The earl of Fuenſaldagna is ſaid to go for Spain this ſpring, and that another is to come from thence in his place.

The queen of Spain is brought to-bed of a daughter; and they did expect the arrival of the ſilver fleet at Cadiz the latter end of the laſt month. The want of money doth cauſe the poor countrymen here to ſuffer very much by the quartering of the ſoldiers upon them, they having not wherewithal to pay them till they receive money out of Spain.

R. Augier *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THeſe few lines are only to give your honour notice of my ſafe arrivall in this citty ſince thurſdaye laſt in the evening. I could not meet yeſterdaye with monſieur de Bordeaux, but I was this morning with counte de Brienne, who gave me ſeverall aſſurances of their integrity for the ſpeedy payement of mr. de Cezi's debt. I hope that mundaye or tueſdaye next I ſhall execute his highneſſe's orders towards the king and cardinall. Vol. xxxiii. p. 710.

I heare the little queene with mr. Jermin, and the reſt of the retinue, will ſhortly withdrawe to Bourges, and the pretended duke of Yorke the next weeke to Italie.

The duke of Modena is continually feaſted here, three thouſand livres being dayely allowed him. I have nothing more to adde for this preſent, remaining alwaies,

Paris { January 8, / Decem. 29, } 165⅝.

Right honorable,

your honour's moſt humble and moſt obed. ſervant,

R. AUGIER.

I dwell in iſle du Palais ſur le Quay, qui regarde la magiſſerie au Rubis.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, January 8, 1656. [N. S.]

THE king of England, and the two princes his brothers, have had their names blotted out of the liſt of penſions, which are paid by this king; but it is ſaid, that they ſhall have their penſions continued them notwithſtanding, being entered under ſome other names. Vol. xxxiii. p. 712.

A. D. 1655. The queen and the little princeſs are ſtill in the liſt.

The duke of York doth intend to remove very ſuddenly: he had removed e'er now, but that he ſtays to ſee the princeſs royal his ſiſter, who hath ſent word, that ſhe will be here the latter end of this month without fail.

The cardinal was to ſee the queen of England a few days ſince, and to carry her the news of the augmentation of her penſion of 4000 livres *per menſem*, which the king hath beſtowed upon this princeſs, to the end ſhe may maintain her court elſewhere; which ſhe was deſired to do by his eminence, which, it is ſaid, ſhe doth intend to do.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, January 8, 1656. [N. S]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 716. HERE is now an alteration made of the money in France; which is to be taken notice of by any that return any money hither, for the new money (as I underſtand it) is one ninth part lighter than the old was: 20 ſols was worth 18 pence Engliſh; now it is not worth above 16 pence of Engliſh coin.

This project, they ſay, will bring many millions unto the cardinal.

The guarde de Seaux died a few days ſince, and the chancellor hath gotten the ſeals, for which ſome ſay two hundred thouſand crowns were made uſe of. I remember a ſaying, that the God of heaven gives all things for labour; but the gods on earth for money.

We do now begin to talk of Francis's removal: whether your friend goes with him I cannot tell you; he is not yet reſolved, neither will he, unleſs he be handſomly invited.

This court ſpends moſt of their time in dancing, and comedies, and entertainments.

Caillet, *ſecretary to the prince of* Condé, *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, January 8, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 720. YOU are not to expect any letters from his highneſs by this poſt in anſwer to yours, in regard he is not yet come back; and it will be theſe two days firſt before he be here. As ſoon as he comes, the 200 l. ſhall be ſent you to pay for the buſineſs you know of; and pray take care for to order the ſame, that the things may not ſuffer any prejudice, in caſe it be ſome time firſt before his highneſs can pay the principal.

Bordeaux *to* de la Baſtide.

Paris, January 8, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 722. YOUR letter of the 30th of December doth not oblige me to any further anſwer, only to tell you, that the cardinal doth give the levy of the Scots to col. Douglas and the officers of the regiment of Rochfort, ſo that you need not preſs monſieur Drummond.

I have alſo cauſed them to reſolve upon ſome money for the raiſing of a 1000 Iriſh, according to the offers of mr. Meredith, whom you muſt ſee to get his preciſe anſwer. In my foregoing letter I deſired you to ſpeak with col. Cook, to ſee what he his able to do. I expect your anſwer, for his eminence doth preſs me.

I have orders given me to prepare for my return. The earl of Brienne hath ſent to Roan and St. Malo for two experienced merchants to come to him, and they likewiſe give all neceſſary orders for the execution of the treaty.

The duke of York is to depart very ſuddenly. You may aſſure them, that the court here will be glad to enter into conference upon ſome advantageous enterpriſes for the good of both ſtates; for now the campaign draws nigh, the thoughts are upon the war.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 726. WE have beene at this towne foure or five days and made a good progreſſe into the affaires of theſe partes. I did this day muſter the reſidue of your Welſh militia, and find them as the others were, indifferently well mounted. I wiſh they be as honeſt as the reſt. The gent. here are very forward to give aſſiſtance; only ſome few diſatisfyed, or rather

ther not satisfyed to act. There is some little scruple in some, and they scarce know what it is: I hope time will worke it of. If two men were satisfyed, you would heare noe more of that matter from hence. I have had a long and sober discourse with mr. Powell in the hearing of divers persons, which would be too long to repeat. We parted friendly: he seemed to be very sorry, that cornett Day made such use of their paper. Indeed I thinke you have too much honered cornett Day to take soe much notice of him. I am perswaded the disatisfaction here will dye, if it be neglected. I have begged their helpe and advice, and would be glad of it, if I could get it; but have let them know, that if they stand off, I shall not be discouraged, because he that hath sent me will helpe. I pray you let my lord be very wary of protecting any from our power without, till we have some hint of it; for we are resolved to be impartiall, and where any deserves favour, we will comend them to you. It would much distract our affaires at present, if any check should be put upon us from above. I heare that some of the major generalls are returned to London, which makes me thinke, that if my worke be in as good a forwardnes, I may take a little liberty to recruite person and purse, both being almost tired; and therefore about 10 dayes hence, after I have mustered the troop in Sallop and payd it, I thinke to step to Lincoln. If you write to me, pray send it thither to

A. D. 1655.

Welch-poole, Dec. 28, 1655. Your humble servant,

J. Berry.

Mr. Hunt of Shrewsbury desired me to write in his behalfe, to keepe him from being high sherife; that's all.

De Vries *to the states general.*

High and mighty lords,

According to my last of the 1st instant I am return'd hither, and find, that the Swedish resident endeavours, that by his king one proposal more might be made to this realm. It seems he will be here in a few days, before the lords, your high mightinesses embassadors will be arrived here. I have as formerly desired and recommended, in the name of your high mightinesses, that no negotiations might be taken in hand, without your high mightinesses, and before the said lords the embassadors, which I told them I believed were already set out, were arrived.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 724.

The resident Charisius is here, and it is believed will be sent back again very shortly. Further I have nothing to add.

Copenhagen, Jan. 9, 1656. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty, &c. sign'd

F. de Vries.

Col. Alured *to the protector.*

May it please your highnesse,

Haveing humbely importuned my lord Lambert to mediate with your highnesse for my enlargement, and haveing some encouragement from him to obtaine that favour from your highnesse, I have thereupon taken the freedom humbly to tender this to your highnesse, whereby I doe promise and engage directly nor indirectly, as in the presence of God, not to act any thing prejudiciall to your highnesse or the present goverment, or peace of the commonwealth, but (by God's assistance) shall live peaceably and quietly, following my lawfull occasions, and shall be allwayes ready, when I shall be by your highnesse thereto called, to shew my selfe as formerly against the cavalier party, which your highnesse may be assured of from

Vol. xxxiii. p. 740.

Decemb. 29, 1655. Your highnesse most humble servant,

Math. Alured.

Major general Disbrowe *to the protector.*

May it please your highness,

According to the best of my skill, I have endeavoured to put the orders and instructions of your highness and the councell in execution, and doe adjudge it a duty incumbent on me,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 742.

A. D. 1655. me, to give your highneſs an exact accompt of my proceedinge therein; and that for ſundry reaſons, which time will not admitt me to hint, more then that ſome of the commiſſioners of Wilts and Dorſet (though free to the work) are not thereby ſatisfied, that by their inſtructions they can lay the additionall tax upon any that have not either 100 l. *per ann.* real, or 1500 l. perſonall eſtate. But my practice hitherto hath been, that where I meet with a man, that hath in real and perſonall an eſtate of 100 l. *per ann.* or 1500 l. perſonal and real, I make him lyable to the tax; which if it be not the ſence and judgment of your highneſs and the councell, I muſt begg your pleaſure in it, that I may not err either on the right hand or the left. I muſt alſo crave your highneſs's direction for the ſettlement of the militia in the county and city of Briſtoll, it being diſtinct by it ſelf, and my inſtructions ſhort in that particular. I have taken the boldneſs to preſent your highneſs with a copy of ſuch inſtructions, as I have committed to the care of the perſons mentioned in the incloſed, as alſo for the port townes, with conditions of the bonds. I met the Gloceſterſhire gent. at the time appointed, and imparted the inſtructions unto them, who ſeem free to act, only mr. Hedges deſires time to conſider of it. There are 24 ſommoned to appear upon wedneſday next. I hope to be preſent. I have adviſed about a ſheriff for Gloceſter, and am aſcertained, that either Thomas Eſcourt or Silvanas Wood, eſqs; are fitt for it. I muſt requeſt this favour, that your highneſs will order mr. ſecretary to ſignify your approbation or diſapprobation upon the inſtructions, becauſe in ſome things I have exceeded my commiſſion; and alſo that I may have an explanation in that clauſe, and have a clear ground to proceed upon. I muſt alſo crave the liberty to acquaint your highneſs, that I underſtood, that lieut. col. Briſcoe was to be made coll., and major Wade lieut. coll.; but inſtead of that I hear major Wade is like to be put out of the goverment of the iſle of Man; but I hope that is not ſoe. I begg your highneſs, that nothing may be done to the prejudice of poor Wade, who is a faithfull perſon, and exceeding uſefull to your highneſs and the commonwealth in the county of Gloceſter and in the forreſt of Dean. I begg your highneſs's care of him, and abide

Briſtol, Dec. 29, 1655. Your highneſs humble ſervant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

A declaration by the royaliſts againſt the rebels of England, *concerning priſoners taken at ſea.*

Vol. xxxiii. p. 644.

WHereas we, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed and others, captains, officers and armers in the preſent maritime ſervice of our ſovereign lord Charles the ſecond, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, &c. have ſince the rebellion of England taken many thouſands priſoners at ſea, which were there imployed as well in veſſels of war, as in merchant ſhips, for the relief of perſons and places of his majeſty's dominions which are not in obedience but help to ſupport the rebellion: to all which priſoners of what condition ſoever, we have given good quarter at all times, and whilſt they have remained with us for conveniency of paſſage homewards, we have taken care from time to time for theſe four or five years laſt paſt, to provide for them in all freedom as for ourſelves and companies, as well on ſhore as on board, and every ways kindly treating them, have ſet them at liberty without exchange or ranſom, paid their expences, and given them conduct-money to defray their charges in their free return home; and whereas on the contrary we are informed, that thoſe, who uſurp the preſent power in England, have and do keep and detain priſoners all ſuch officers, ſeamen, and ſoldiers, as they happen to take of our party, and eſpecially now lately are not content to keep them as priſoners of war, (taken in a war moſt juſt and lawful on our parts) as to allow them hope of exchange, but do uſe them in like manner (or worſe) as they deal with felons and other publick malefactors amongſt themſelves; laying them or ſome of them bound, and in irons, in ſtinking dungeons, there to poiſon or ſtarve them without any competent allowance to keep them alive; and moſt barbarouſly have ſold and ſent away many of thoſe our friends (free-born ſubjects to the crown of England) for ſlaves into ſome of the foreign plantations under the preſent power, and have not ſpared to give out and threaten to take away the lives of ſome of our friends now in their hands, in the interim abuſing them with all the moſt unchriſtian and inhumane cruelties imaginable, moſt of them when taken having conditioned, and been promiſed liberty and all fair quarter, which is treacherouſly broken, notwithſtanding they have not been taken without warrantable commiſſions granted by his majeſty, or by his royal highneſs the duke of York, lord high admiral of England and Ireland, &c. We therefore being thus provoked by ſuch malicious and ingrateful proceedings of ſo barbarous rebels, do find our ſelves concerned and obliged in compaſſion to our friends and their ſufferings to declare, and we do hereby declare, that we can no longer forbear, but to uſe

uſe our enemies in like manner as they deal with our friends in all regards, be it better or worſe, in the general, and particularly in caſe all thoſe perſons, which they have ſold or ſent away as foreſaid, (many of them being men of intereſt and eſtates in their countries) be not ſpeedily and freely ſet at liberty, we ſhall find plantations too to friend as remote and comfortleſs as theirs, to which we ſhall ſoon ſend as many of the men we take, as they have ſold or ſhall ſo ſend away of ours; and for the reſt of ours we ſhall make uſe of as many irons, as cloſe and hungry priſons as they do: and if upon any pretence whatſoever they preſume to touch the life of any one perſon taken in his majeſty's ſervice at ſea, let them be aſſured, that all thoſe of their party, whether commanders, ſeamen, or merchants, which fall into our hands, ſhall anſwer for that innocent blood, and immediately ſuffer in the ſame kind ſeverely from time to time, according as we hear of their proceedings: and all this we are reſolved without fail to put in execution, in caſe we underſtand not ſpeedily of the enlargement or better entreatment of our friends; and as we have always hitherto had the good fortune of one man of ours loſt, to take 40 or more of our enemy's party, ſo we doubt not but very ſpeedily to have a ſufficient number of them in our cuſtody again, and ſome we have already, to undergo the ſame meaſure under us as our friends taken meet with under them. Beſides they cannot be ignorant that there are at preſent many merchants and other perſons of quality, ſuch as are of their party, under reſtraint in certain quarters, which we have to friend, from whence, as well as from the ſucceſs of our endeavours, relief may be reaſonably expected, not only for our friends taken at ſea, but likewiſe for thoſe other his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, which ſuffer under the preſent tyranny of the ſame rebels: wherefore as they tender the ſafety of their friends at ſea, they ſhould do well to forbear, and not proceed to teach us ſuch cruelties as they have uſed and treated; but if they continue their former perſecutions, we (though moſt unwilling) ſhall be neceſſitated to imitate them therein, having hitherto only given them examples of very good quarter, done as much as in us lies to invite their correſpondence thereunto, and thereby to prevent thoſe many miſchiefs and the bloodſhed too, (if they begin) which will inevitably follow upon thoſe, our enemies not compliance with fairer quarter. Given under our hands at ſea aboard his majeſty's fleet, which (for the preſent) frequent foreign parts, this 30th day of December, Engliſh ſtile, 1655. A. D. 1655.

Tho. Griffin,	William O-Dorant,	Lucas Walſh,
Ben. Johnſon,	Pat. Dillon,	James Dillon,
Nicholas Jordon,	Ignatius White,	Nicholas Hay,
Richard Beach,	Balthaſar Codd,	William Fitz-gerrald,
Richard Dillon,	Nicholas Martens,	Martin Lyneham,
William Lyne,	Peter Teling,	Adriean Vandimen Swart,
Ignatius Brett,	George Dowdall,	James Johnſon,
James Smith,	Peter Carew,	George Collins,
Francis Eſmond,	Chriſtopher Groſſe,	Andrew Dowdall,
Patrick Morgan,	William Meldrom,	Chriſtopher Bath,
Albert Meylaer,	James Weldon,	John Enſome.

Mr. Ed. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

SINCE my laſt from Freeſtat, by which, as alſoe by one from Torne, I gave your honour an account of thoſe letters I had received from you, I have received one more of yours on the 6th of Decembris, bearing date the 16th of Novembris, and another on the 18th of Decembris, by your order from mr. Dariſlaw. It is a great ſatisfaction, that I can heare from you, but am much troubled, that you have not till that time received any of mine, though I have bin carefull to take hold of all opportunities of writing, yett none of my indeavours have had their deſired ſucceſſe. I cannot judge the reaſon to bee otherwiſe, then that they have bin intercepted by the way of Warzow; for as I am informed, a Poliſh gent. was apprehended for ſtopping ſeveral poſts and packetts, of which he ſent ſome to the king of Pole, and others he burnt. He was diſcovered by a meſſenger from Dantzick to Warzow, who being taken by him, after ſeveral day's impriſonment and hard uſage, eſcaped only with his life. You are pleaſed to ſignifie, that you have given orders to reſident Bradſhaw to furniſh mee with 500 l. for which I returne my humble thankes. It came very conveniently for me, for I have been forced by reaſon of my great expence during my abode at Warzow, and in my journey thither, to take upp 2000 dollars, which I have expended; and unleſs his highneſſe pleaſe to call mee ſuddenly home, (which I earneſtly deſire and beſeech your honour to mediate for me) I muſt begg importunately, that your honour will let me have farther ſupply, as I ſhall have occaſion, Vol. xxxiii. p. 781.

A. D. 1655. if I muſt reſide a longer time in this cold and ruined countery. I am troubled, when I conſider the charge the ſtate hath bin at in this my journey, and how little I have bin able to ſerve; but I am aſſured, when your honour ſhall know the perticuler occaſions of expence, the dangers and troubles I have undergone, you will afforde me that favour I hitherto found in your good beliefe and oppinion of me, which I ſhall endeavour to deſerve, it being my deſires to ſerve my maſter and countery faithfully and honeſtly, according to thoſe abilityes God hath beſtowed upon me. What hath happen'd heere ſince my laſt is the ſurrender of the citty of Elbing uppon the termes that it formerly did to Guſtavus, which was to take in a garriſon of 3000 men to be paid by the contribution of the countery thereabouts. Snce that gen. Steinbucke, with prince Pallatine Sulbach, whoe was left in theſe parts by the king with 3000 horſe, hath taken Mevas, a very conſiderable place uppon the Viſtula. They have alſo taken and killed in ſmall parteys many of the lord Vier's forces, whoe are ſtill ſtrong in the caſtle of Marienburgh. The king, when he treated with this towne, lay at Margenfield, coming noe neerer it then that place: from thence he marched directly to Konigſberg, the forces of the elector ſtill retiring, till they were ſecured in the citty. The king brought his armie, and quartered it within an Engliſh mile of the towne two nights, there being not in all that time the leſt action. From thence he marched two Dutch miles wide of the citty, where I left the court. The king received there an anſwer to thoſe propoſitions he offered the elector for his agreement, uppon which it was ordered, that the chancellor of Sweden ſhould be ſent to conclude the peace; but I cannot yett heare it is done. The contrary is reported heere, and that they will certainly fight. The maſter of the ceremonies heere doth aſſure me, that the treaty between the king and the elector, though concluded and ſigned, was againe broken off, for that the king begins to gather his forces cloſſer to the citty of Koniſberg; and ſeverall acts of hoſtillity have paſſed between them. The newes from Poland is, that the high conſtable Potoſkey is revolted from the king of Sweden with 10000 Quartzanes, which were under his command, and had with him given their faith to the king. Lanſkey-conſkey, another general of the Quartzanes, is alſo revolted with 3000 or 4000 men. Chernetſkey, who was left governour of Cracow by the king of Pole, is alſoe upon the frontiers of Silecia, joyning to the greater Poland, where he hath gathered a conſiderable force, and is daylie liſting of more. He hath great reputation for his ability and gallantry, being a man of courage and conduct, which I have heard many of the Swediſh officers ſay they found in their taking of Cracow. All this conſidered, I am apt to believe the king of Sweden may have a greater trouble to keepe what he hath gott, then he had in getting it. I thought it fitt to advertiſe your honour, that being at dinner (ſome few days ſince in our march towards Konigſberg) with the king, the French embaſſador being there, the king tooke occaſion to tell him, how ill he reſented the actinges of the court of France as to his affaires, and the carriage of the cardinal, who had ſpoken ſome thinges, which he could not but take notice of. He told him, he would have the cardinal know, that he had not a prince of Condé to deale with; and ſaid farther, and to ſpeak freely, he had not found the leaſt ſincerity in any of the profeſſions or actions of the court of France ſince his coming to the crowne. The embaſſador indeavoured to excuſe, by imputing it to ill offices done by ſome, that were not freinds to either, or that it was miſunderſtanding or miſinformation in thoſe, who had given his majeſty that account. He told him alſoe, that he well knew the pope's deſigne to reſtore the king of Poland by the meanes of the catholicke princes; but if they did any thinge to diſturb or hinder him in the ſettlement of his affaires, he would endeavour a counterleague, which would vex them. All the while the French ambaſſador was with the king, I heard what paſſed; and when he was gone, the king told mee, he had great reaſon for what he had ſayd to him, he having received great unkindneſſes from that court, they having wrought with ſeveral princes and ſtates to his diſadvantage, and alſoe being the cauſe, as he well knew, of the elector of Brandenburgh's not agreeing with him; and that the Hollanders were put by them to hinder him in what they might; and if it had been in their powers to have hindered that fair correſpondency and friendſhip, which is between his highneſſe and himſelfe, he was certaine they had attempted it. To which I replyed, I hop'd his majeſty had ſuch experience of his highneſſe affection, that he had noe reaſon to doubt of ſincerity in his negotiations with England. Some days after I was informed by the maſter of the ceremonies, that he was ſent by the king to tell the French ambaſſador, that he had not thought he had entertained a ſpie for the king of Pole. The chancellor of Sweden hath bin often deſirous to know of mee, what hath bin done, and my oppinion of their negotiation at preſent with England. I have bin obliged, ſince I am unhappy to receive noe newes from you, becauſe you feare the miſcarriage of your letters, to tell him, it is to him that I doe alwaies addreſſe myſelf to know that, as of a freind, that hath all along expreſſed an affection for the amity betweene the two nations; but I never had other anſwer then this general one, that there was ſome progreſſe made, which did promiſe a good, and, as he hop'd, a ſpeedy concluſion much to the advavantage of both nations, till the day before

before my leaving the court, and then viſiteing him, he aſked, when I had heard from England. I anſwered, a few dayes before, but not from your honour. He ſaid, he had received letters from their ambaſſador, and that his majeſty had alſoe an account from him, of the progreſſe he made in the executing his commiſſion, which was to let his highneſſe know ſincerely his majeſty's intentions, and the reaſons of his deſignes, as to a freind, to whom he ſhould be allwaies free to communicate, and allſoe to propound ſomething in relation to trade, which would be of great benefit for both the ſtates; but ſince their ambaſſador's firſt commiſſions there hath been great alterations in the affaires of his maſter. He ſaid, he could wiſh, that I had a commiſſion to treat with them heere, his majeſty having ſeverall things, which he did deſire to propound. I told him, I had noe commiſſion, it being expected, ſince his majeſty had pleaſed to ſend his extraordinary ambaſſador into England, that if there were any thing to be negotiated, it might be tranſacted there. That night I was at courte to take my leave of the king, when he was alſoe pleaſed to ſpeake ſomething to me of his mind in relation to the negotiation with England, which was the firſt time he ever tooke notice of it to me, though I was often with him. For the perticulers I am bold to referre your honour to the incloſed letter I have ſent to his highneſſe. Thus fearing leaſt this unneceſſary length may create unto your honour too great a trouble, for which I crave your pardon, I humbly take my leave. A. D. 1655.

Elbing, December 31, 1655. Your honour's moſt faithfull,
and moſt humble ſervant,
E. Rolt.

Sir, Laſt night there came to my hands a letter from the Engliſh merchants att Dantzike, importing their caſe and condition in relation to the preſent ſtate of affaires there; a copy whereof I have ſent your honour here incloſed, deſiring you ſpeedily to doe therein as in your wiſdom ſhall be thought fit. My advice to them in the interim, till they receive farther order and direction from you, if they be called uppon by the magiſtrates, ſtrongly to inſiſt uppon their firſt requeſt, which in my poore judgement cannot in reaſon be denyed. E. R.

Southampton. *The names of the commiſſioners for the county of* Southampton, *appointed to put in execution the orders of his highneſs and the council, for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth.*

Richard Major, eſq;	Vol. xxxiii. p. 738.
Coll. Richard Norton	
Coll. William Goffe	
John Hildiſley of Hinton, eſq;	
Thomas Boardman of the iſle of Wight, eſq;	
Richard Bull of the iſle of Wight	
Thomas Bettiſworth of Winton, eſq;	
Jacob Legay of Southampton	Put in by the council.
John Pitman, John Dunce, Francis Allen, eſqs;	
Coll. John Fiennes, William Jephſon, John Barkſtead, eſq;	
Richard Shute	
Azariah Huſbands	
Robert Wroth of Southampton	Named to me by mr. Hildiſley before I came from London.
Edward Hayes of Bingſtead, eſq;	
Capt. Thomas Chaſe of Empſhott	
Robert Cobb of Wincheſter, eſq;	Put in by the advice of my lord Richard and mr. Major.
Robert Goffe of Wernumſdean	
John Barton of Padwell	
Edmund Riggs of Wincheſter	
Edward Hooker of Chilcum	
Thomas Muſpratt of Wincheſter	At the deſire of capt. Pitman.
Thomas Cole of Liſle, eſq;	At the deſire of major Huſbands.

Major

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Nott. Dec. the laſt. 1655.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 758. I Have ſent you the incloſed, that you may ſee what I have received from mr. Sutton concerning his condition. Now as I apprehend, by what hee hath ſent mee under the conſideration of the councill, I hope nothing will bee donne to his relief till wee be heard. He is in this county termed the devil of Newarke: hee exercized more cruelty (as I am informed) then any, nay then all of that garriſſon againſt the parliament ſouldiers, when they fell into his power. Should he eſcape your law, it would be looked upon like the ſpider's webb, onely to take the little flyes, and let the great ones goe. To ſpeak more plainly, it would exceedingly weaken the hearts of your commiſſioners here, now acting vigerouſly for you; but I cannot entertain ſuch a thought, that he ſhould be relieved by you; and having not received orders neither from his highneſs nor the councill, to put a ſtop to our proceedings, we ſhall goe on in our ordinary way to ſequeſter his eſtate for want of paying his firſt moity within theſe ten dayes. I pray you ſend mee word, what they doe with the lord Clare, and what proofes they have againſt him for beeing at Yorke and Oxford with the king. It is moſt certaine, hee was in both places. There is one ſir Thomas Hide, mr. Munnax, and ſir William Hix now living at London, men of very conſiderable eſtates in this county. I pray you advertiſe us concerning them. I am,

Your moſt affectionate friend,
and humble ſervant,
EDW. WHALLEY.

Col. Robert Lilburne *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES.

Vol. xxxiii. p. 766. THough this bearer mr. William Braſſe in ſtricknes come within thoſe inſtructions concerning delinquints upon a very ſmall treſpas 12 or 13 years agoe, which was proſecuted againſt him by a buſie man, that had the benefitt of his compoſition, he being my neighbour in the county of Durham, and one that I know to bee of a very ſober, honeſt, and peaceable diſpoſition, and a well-wiſher to the peace of the common-wealth, and one that has contributed both in perſon and otherways to the parliament, as I can witnes with him 11 or 12 years agoe, and ever ſince, the earl of Newcaſtle left that county; the ſenſe of all which and more that I could ſay for him begetts a tendernes towards him, conceiving much difference between his ſpirit and a cavalier's, and thinking in conſcience he is far from that guilt, that might in the leaſt contract your highneſſe's diſpleaſure; and being the ſingle perſon I venture to recommend to your highneſs conſideration, I humbly begg your licence to diſcharge him of his extraordinary tax, his eſtate alſo being very inconſiderable. Craveing pardon for this boldneſs, I remaine

Your highneſſes moſt humble ſervant,

New Parke, Dec. 31, 1655. R. LILBURNE.

Sir Edward Hales *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 770. I Had rather waite upon you, then write to you, in reſpect both to my duty and buſineſſe; but the ſhorter trouble is the more pardonable, and therefore I preſume, rather then in ſpeech, to preſent you my ſenſe in paper.

Sir, haveing attended the commiſſioners at Maidſtone with the particular of my eſtate, and with my bayle (according to the orders of the major generall) the reſult is this; I am adjudged to pay, not onely for what I never forfeited, but alſo for the entire value of my eſtate, neither diſcounting debts, taxes, nor other annuall charges. I am further engaged five thouſand pound deepe for my ſervants; ſo that I am obliged to breake upp my familly. Sir, you were pleaſed to honour mee with your opinion, as to moderating of any ſevere proceeding; but truly 'tis not ſoe much the charge, which troubles mee, as the reproche. I ſhould willingly contribute as a friend to my country; but to bee condemned as an enemy, I doe confeſs troubles mee: for if I be not inocent, it is impoſſible to bee ſoe; and if I bee, it is yet rendered the ſame thing to bee inocent, or guilty. Haveing thus

thus ſtated the condition of my integrity and fortune, I doe moſt humbly referr the reſt to your goodneſſe, with this aſſurance, that I ſhall ever more willingly acknowledge a favour, then aſke it. By this character bee pleaſed for ever to judge of, ſir, A. D. 1655.

Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

Covent Garden, Dec. 31. 1655. EDW. HALES.

G. Jackſon *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I Have every day expected your honour's order for appearing before your honour; otherwiſe I had given you an earlier intimation of a buſines, that may not be unworthy of his highneſs and your honour's eſpeciall notice; and now judging it neceſſary to acquaint your honour with it by this addreſſe, I ſhall withall begge leave to tell your honour, that the advantages I have of ſerving you now appeare to me ſuch, as if timely laid hold of, I doe not ſee how any opportunity could have put fairer into my hands; aſſuring your honour, that for a proofe of my ſinceritie I can give your honour ſuch inſtances, as ſhall make it evidently appeare, that I am moſt unfaignedly, Vol. xxxiii. p. 774.

Your honour's moſt humble, moſt faithfull, and moſt obedient ſervant,

From the Marſhall's at St. James's, Dec. 31, 1655. G. JACKSON.

Capt. Edm. Chillenden *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

From my houſe called the Diale houſe in Greyes-Infeelds, Dec. 31, 1655.

HONORABLE SIR,

THE ocatione of my nowe trublinge of you is in to reſpects, the one to deſier your faviour as to anſwer of my deſiers lately preſented to you; and the other is to give your honour ſatisfaction of ſome ſcruples and doubts of jealouſley, that ſome have darted into your honour's breſt of mee; as that I ſhould have ſome hand in ſome actings againſt his highneſs lord protector, as to printinge ſomewhat, that ſhould bee againſt him and the goverment. Nowe, ſir, lett mee deal freely with you and without any judgelinge or equivocation or mentall reſervation. I doe afferm as in the preſence of the all-ſeeing God, that I never printed nor cauſed to be printed ether directly or indirectly any thinge, booke, paper, ſheett, or peece of a ſheet, or word in my life againſt his highneſs or goverment, or any thinge in the world, that had any aſpect that way, whatſoever evil perſons may ſuggeſt. And ſhall I now tell you plainly what is my principle and practice, and hath binne for theſe 8 years or ther abouts; that I have oppoſed all ſuch thinges, and when petitions formerly of Lilburne and the Levellers have brought ther petitions to the ſeveral congregations where I have binn, I have cauſed them to be throwne by, and never yet where I was, was there any ſigned. This I have done as to former times; and now as to the times preſent, though happily many things have paſſed that I could not ſay amen to, yet I have learned as a Chriſtian to be ſubject and to live in peace, and not to meddle with any civill thinges; I mean as to goverments of nations; and when his highneſs firſt took the government on him, when colo. Dan: would have all the churches to have declared ther proteſt againſt it, and this moved in a very greate aſſembly, I did oppoſe it, and my ſoe oppoſinge it made the whole aſſembly lay it aſide; and when ſithence ther hath binn pettitions moved to ſome other thinges, I have allwayes declared my diſlike and have generaly hindered them. And, ſir, this is knowne to moſt of the ſociety's; and I doe proteſt, that if I knewe of any deſigne, that were ſet on foote againſt his highneſs or goverment, I would ſtreightway, make it knowne to you, or ſome others; and what I have done the laſte yeare I leave to my letters, written to his highnes and to major general Whalley. And to confirme you and all the world of the truth of this, that I will not meddle neither directly nor indirectly, I am printing a treatis on the Revelations, wherein I ſpeak that which I am ſure is far from ſuch a ſpirit as I am ſuſpected to be of. And I doe promiſe you by this, that take mee, or that if it be knowne that ever I doe act contrary, or adviſe in any thinge, that tends to the diſquiet of his highneſs or goverment, let me be branded for a falſe, baſe, perjured villan, and be made a ſhame and ſpectacle to all men, and let this letter be wittneſſe againſt mee. I pray pardon my tediouſneſs. I take my leave, and reſt your humble ſervant, to ſerve and wayte on you upon the leaſt notice, Vol. xxxiii. p. 778.

EDM. CHILLENDEN.

Scheme of the inſtructions for the lords N. N. *going in the character as extraordinary embaſſadors of their high mightineſſes the lords the ſtates general of the united Netherlands to the king of* Sweden.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 662.

1. THE ſaid lords embaſſadors ſhall ſpeedily enter upon their voyage, to the place where the king of Sweden reſides and is inclined to receive their excellencies. And accordingly the ſaid lords embaſſadors ſhall inform themſelves thereof in the way.

2. Their excellencies ſhall not detain themſelves by any delaying viſits, in their journey, of any princes, governors, ſtates nor cities, through whoſe principalities, dominions or cities, they ſhall happen to paſs; and if needfull, ſhall excuſe themſelves with the preciſe orders, which are given their excellencies to proceed with the utmoſt ſpeed in their journey.

3. Being arrived about the place where the king has his reſidence, their excellencies ſhall give due notice of their arrival, to the end that the neceſſary orders may be given for their reception, and that the reſpect due to this ſtate may be obſerved.

4. Unleſs their excellencies, according to the circumſtances of time and place, ſhould not think it convenient to inſiſt upon the ceremony of a publick reception.

5. Being admitted to the firſt publick audience of his ſaid majeſty, they ſhall congratulate his ſaid majeſty in the name of their high mightineſſes to his acceſſion to the crown, with aſſurance of their high mightineſſes ſincere inclination more and more to cultivate, reſtore and increaſe with his ſaid majeſty the ancient friendſhip, good correſpondence, and alliance, which at all times has been kept inviolably, between his ſaid majeſty and their high mightineſſes, and their reſpective kingdoms and dominions; deſiring further to be heard by his majeſty or before commiſſioners, concerning ſuch affairs, which hereafter might be committed to them.

6. And being admitted afterwards to a more private audience of his majeſty, or being in conference with commiſſioners, the ſaid embaſſadors ſhall repreſent to his majeſty or his commiſſioners, that among the affairs, which their high mightineſſes take more particularly to heart, the chiefeſt has been at all times, that between his majeſty and the king and republick of Poland, a good and conſtant harmony and friendſhip might be eſtabliſh'd and maintained.

7. That alſo the reaſons, which move their high mightineſſes thereto, as well in reſpect of the common intereſt of peace, as alſo in relation to the friendſhip and alliance, which their high mightineſſes have and have had conſtantly with his majeſty and his predeceſſors, as likewiſe in conſideration, that the concern of the commerce, navigation and correſpondence, which the inhabitants of the united Netherlands carry on with the ſubjects of the ſaid two crowns, are of great importance to their high mightineſſes.

8. For which purpoſe their high mightineſſes have always endeavoured by their embaſſadors and friendly offices, to ſettle all the old differences between the predeceſſors of his above mentioned majeſty and the kings of Poland in an amicable manner, and to compoſe thoſe quarrels and enmities, which now and then have happened on that account by ſuitable ways of accommodation.

9. And that their high mightineſſes ſincere and peaceable endeavours by the royal predeceſſors of his majeſty have been ſo acceptable, and by the concurrence of other princes and ſtates ſo happy and proſperous, that, by the mediation of the embaſſadors of their high mightineſſes and thoſe of other princes and ſtates, in the year 1627, the war, which was carried on for many years with much effuſion of blood, between king Guſtavus the great, of glorious memory, and the then king of Poland, was proviſionally terminated by a treaty of a long laſting ceſſation of arms, to the greateſt glory of the ſaid king Guſtavus the great, and the great advantage of the crown of Sweden; which ceſſation of arms was alſo afterwards renewed in the year 1635 for a longer time, and under more conditions, in hopes to change the ſaid ceſſation, by further negotiations, into a perpetual, good and firm peace, and thereby to remove all occaſions for a further rupture.

10. That their high mightineſſes ſince, at the time when a further treaty on the ſaid ſubject was negotiating at Lubeck by the authoriſed miniſters of the moſt mighty and ſerene princeſs queen Chriſtina and the preſent king of Poland, were not deficient to ſend a ſufficient embaſſy thither, to co-operate for the ſaid purpoſe, with the there preſent miniſters of other princes and republicks.

11. And although the negotiations at the ſaid place did then prove unſucceſsful, nevertheleſs their high mightineſſes continued in hope, that an opportunity might come to hand, to bring ſuch a Chriſtian and wiſh'd for intention to a happy iſſue; and therefore have heard with a ſenſible grief and heavineſs of mind, that the matters between his ſaid majeſty and the king of Poland are broken out this year into a very deſtructive war.

12. And that they therefore did continue in their ſaid peace loving zeal, being beſides this invited thereto, by ſeverall circumſtances of time and affairs, and had ſent off their embaſſadors,

embaſſadors, in order to pray his majeſty moſt ardently, that he would be pleaſed, though in arms, to give way to the laudable and Chriſtian thoughts of peace, and to take ſuch reſolutions, that this land deſtroying war may finally be concluded by a peaceable end, to prevent thereby the further effuſion of Chriſtian blood and deſtruction and ruin of ſo many lands and people. A. D. 1655.

13. And ſince their high mightineſſes do unqueſtionably expect the ſame from the generous mind of his majeſty, that they the lords embaſſadors have been charged in that reſpect, (as they are charged hereby) to offer all ſincere and well-meaning offices and endeavours in the name of their high mightineſſes to his ſaid majeſty, in order, if his majeſty thinks it acceptable, to intervene on the ſaid footing, in the name of their high mightineſſes as mediators, to promote ſuch a ſalutary affair.

14. The ſaid lords ambaſſadors, by ſuch and all other imaginable perſuaſions, ſhall endeavour to diſpoſe his majeſty to make peace, and to accept of their high mightineſſes mediation as aforeſaid.

15. And in caſe the ſaid mediation is approved of and accepted, then the ambaſſadors ſhall endeavour by the moſt convenient means, that the ſame may alſo be admitted by the king of Poland, and that further every thing may be forwarded and ripened to enter with the greateſt expedition poſſible upon the negotiations.

16. Their high mightineſſes do not find it proper, that the ſaid embaſſadors ſhall be poſitively charged, to wait on that account on the king of Poland, becauſe, according to the circumſtances of affairs, it cannot be judged, if the ſame can be done conveniently and without loſs of time, or other inconveniences. However they ſhall be provided with credentials, which may previouſly ſerve any of them for the ſaid purpoſe by the king of Poland, nevertheleſs they ſhall have liberty, to wave the journey to the ſaid king, if they can find out means, without giving offence to intervene in the treaty without the ſaid ceremony. In which caſe their excellencies ſhall inform his majeſty of Poland by letter, and his miniſters by word of mouth, that the intention of their high mightineſſes was to ſend an embaſſy to his majeſty; but at the ſame time make their excuſe by mentioning the obſtacles that prevent the ſame.

17. However in caſe one or ſome of the ſaid lords the embaſſadors ſhould go to the ſaid king of Poland, he or they ſhall make their compliments of congratulation, with aſſurance of friendſhip of their high mightineſſes, together with exhortation to peace and tender of mediation, in ſuch a manner, time and opportunity as ſhall be moſt convenient.

18. As to the treaty of peace, the ſaid lords the embaſſadors ſhall declare, that nothing will be more pleaſing to their high mightineſſes, than that the ſame may be concluded advantageouſly and with all poſſible diſpatch, without any prejudicial conditions to the commerce and navigation of the Baltick ſea, and ſhall contribute for that purpoſe all ſuitable endeavours.

19. The ſaid lords the embaſſadors ſhall likewiſe, grounded upon the alliance, which their high mightineſſes have lately concluded with the elector of Brandenburg, if any opportunity happens, ſupport the intereſt of the ſaid elector at the court of his majeſty of Sweden, by all convenient and poſſible good offices, and more eſpecially they ſhall hinder, and, as much as is requiſite, prevent, that the ſaid elector may not be attacked nor wrong'd.

20 For in caſe matters could be brought about, that a reciprocal defenſive alliance might be made, betwixt the lands and cities in the poſſeſſion of the king of Poland, and thoſe poſſeſſed by the elector of Brandenburg in that dutchy, the ſaid embaſſadors ſhall conſider the ſame as a good thing, and take care in relation to the affairs of his electoral highneſs, that nothing may be done by them nor attempted, whereby the ſame might be retarded or hinder'd.

21. However, in caſe the mediaton of their high mightineſſes is not accepted of, and that nothing is expected but the continuation of the war, the ſaid lords the embaſſadors ſhall remonſtrate to his majeſty and his miniſters, the grievances which are done to their high mightineſſes by the erecting of tolls and other exactions, in and about the ſea ports of the Baltick, as the ſame has been practiſed this year by the Swediſh ſquadron of ſhips of war before Dantzick.

22. They ſhall promote in every reſpect, that their high mightineſſes may be ſecured, and that all ſuch encroachments againſt the liberty of trade and navigation may ceaſe for the future, ſo that the inhabitants of theſe provinces may carry on a free commerce and navigation to all ſuch places and ports of the Baltick, which are not under the juriſdiction of his royal majeſty, without being any ways diſturbed or moleſted by his ſaid majeſty or the troops under his command with tolls, inſults, or other the like vexations and moleſtations, but that their trade and navigation as well to the port of Dantzick as to other ports may be left to their free and unmoleſted courſe.

23. And ſo that the ſaid free courſe of trade and navigation may not be hinder'd nor incumber'd by any tolls or exactions, although ſome of his majeſty's men of war ſhould be found in the open ſea, or in the road of ſuch places and ports where the ſaid trade is carried

A. D. 1655. carried on: however their high mightineſſes do not pretend to diſpute the right, that all trade and navigation may be ſtop'd to ſuch roads and places, which ſhall happen to be thus ſurrounded by his majeſty's forces, that the ſame are formally beſieged or block'd up with intent to make themſelves maſters of the ſame, according to the tenour of the VIIIth article of the alliance concluded between their high mightineſſes and the crown of Sweden.

24. The ſaid embaſſadors ſhall make it their chief ſtudy, that the equity of their high mightineſſes pretentions may take place; but if the ſame ſhould not be complied with, they ſhall not diſſemble, but declare that ſuch grievances and exactions, as well in themſelves as alſo by reaſon of the conſequences reſulting from thence, are deemed by their high mightineſſes that they ought to be borne with.

25. But whereas therein no conſiderable prejudice is to be fear'd before the end of the next winter ſeaſon, the ſaid lords the embaſſadors ſhall in the beginning make no loud complaints, as long as there is any appearance to be admitted to the mediation; neither ſhall they do it without further order, as long as there is any hope left for a ſpeedy accommodation.

26. And in caſes wherein an opportunity is given to ſpeak or diſcourſe concerning the ſaid tolls and exactions, they ſhall expreſs themſelves circumſpectly, and avoid whatever may cauſe any exaſperation, and decline and wave the diſcourſe, alledging that their high mightineſſes were in hopes, that by a peaceable concluſion of the preſent war the affairs will be thus regulated, that they may have nothing elſe to do but to declare their juſt ſentiments on that head.

27. The ſaid lords the embaſſadors in all occurrencies ſhall maintain the reſpect and ſervice of this ſtate.

28. And in caſe any thing of conſequence happens, ſhall inform their high mightineſſes of every thing, nay even by an expreſs, if the matter requires it, to give their further orders touching the ſame.

29. They ſhall alſo cultivate a good correſpondence with the miniſters of other princes and nations, that live in friendſhip and neutrality with their high mightineſſes.

30. After their return here in the provinces of this ſtate, they ſhall make their report of every thing that has happened to their high mightineſſes, and deliver the ſame in writing.

31. The ſaid embaſſadors, in relation to the taking of gifts and preſents, ſhall preciſely regulate themſelves to their high mightineſſes reſolution of the 10th of Auguſt 1651 hereafter inſerted.

A letter from Hamburg.

HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xxxiii. p. 481. MY laſt unto you was this day ſennight by this conveyance, ſince which I have received none from you, any poſt this week not being as yet arrived; neither had I writ to you but to give you notice, that mr. Alderſey is returned out of Denmark, and when he made his report unto the committee of the company for the Daniſh affair, amongſt other things he declared, that monſieur Lent demanded of him, what the company would be content to miſs of their principal, if it might be all paid them at one payment; unto which the ſaid Alderſey replied, they might, as he conceived, be content to abate 1 or 2000 rix dollars; at which the ſaid monſieur Lent did much ſpurn, affirming that general Knipe had proffered his majeſty to get him $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* abated of principal, if he could be content to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ ready money at once. Thus you are rendered here to have been a back friend to our company, and to have ſtudied their prejudice and thereupon our committee have ordered a letter to be writ unto the company at London, deſiring them to ſend two members of the Daniſh committee there unto your ſelf, and to demand upon what account you have rendered their bargain ſo cheap, or who gave you authority to propound an abatement to the king of Denmark, as I queſtion not but you will eaſily conceive, and apprehend from whence this far-fetch'd device is derived to characterize you unto the company of London, if you conſider that mr. Townly, mr. Miſſenden, and ſome others your well wiſhers, were the members of the committee here, and S. M. is to be, as you know, the penman of the letter to the company there. Old mr. Palmer was at the committee, from whom I had this ſtory, and was deſired by the reſident by him, and alſo provoked by my own engagement to you, both as my friend, well wiſher, and kinſman, to acquaint you with the buſineſs, that ſo you may ſee how reſtleſs men are in their malice, and how they maligne every perſon, that will not rail with them againſt the reſident; for truly that I muſt ſuppoſe to be the great quarrel they have againſt you, which make many of them to be ſo ready to belch out their rage and bitterneſs againſt you. I could not do leſs than give you a true account of this buſineſs, being that I know no man, that correſponds

reſponds with you beſide myſelf; and if I ſhould neglect to acquaint you, it were to be judged a faithleſs part in me. I think you may in reaſon deſire to know, what the committee at Hamburgh have writ againſt you, that ſo you may return an anſwer to your accuſation. Let me intreat you to be moderate and patient to the company at London, however you vindicate your ſelf as to our youths here, who I think preſage unto themſelves ſome ill ſucceſs by your means, they are ſo ready to defame you. A. D. 1655.

Hamburgh, Dec. 31, 1655.

Lev. Warnerus *to the ſtates general.*

Illuſtriſſimi ac potentiſſimi domini mei clementiſſimi,

POſtquam tumultus illi, quorum nuper mentionem feci, conquieverunt, hactenus omnia hic ſunt tranquilla: contra in Anatolia, quæ jam aliquandiu cœperunt ſeditiones, procedenti tempore latius propagantur, & nunc quidem poſt multas alias vaſtationes Aleppum quoque pervenerunt, quæ civitas circumjacentibus locis direptis, variiſque nefandis perpetratis, obſeſſa multa gravia patitur, paſſura graviora, niſi inimicus inde repellatur, qui numeroſo inſtructus exercitu omnia, quæ libido ſuggerit, hactenus impune perficit, ob regimen nimis lene & diſſolutum, quod hic loci nunc exercetur, cum tamen perpetuis illis, quæ inde deferentur, querimoniis tandem aliquando dandus fuerit locus, ad diverſos provinciarum præſides nunc fuit perſcriptum, ut omni amputatâ morâ copias illas rebelles adoriantur, capiant, trucident, prout ſors armorum tulerit; de quarum rerum eventu jam avida hic eſt expectatio. Alia factio timebatur nuper, cum intelligeretur Moſchos, (inter quos & hoc imperium minus bene convenit) Suecos, & Coſacos Poloniam pervagari, unaque nunciaretur Bugdanos & Valachos hoc unum cogitare, ut excuſſi dominio Turcico illorum ſeſe imperio ſubjicerent. Verum major nunc inde eſt ſecuritas, poſtquam cognitum fuit Moſchos receſſiſſe, & Coſacos, qui imprimis huc bellicoſi æſtimantur & metuuntur, cum Tartaro conveniſſe, nec hoſtile aliquid contra hos meditari; quo fit, ut cum nullus ab Euxino metus, majoribus viribus hoc anno ituri hinc ſint contra Venetos: quare etiam Algeirenſes, Tunenſes, & Tripolenſes auxiliares adeſſe jubentur, qui quod anno præterito nullas ſuppetias tulerint, Anglis, qui tum illa loca adierunt, imputatur, & altæ memoriæ ſemper manet infixum. De pace cum Venetiis quæcunque ineuntur conſilia, hactenus ſunt irrita, neque ad rem facit vel ſpem aliquam præbet, quod reſidenti illorum nuper huc redeundi, quod diu ante impetrari non potuit, ſit facta venia, quippe qui ab uno ſolo, qui plurimum in hoc imperio nunc poteſt (ſed notæ ſunt perpetuæ & ſubitaneæ hic officiorum mutationes) invitis pleriſque ac reclamantibus foveatur & ſuſtentetur. Tantum autem abeſt, ut Turcæ occupata in Creta loca intercedentibus nummis vel aliis conditionibus reddere velint, (quod & religione facere prohibentur) ut ipſi non ſolum univerſam eam inſulam ſibi dedi, ſed & capta illa in Dalmatia à Venetis caſtella ante reſtitui petant, quam arma deponere ſit decretum. Inter captivos illos, quorum redimendorum illuſtriſſima potentia veſtra curam mihi injunxit, nulli adhuc eſt facta copia, præter Floris Leenorts Roterodamenſem jam ante mea opera liberatum; pro reliquis, in quos diligenti ſciſcitatione hactenus inquiro, idem præſtare ſatago. Quod reliquum eſt, Deum rogo, ut illuſtriſſimam potentiam veſtram reip. & eccleſiæ bono ſemper florentem conſervet. Vol. xxxiv. p. 93.

Peræ Conſtantinopolis, Januarii 11, 1656. [N. S.]

Illuſtriſſimæ potentiæ veſtræ humillimus cliens,

LEVINUS WARNERUS.

A letter of ſeveral Engliſh *merchants at* Dantzick, *to mr.* E. Rolt *the* Engliſh *envoy to the king of* Sweden.

SIR,

THE towne of Dantzigh impoſing on us an unuſuall taxe of head-money, which though in it ſelfe of ſmall concernement, yett aſſented unto might ingage us to the payment of greater, (if by them demanded) we have uppon the following reaſons refuſed the payment of the aforeſaid taxe: Vol. xxxiv. p. 387.

1. Our generall priviledges in all or moſt places, where any Engliſh company reſides.

2. That wee muſt not make to ourſelves an enemy of that king, who is in good amity with our commonwealth, eſpecially the king of Sweden; ſince by the refuſall of the town of Dantzick to receive our goods, which came in Plowemaſter lately from England, in reſpect of their owne priviledges, we were inforced to continue the aforeſaid goods at Elbing, of which place that king is nowe maſter; ſoe that by paying any contribution whatſoever, we might run the hazard of looſing the ſaid goods.

A. D. 1655. 3. An ancient agreement in point of priviledges betweene the Hans-townes and our then kingdome, and now commonwealth.

To the reaſons above wee have added theiſe requeſts.

1. That wee might have three months time to write to the ſecretary of ſtate in England, to receive order from him in the aforeſaid particulars.

2. That they would give to ſome of us ſoe deputed a paſſe to goe and ſpeake with your lordſhip about the premiſſes.

But having not in four dayes now heard more from the reſident, and being informed your lordſhipp is now at Elbing, wee make our humble addreſſe to your lordſhip, begging your commands or adviſe, how we ſhall carry ourſelves, when we ſhal bee againe called uppon as aboveſaid; and that your lordſhip will recommend the care and caſe of our nation reſideing here to the ſecretary of ſtate, that att leaſt a letter of favour may bee procured from his highnes to the magiſtrates of this towne, that ſoe the honour of our nation may be maintayned, and wee freed from all unuſuall burthens whatſoever. And wee ſhall remaine

Your lordſhip's moſt humble ſervants,

Dantzigh, Jan. 10, 1656. novo. Samuel Travell, ſenior. Franc. Sanderſon,
Thomas Barker, Gamaliell Acton.
George Cock,

Mr. Wm. Swyft *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxii. p. 529. I Received commands in your letter of the 21ſt of the laſt month to ſend an incloſed to mr. Rolt, which I ſhall obey with the greateſt ſpeed and care I may. But I have not as yet reſolved, whether I ſhall carry it my ſelfe, or convey it by the common meſſenger, or by an expreſſe (your letters comming to my hands not much above an houre before this anſwer) but I ſhall give your honour an accompt what ſhall bee done therein by the next poſt. I beleeve (although the greateſt haſt bee made that may bee) mr. Rolt with his companie cannot bee att Hamburgh under five or ſix weekes time, before which I hope you will be pleaſed to reſolve whether hee ſhall returne from hence by ſea (an uncertaine voyage or paſſage at this time of the yeare for a ſodaine return, by reaſon the Elve is now as in other winters frozen up, which is ſeldome open till mid March) or by Amſterdam, which is 5 daies journey by land. From thence (as I am informed) he may take ſhipping at all times of the yeare when hee hath a wind. Sir, if you will be pleaſed to give direction herein, mr. Rolt ſhall bee made acquainted with it by,

Hamburgh, January 1, 1655. Right honorable,

your honor's moſt faithfull and obedient ſervant,

WM. SWYFT.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxii. p. 537. THIS eveninge the poſt comes in with yours of the 21ſt of December, beinge glad of your good recoverie. I have ſent mr. Swyft your letter, wiſhinge he may ſpeede better than I have done in conveyinge mr. Rolt his letters. I am ſure he cannot remit them with more care. I ſhall obſerve your commands in furniſhinge him what money he deſires. If you order a fregat to meete him at Rotterdam, I conceive it will come beſt ſoe to paſs, this river beinge frozen up; it may be the end of March next ere it be open. Sir John Henderſon hoped of your anſwer by this poſt; ſoe did I receive his highneſſe's commands in the buſines of the company; but I find noe mention of it in your letter. To the incloſed paper I have nothinge to ad, but that I am,

Hamb. January 1, 1655. Honorable ſir,

your very humble ſervant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

At this inſtant comes this incloſed from mr. Rolt, whoe now ſpeakes the - - - of all or moſt of the letters I have ſent him.

A letter of intelligence.

MUCH HONORED,

SInce my laſt I have gayned ſoe much from ſome, that are here, that I doe aſewer you, that this next ſpring there is a greate riſing intended in England, if it bee not prevented. I cannot now name the places wheare at preſent, but am in hope to get ſome certayne knoledg ſhortly; but uppon the 24 December, ould ſtile, there is a ſhip gon for the weſt from Ramekins by Fluſhing, wherein is many thouſands of armes, for two brothers, which are gunſmeths of Youtrick of my acquaintance tould mee, that they and ſome others of theyre trade had delivered into that ſhip 3 dayes before its departure 4500 ſnaphances and above 1500 caſe of piſtoles. They weare payd heare at Midleburg for theyre armes. As for the muſkets, that was in the ſhip, hee could not tell mee, what nomber ther weare, but hee did thinke they weare all baught in Midelboro. The ſhipes name is called the See port. There be divers of them, that weare heare at Midelboro gon in the ſhip. Too of theyre names is knowne to mee, one Pendarvis and the other's name is Baſſet, both Corniſh men. As for Pendarvis, it is not long ſince hee was ſent out of Cornweell to Collen, as I have hard. There is another ſhip gon from Trevere 3 dayes after this for the north, with divers of theyre partie; but whether they have any armes with them I know not, but the derectors for the above named armes are gon in that ſhip, who have lived at Arnem veri privatly above this ſeven weekes; but I cannot learne hoo they weare. Heare be divers at Midelboro and Fluſhing to come for London or thereabouts; but it ſeemes theyre byeſnes is not redi yet. The lord of (*a*) Norrige is come from Collen and from Bruſſels, and is now at Bridges, and there ſtayes for don John to come thether, with home hee ſemes to have ſome greate byeſnes. Hee tould a frind of mine but too dayes ſince, that hee was the oneli man, (*b*) that deſcovered Maning. They of Briges doe dayly expect the king's coming to live there, for hee ſhall have all the havens in Flanders at his command; for there be divers ſhipes providing for that byeſnes in Seeland and other places. There bee divers other things I could write to you of, but not knowing the ſertaynetie of them makes mee leav it till I bee better informed. Soe hoping you will be pleaſed to accept of my willing indevor to ſerve his highnes, hoo is the rayſor of our nationes fame; ſoe deſiring God to proteckt both him and your ſelfe from all your enemies, hee reſts, that is

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 33.

Fluſhing, the firſt of Jan. Ould Stile, 1656.

Your moſt humbell ſarvant
in any thing to command,
THOMAS ALLIN.

If I could but once atayne to come for England, I could informe your lordſhip of mani things better then I can write them.

The ſuperſcription,

To the honored major generall Skippon at his houſe in Black Fryers, or elſe at Whitehall, London.

Extract out of the ſecret reſolutions of the ſtates general of the united Netherlands.

Martis, January 11, 1656. [N. S.]

IT being once again propoſed to the aſſembly to give an anſwer in writing to the lord Appelboom, reſident of the king of Sweden, upon his memorandums preſented unto their high and mighty lordſhips the 4th of this month; after deliberation had it is reſolved and underſtood herewith to deſire the lords penſionaries de Witt and Renſwoude, that their lordſhips in the name and behalf of their high and mighty lordſhips would be pleaſed to ſignify to the ſaid lord reſident, that their high and mighty lordſhips are inclined to keep all good amity and neighbourly correſpondence, and likewiſe ſtrengthen and encreaſe the ſame more and more with their good ally, and that their high and mighty lordſhips having obſerved the laſt clauſe comprehended in the ſaid memorandum, wherein is advertiſed, that by an expreſs treaty there would have been already confirmed a good amity between the ſaid king and the duke of Brandenburg, were it not for ſome ſuch neighbours who do endeavour to countermine the peace as well of this ſtate as that of the ſaid duke, by their direct oppoſition therein, which they have taken for a true admonition proceeding from an ally of this ſtate, and that return ſpecial thanks to the ſaid reſident for the ſame in the name of their high and mighty lordſhips, with this addition, that their high and mighty lordſhips would gladly be informed by the ſaid lord reſident, as being a mi-

Vol. xxxiv. p. 107.

(*a*) Norwich. (*b*) Clarendon III. 441. ſeems to take the honour of this diſcovery to himſelf.

niſter

A. D. 1655. niſter of an allied king and friend of this ſtate in all ſincerity and reality as is uſual between good friends and allies; firſt, who thoſe deſigned neighbours may be, who do endeavour to countermine the peace as well of this ſtate as that of the duke, and to oppoſe directly ſo ſalutary a work as the ſaid is; and ſecondly, what countermine have been uſed particularly by the ſaid neighbours to diſturb the peace of this ſtate, that ſo their high and mighty lordſhips may apply in time ſome neceſſary remedies to prevent the ſame, whereof the ſaid lords their high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioners are deſired to make report, which having been heard and received upon the ſaid memorandum and anſwer, there may be further reſolved as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

I Van Gent,
agreeth with the ſaid regiſter,
N. Ruyſch.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 97. THIS incloſed to his highnes, which I beg you to peruſe, is too longe to be tranſcribed and ſent you this poſt, eſpecially beinge ſtill more unable for buſineſs then I uſed to be. Doubtleſs if 4 men mentioned in my letter were out of this cuntry for ever, it would much contribute to the quiet and ſettlement of it. I am every day more and more convinced heere is rogery a brueinge, and poſſibly Ireland and this place may underſtand each other better then we could beleeve.

I ſhall, God willinge, by the next ſend you a coppy of my cypher with my intelligencer now goinge over, of whom I have good hopes. Whatever concernes England or his highneſes perſon, I ſhall order him to intimate to you what he knowes every poſt. His name is Leith. Since the commitment of Glencarne very hot reports have bin raiſed, that the lord Lorne had declared for C. S. and was in armes: that Mull iſland, caſtell, and garriſon had bin ſurpriſed by his forces: that the earle of Cathnes had bin murthred by a trooper of ours; repórts doutleſs raiſed to trye ſom mens tempers, and to incite the people to more rebellions. If we be not to chairy, I hope we may prevent their intended villanyes. I eſteeme it not amiſs to acquaint you, that when his highneſes regiment came into this cuntry, ther came as trooper in it, one, who this time 12 month had bin an officer of the army heer, and was engaged deepely in Overton's plot, for which he was caſſher'd. The generall tolde me of it, and he is clapt up a pryſoner.

Laſt weeke a trooper tolde one of his companions, that the protector under a pretence of liberty had cheated and enſlaved the nations. He is alſo ſecured, and appoynted to be brought before a court martiall: poſſibly ther may be noe more in it; but often times when caſſher'd officers thruſt themſelves into the army as private ſoldiers, and troopers taulke at this rate, 'tis a fore-runner of ſome villany. It ſhall make us the more carfull and vigilent. I have received your warrant for intelligence-mony, which I ſhall lay out as frugally and advantageouſly as I can.

If the readinge of this diſpatch tyre you as much as the writinge of it does me, the leſt I can doe now wil be to trouble you noe farther, then with the faithfull aſſurance of my beinge conſtantly,

Edenb. January 1, 55. Sir, your moſt humble,
moſt obliged, and moſt affect. ſervant,
BROGHILL.

Col. Bamfylde *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xlv. p. 302. THE towe encloſed came lately to my hands, the one to day, the other four dayes ſince. Although there be only ſomething in one of them, that can be any wayes fit for your knowledge, yet I have ſent you both, as being reſolved to putt all into your hands, which comes to mine from any abroade. By one of theiſe you may reaſonably beleive Ballcarres to be at Paris, and Wentworth at Collen; but of the firſt I can give you better aſſurance, that he is at Paris then the encloſed affords mee; and I ſhould be glad you woulde pleaſe to conſider and reſolve, what you woulde have mee doe concerning him, whoe I knowe to be much diſcontented with his preſent uſage and condition, and to my certayne knowledge woulde be of more advantage to your affayre in Scotland, then any ſingle perſon of that nation, if he will ſubmitt to the preſent government and engage himſelfe to be faithfull; and if he then fayles, if my life were of ſufficient valew to be putt

putt in ſecurity for any thing of conſideration, it ſhoulde pay for his forfeiture whenever he broake his worde. By that and ſome few other expedients you may reduce Scotland withoute more bloode, and keep them in quietneſs with leſs than halfe your preſent expence. 'Tis not vanity for mee to tell you, that I may be able to ſay as much upon this ſubjecte as any Engliſhman of noe larger capacityes then myſelfe, having had as much to doe with them, and been as much truſted by them, as any man not of theyr nation. If your thoughts of France have any agreement with theyr apprehenſions there, I am ſtrongly aſſured I ſhall ſettle that correſpondence I have mentioned, or endeavoure to doe any thing els, that you beleive mee proper for. And I hope, that the averſions, which ſome have manifeſted to the preſent government, whoe you may believe my frends, will not leſſen either your confedence or favoure, if you finde noe other incapacityes in mee; for I ſhall ever governe my ſelfe by my reaſon, and obligations, more then by the example of thoſe, whoe I woulde have prevayl'd with to ſteere another courſe. A. D. 1655.

I ſhoulde be glad to knowe if you had two letters, which I ſent you ſince tweſday, and very willing to wayte on you, when you are at leaſure. If you have noe occaſion for the encloſed, you may be pleaſed to ſend them mee, when you doe mee the honour to write to mee. I hope you begin the new year with better health then you ended the olde one; and I ſhall conclude this with my harty wiſhes of it, being with great truth,

Sir, your moſte humble and moſte faithfull ſervant,

Jan. 1, [$165\frac{5}{6}$.] J. B.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

January 1, 1655.

My lord,

I Received your lordſhip's of the 26th of December, and another before, by the hands of mr. Brewſter, who came imediately to me upon his comeinge to towne, before he had beene in any other place, and had acceſſe to his highneſſe without any delay. His highneſſe had diſcourſe with hym at large, and I verily thinke, he hath done right both to perſons and thinges in Ireland, and carryed hymſelfe in his relation as an honeſt man. But this I can ſay, that before his comeinge, there were noe impreſſions upon his highneſſe to your prejudice or diſadvantage in the leaſt meaſure; but on the contrary, he was greatly comforted, not only to heare of the evenneſſe of your ſpirit and temper from thoſe, who profeſt a love to your lordſhip, but to obſerve that thoſe, who ſeemed angrye at their owne ſhadowe, did not nor could object any thinge in perticuler, which might be matter of a juſt complaint, or in the leaſt manner argue your love and reſpect leſſe to them, then to other good men. And although his highneſſe did write unto col. Hewſon, I doe not conceive, that the other officers can juſtlye impoſe that ſence upon it, as if noe other perſon but he were worthy of his highneſſe confidence. There was a perticuler occaſion, as matters then ſtood, in reference to ſome diſſatisfaction, which ſeemed to be in hym and ſome few others, that moved hym thereto; and I doe not remember, there is any expreſſion in the letter, that any body that meanes well can make any evill uſe of. I knowe his highneſſe writt it in much playnneſſe and ſinceritye of heart unto hym, and out of love; and if col. Hewſon or any elſe will improve this to the diſadvantage of your lordſhip, whom his highneſſe hath entruſted there in Ireland, and cannot be ſuppoſed but to love with the love of a father; I will only ſay, he or they doe very ill requite hym, and doe wreſt his words to a meaninge, which hath noe place in his owne heart, who writt them: and therefore I hope your lordſhip, nor any ſober man, will be troubled at theſe thinges. You have your witneſſe with God, and I aſſure your lordſhip, wherein I deſire I may be beleeved, becauſe I ſpeake what I knowe, you are not judged heere, nor lookt upon either in your ſpirit or actions accordinge to the falſe gloſſes, that ſome may repreſent them in, nor will there be any hard meaſure dealt you from any, whom your lordſhip deſires to approve your ſelfe to. Hard ſayeinges, yea reproaches, and worſe, is the portion of the beſt men in theſe uncerteyne and giddy tymes, and you muſt not thinke to goe ſhott free; only let me entreate your lordſhip not to be jealous in the leaſt degree, that you are miſunderſtood of your friends heere, or that impreſſions are ſoe eaſily received to your prejudice. I knowe they are not againſt any perſons in publique truſt, much leſſe ought it to be ſoe againſt your lordſhip, and leaſt of all at this tyme, when all evill is ſayd of the government heer, and I truſt undeſervedlye. Amongſt many other thinges, which are dayly ſent abroad, for inflaminge the people, your lordſhip will receive herewith a paper newlye exhibited to the world by Vavaſor Powell, (who is lately rebaptized) and ſeverall other of his partye; wherupon I will make noe obſervations, though many others doe, that it is evident they will call up againe the old parliament, which they themſelves

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

A. D. 1655. ſelves were the great occaſion of deſtroyinge ; appeale to the generality of the people for juſtice and righteouſnes, comend parlaments choſen by the people (the thinge they moſt of all hate) or doe any other thinge, rather then miſſe of their end of bringinge thinges to trouble and confuſion ; but their hypocriſie in this is ſoe diſcovered to all men, that I thinke they looſe hereby, and much leſſen their owne number. They are here now ſpreadinge of them very induſtriouſly ; ſome of them wer mett with, and I beleeve they will endeavour to doe the ſame thinge in Ireland ; whereof I deſire your lordſhip to take the beſt care that may be, that if it be poſſible the divulginge of them may be prevented. It is certeyne, the cavalier-partie are at worke alſoe, and are buiſſie not only heere, but in Scotland ; and I beleeve they correſpond with Ireland alſoe. Some of the moſt dangerous men are ſecured in Scotland, as Glencarne &c. and wee have ſoe hampered that partye heere, that it will be hard for them to begin any deſigne they have. I cannot heare, that there is yet any cloſure betweene the kinge of Spayne and C. St. nor that they have any preſent deſigne for Ireland : layeinge the foundation thereof I beleeve they are, and the cavaleir partie muſt firſt begin. The goeinge over of the Scotts for Ulſter is prohibited by proclamation in Scotland. A further ſume of money is ordered for Ireland. The Swede proceeds ſtill with good ſucceſſe, and the popiſh partie are much allarm'd, and great indeavours are for a catholique league. I beg pardon for this long letter, and leave to ſubſcribe,

Your lordſhip's humble and faithful ſervant,

Jo. THURLOE.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 115. TWO dayes ſince cam into this road three Spaniſh ſhips of war arm'd out of Majork ; two of them carry abov 30 gons and 250 men each ; ſo it is not poſſible for any ſhip of ours to com into this port or get out. I know your honour's affection to the wel being of our nation is ſuch, that you wil imploy that power and favour you hav with his hygnes, to help to remov this ſo eminent a danger to our marchants and ſhipping. Half a dozen frigats myht quel thes Spanyards, and keep thes ſeas clear ; beſides they myght mak peace with Tunis and Tripolly. Al which I humbly preſent to your prudent conſideration. The Muſcovia ambaſſadors wer entertained by the great duk with much honour in theyr paſſing throh his contry for Venis, as you wil perceiv by the incloſed paper, which is what the preſent affourds from

Right honourble,

Leg^e. Jan. 12, 56. [N. S.] your moſt faithfull ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Monſieur Augier *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

De Paris le $\frac{12}{2}$ Janvier, $165\frac{5}{6}$.

MONSEIGNEUR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 117. JE me donne l'honneur de rendre compte a ſon alteſſe par la lettre cy jointe, de ce qui s'éſt paſſé en la conference, que j'ay eüe avec monſieur le cardinal ſur les ordres de ſadite alteſſe. Son eminence me fit entendre dez dimanche au matin, qu'elle ſouhaitoit me voir le Lundy ; mais ayant eu quelque atteinte de goute, & s'eſtant purgée ce jour la, elle me fit faire des excuſes & priere d'en remettre la partie juſques a hier, qu'elle receut avec des ſatisfactions tres grandes ce que j'avois a luy dire. J'ay trouvé ſon viſage & ſa ſanté diminuez, quoy que tousjours ferme d'eſprit & de reſolution.

Le dernier courier revenu de Rome (par lequel ce roy a donné communication de ſon traité de paix avec l'Angletrre a ſon ambaſſadeur monſieur de Lyonne, & par luy au Pape, avec les raiſons tres pregnantes, qui avoient obligée la France a haſter cet accord & entr'autres pour prevenir l'Eſpagne, qui employoit toute ſorte de reſſorts pour l'obtenir elle meme au prejudice de cette couronne) a rapporté que le Pape fut en telle conſternation de la lecture & concluſion de la dite paix, qu'il ne fit aucune reſponſe au dit ambaſſadeur, ſi non par un grand ſouſpir, diſant ſeulement, qu'il eſtoit obligé de convoquer une congregation pour adviſer au bien de l'Egliſe. La petite Royne facoit ce qu'elle peut pour eviter d'aller a Bourges, & croit pouvoir obtenir de demeurer au chaſteau de Madrid dans le bois de Boulogne, qui avoiſine les religieuſes de Challiot à une lieüe & demye

d'icy, refuſant de s'enfermer en leur monaſtere, parce qu'il eſt ſur la riviere trop humide & trop froide pour la ſanté, qui en a desja ſouffert, dit elle, beaucoup de rhumes & autres incommodites. Son fils le pretendu duc d'York eſt ſur ſon depart pour Bruxelles. On eſt aprez a luy faire un pont d'or par le moyen de quelque finance. Je vous peu aſſurer, monſeigneur, qu'on eſt bien laſſez icy de la deſpenſe, qu'ils cauſent, & que ſans la conſideration de la royne mere, qui a de grandes tendreſſes pour cette petite mere, il y a long temps qu'on les auroit congediez. A. D. 1655.

J'apprens, que diverſe preſtraille pretend à la faveur de la paix paſſer en Angleterre, pour taſcher d'y faire quelque mauvais coup contre my lord protecteur; & que meſmes trois preſtres ſont partis d'icy la ſemaine derniere pour y paſſer a ce deſſein, l'un Anglois, l'autre Irlandois, l'autre Francois. Il importe d'avoir l'oeuil au guet. Je taſcheray d'en tirer de lumieres plus particulieres, eſtant tousjours, Monſeigneur,

Votre tres humble & tres obeiſſant ſerviteur,

RE. AUGIER.

Monſieur Augier *to the protector.*

MAYE IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

AFTER my moſt humble reſpects, I make bold to informe your highneſſe, that I had the honour to diſcharge myſelfe yeſterdaye morning unto cardinal Mazarin of the commands your highneſſe was pleaſed to impoſe me att my departure. Vol. xxxiv. p. 133.

Hee received with very great reſpect your highneſſe's preſent aſſurances of amitye and truſt, and how confidently he might ground himſelfe thereon for the future, telling me your highneſſe had bin pleaſed to honour him with a letter about that ſubject by monſieur the embaſſador de Bordeaux, for which he remained exceedingly engaged unto your highneſſe. And that although your highneſſe and hee doe goe by different ways, you would nevertheleſſe meete and underſtand one another very well for the good of the public intereſt, notwithſtanding the croſſes, which were dayeley raiſed unto him; telling me, that my lord Jermin (which I had ſeene in his eminency's bie-rome, and who did caſt an angry eye upon me) was hard by to ſpeake unto him about the duke of Yorke's departure for Bruxells, intending to goe and meete his brother. I told him, that I had heard that pretended duke went for Italie. His eminency anſwered me thereupon, that he had rather have had him to have taken that waye then that of Flanders, fearing much for the Spaniards practices on that ſide, who knowing, that the ſaid duke hath won much credit and reputation here amongſt the ſoldiers, and the inclination the Iriſh have for him, as well as the other ſtrangers he hath commanded, might make uſe of him for to cauſe them to forſake the French army, and plotted ſome new enterpriſe againſt your highneſſe. I declared to him, that thanks be to God your highneſſe has ſo well provided unto your owne ſecuritie, as alſo that of the commonwealth under your highneſſe's protection, and to maintaine to ſuite of your reputation, and that the Spaniards ſeemed to be ſo humble by the little croſſes they give unto our trading by ſea, that I ſaw not the leaſt thing your highneſſe ought to feare for them. That however your highneſſe would doubtleſſe be exceedingly engaged unto his eminency for this good will, and unto thoſe hee ſhould continue unto your highneſſe in ſuch like occaſions. When I told him, that your highneſſe would ere long ſend him a perſon, having told me, that your highneſſe would not yett ſend an embaſſador, I anſwered him, that your highneſſe would doe nothing therein but with your uſuall wiſdome. In conſequence of the great ſatisfaction he ſeemed to have for your highneſſe's good will, he received and read the letter your highneſſe was pleaſed to write unto him by me; promiſing me to take a particular care of the contents therein; and that in caſe any difference ſhould happen, I had to addreſſe myſelfe unto he himſelfe. Hee found good for the counte of Brienne to preſent me unto the king for to paſſe him the compliment your highneſſe has ordered me. I intend to that purpoſe to ſee the ſaid counte this afternoone; whereof, God willing, your highneſſe will know the ſuits by the next, according unto the dutyes and the ſtrickt obligations, which cauſe me to be

Of your highneſſe

the moſt humble, moſt obedient,

Paris this $\frac{12}{22}$ January, $165\frac{5}{6}$. and moſt faithfull ſervant,

RE. AUGIER.

H. Crom-

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiii. p. 622.

YOURS of the 25th of December came this morning to my handes, whereby I perceive that coll. Cooper and coll. Sankey are uppon their way towarde us. I doe believe the firſt of them will fully anſweer expectation as to his commande in the northe, much to the ſatisfaction of all thoſe heer. I wiſhe I coulde give you the ſame aſſurance of the ſucceſs of the latter gent. his deſigne. It would rejoyce me exceedingly, if by any meanes thoſe of his principles coulde be brought into good temper. I have indeavoured what lyeth in me, and that out of conſcience, duty, and prudence, to winne them to moderation; but I ſee their is but little hopes of prevaileinge. You may by the incloſed paper, which was fryday laſte, with much more of the ſame nature publiſht in the pullpitt by quarter maſter general Vernon, perceive, how peaceable their ſpiritts are heer. Some of the ſober ſort of his owne friends weer verry much diſatisfied at hime; but this hath bin my uſage, ſince my comeinge hither, without any provocation from me offered to them, unleſs that I have not bin ſubject to their will to doe what they would have impoſed uppon me and others. I bleſs the Lord, I doe gett ſtrength enough to bare their reproaches beyond what I ever expected, both in reſpect of my youthe and naturall temper. Whatever their carriage is towarde me, I truſte through grace I ſhall not be withdrawne from doeing my duty, bothe to God and the publique; in which I hope I ſhall ſoe behave my ſelfe, that when it ſhall pleaſe the Lord otherwaies to diſpoſe of me, they that watch for my haltinge, ſhall have noethinge juſtly to reproach me with, or charge uppon me.

Affaires heer are in a good condition; only we want helpe to bare the burthen of the worke, and I feare your buſineſs ſuffers for wante of ſome diſcerninge men. I beleive you cannot imploy more faithfull perſons then you have allredie uppon the place. A wiſe, induſtrous perſon would be of much uſe heer bothe in reſpect of your revenew and other affaires heer. You need not feare any thinge more than noiſe from your peeviſh freinds heer; and I hope from none elſe, We keep a ſtrict eye uppon the cavalier and Iriſh party. Give me leave to minde you once more of juſtice Donnelan, one of the judges formerly uppon the bench, whoſe pattent was drawne before my comeing over, but ſtopt by what meanes I knowe not. He is a perſon, of whome we have made uſe of in all thoſe warres, and hath bin conſtantly faithfull to the parliament's intereſt; he was judge in the high courte heer for hangeing his own countrymen. It would ſomewhat reflect uppon us, haveing made uſe of him in that buſineſs, to lay him aſide. He is of and excellent temper, and godly. I will not turne over, and therefore reſerve the remainder till the next, and reſt

Your truly affectionate freind

Jan. 2, 1655. and humble ſervant,

H. Cromwell.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 121.

WHereas upon wedneſday the nineteenth day of December laſt an election was made by the free burgeſſes of the towne of Colcheſter of ſeverall officers to ſerve in the ſayd towne for this preſent yeare: our will and pleaſure is, that upon - - - - the - - - day of this preſent moneth of January you proceed to the ſwearing of Thomas Lawrence, and ſoe many of the other officers elected att the time above mentioned, as ſhall then be preſented unto you. And the ſaid Lawrence the new elected mayor is alſoe hereby injoyned, after he ſhall be in his ſayd office, to ſweare ſuch other perſons as were elected as aforementioned, who ſhall not before that time be ſworne into their ſeverall offices. Given att Whitehall the day of January, 1655.

To Thomas Reynolds mayor of Colcheſter.

At the council at Whitehall,

Wedneſday Jan. 2, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 115.

ORdered by his highneſs the lord protector and the council, that it be and hereby is recommended to the committee for trade, to conſider, by what means the ſtatute of the 43d year of queen Elizabeth cap. 2d may be executed for the advancement of trade and relief of the poor.

W. Jessop, clerk of the council.

Mr.

2

Mr. Levet's *eſſay for raiſing money, delivered* Jan. 2, 1655.

Cap. I. Tithes of lands out of pariſh.

ALL lands of the lay fee are tithable, and no layman can preſcribe in *non decimando*; and therefore tithes of lands out of pariſh (as foreſt, fenns, and grounds gained by the ſea) by the law of England were due to the king as ſupreme ordinary, (but by the canon law to the biſhop of the dioceſs.) And though thoſe lands be aliened from the crown, they ſhall pay tithes to the crown notwithſtanding, unleſs they were aliened *una cum decimis*. A. D. 1635. Vol. xxix. p. 17.

Cap. II. The yearly tenths of aboliſhed eccleſiaſtical preferments.

BY the ſtat. of 26 H. VIII. cap. 3. the annual tenths of all eccleſiaſtical and miniſterial poſſeſſions were as perpetually annexed to the crown as tithes to the church, and ſo inſeparably united to the ſupport of the royal dignity, that when thoſe monaſteries were diſſolved, and their poſſeſſions devolved to the king, and by him aliened to the ſubject, thoſe tenths revived again to the crown. As in the caſe where a parſon leaſes his glebe, or aliens the inheritance of it, the leſſee and alienee ſhall pay him tithes, and by a ſpecial clauſe in the ſtatute of 27 Henry VIII. 27. all grants by the king of ſuch lands are to be void, unleſs the tenth be reſerved to the crown. Vol. xxix. p. 23.

Cap. III. The improvement of the yearly tenths of eccleſiaſtical promotions.

THE firſt-fruits of eccleſiaſtical benefices throughout England for a long time uſurpt and exacted by the ſee of Rome, were taken from that ſee by the ſtatute of 25 Henry VIII. cap. 20. Vol. xxix. p. 19.

And by the ſtatute of 26 Henry VIII. 3. as well thoſe firſt-fruits, as alſo an annual tenth of the true yearly values of all ſuch benefices, were conferred upon the crown, the king being then newly declared head of the church; whereupon commiſſions were preſently iſſued for finding the full and true yearly values of thoſe benefices, and were accordingly executed. Yet neither that king, nor any of his ſucceſſors, nor to this day, ever raiſed out of thoſe firſt-fruits and tenths above 20000 l. *per annum*, one year with another, though biſhopricks and cathedrals were caſt into the reckoning.

But if his highneſs ſhall be pleaſed to order new inquiſitions to be taken of the preſent true yearly values of all eccleſiaſtical benefices yet extant (as is juſt, and legal, and convenient to be done) and to diſcharge them of firſt-fruits and ſubſidies for ever for the future; it is conceived, that the whole clergy of England will moſt cheerfully yield to the ſtate their yearly tenths to the full values, and eſteem it a pious and a gracious act in his highneſs to eſtabliſh the ancient and proper patrimony of the church, which lately they held in ſome danger to be abrogated.

And this will encreaſe the publick revenue above 50000 l. *per annum* for ever, as may be demonſtrated.

Cap. IV. The ſurpluſage of London tithes.

ALL freeholders and farmers in the country pay tithes, as well of their ſtocks as of their lands; and why the inhabitants of London and other cities and great towns in England ſhould not pay full tithes of their bare houſes (wherein they generally gain much more by their eaſy trades than the country man by his toilſome tillage) no ſound reaſon in law, conſcience, or policy was ever yet given; and therefore it was a memorable date of the late parliament, 7 Dec. 1654, that ordered a bill to be brought in for raiſing maintenance for the miniſters in all cities and great towns of this nation. And if London houſes ſhall be ordered to yield the tenth penny of their true yearly value for tithes, according to the intent of the ſtatute of 37 Henry VIII. 12. their miniſters may thereout have ample penſions, and all church and pariſh officers liberal ſalaries, and the ſurpluſage will be a brave revenue to the commonwealth, whereout the ſtate may rebuild, or contribute to the rebuilding, all houſes in London, that at any time hereafter ſhall happen, by caſualty, to be burnt or pulled down, as a great number have been of late. Vol. xxix. p. 21.

Van Ommeren *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, ſince my laſt of the 12th inſtant we have no news here from the Vallies. I expect now out of Switzerland the anſwer to the letters, which I have written upon the ſubject of the Vallies to the lords of Zurich, not queſtioning but I ſhall Vol. xxxiv. p. 169.

A. D. 1655. be able by my next, to give your high mightineſſes a certain information on that head. The canton of Zurich, in the mean while, has ſubdued all the places ſituated between Conſtance and Coblentz upon the Rhine, and afterward of the whole country of Turgow, where the inhabitants as well of the town of Frauwenfeld as of the whole aforeſaid diſtrict have taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity, without the leaſt repugnancy. The groſs of their troops under their general Eerdmuller are now cloſely beſieging the town of Rapperſweil, wherein the canton of Schwitz have thrown their beſt troops; which ſhew alſo, that they will defend themſelves, endeavouring by ſallies and otherwiſe to prolong the ſiege, not without loſs of the one and the other ſide. They have ruined the bridge, which lay over the neck of the lake, and made the ſame uſeleſs to the beſieged; having cut off the communication from abroad, and the water for the mills: the beſiegers are now buſy to ſet the miners to work, and prepare every thing for a ſtorm. Thoſe of Bern, Scafhauſſen, Baſil and Appenzell, are ſaid to be likewiſe in the field; however the Zurichers have not yet heard any thing certain of their march, and it is reported, that they had agreed among themſelves, that thoſe of Bern ſhould forthwith inveſt and attack the town of Lucern, being the chief of the ſmall cantons, and make at the ſame time an onſet in other places, and thus to attack the papiſts from all ſides. Thoſe of Schwitz are ſaid to have planted the great ſtandard, to attempt ſomething for the relief of the town of Rapperſweil, but the beſiegers are prepared to receive them, keeping a good look out and order on all avenues.

The ſuccours of the city of Geneva were embarked laſt week to avoid touching on the territories of France, and afterwards they march'd by land to their rendezvous. The abbot of St. Gall, as likewiſe the town of Baden, are ſaid to have deſired the neutrality, and the lord ambaſſador of France has made interceſſion for the latter by letters; but it is feared, that the one and the other, for weighty reaſons, will be refuſed.

A notable embaſſy of the leſſer and the great council of the city of Solure arrived on the 12th inſtant at Bern, declaring their great grief, that the affairs between the aſſociated allies were come to that paſs, and broken out into an open rupture; and that they were charged to deſire the lords of Bern, that they would be pleaſed to uſe all poſſible means, and their utmoſt endeavours, to appeaſe and avert the ſtorm of ſuch a deſtructive civil war. The day following the leſſer and great council was to meet upon the ſaid propoſal, to deliberate, whether this deputation might not afford an opportunity for further conferences, to obtain thereby, with good reputation, the aim of their juſt pretenſions.

I am informed by letters of the council of ſtate, that they had ſent remittances to the city of Geneva by mr. Carpentein 1200 piſtoles: at the ſame time I was alſo told, that the provinces of Frieſland and Overyſſel had likewiſe agreed with the ſaid Carpentein for the remittance of their collection; ſo that the poor Waldenſes being comforted at this time with ſuch notable ſums, they think it adviſeable here, to delay the further diſtributions of the collection, and to lay by the reſt upon ſecurity, in order to make uſe thereof, or of the intereſt, for the maintenance of churches, ſchools, and other neceſſaries that are required, according to the project heretofore ſent to your high mightineſſes. Hitherto the city of Geneva has nothing poſitively reſolved touching the 3000 piſtoles of their noble and great mightineſſes; they are ſtill buſy to try ſeverall merchants, and to lay out this ſum with the higheſt bidder, ſo that by this means probably good and advantageous conditions may be obtained and ſtipulated.

Being informed laſt ſunday in the evening by two merchants of this city, that (according to the deſcription given in the news papers) for ſome days has been here a farmer, John Hendrickſen vander Meulen, who went off lately from Amſterdam with a large ſum of money, I immediately ſent to the magiſtrates, deſiring, that the ſaid perſon might be apprehended and ſecured, which was done accordingly forthwith. Upon examination, he is found to be the ſaid farmer: however of his ſon, who is likewiſe concerned in this theft, nothing can be heard as yet, the boy who is with him being believed to be his brother's ſon. They have begun to make an inventory of his effects, and found in gold ſpecies the ſum of about 3 to 34000 guilders. The letters of your high mightineſſes in favour of the heirs of mr. Deothaty are duly come to hands, I will not be wanting to effectuate the contents thereof. In the mean while, I have thought it neceſſary to communicate to your high mightineſſes the letters of the lords of Turin, which have been highly and moſt earneſtly recommended to me.

Wherewith &c.

Geneva, $\frac{3}{13}$ Jan. 1656. high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

VAN OMMEREN.

The

The commiſſioners for Briſtol *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

THE providences of the Lord having of late yeares beene exceeding eminent, and remarkable in the preſervation of his people within theſe nations, we ſhould come ſhort of our dutie, if we did not aſcribe it to the kindnes of God, that through your highnes care, and wiſdome, ſafety and publique liberty is yet abiding with us; for confirming and eſtabliſhing whereof having received (with our humble acknowledgement to your highneſſe) by the hands of major general Diſbrowe your highnes orders and inſtructions, we have made ſome conſiderable progreſſe in the execution of that ſervice therein required, and are reſolved (through divine aſſiſtance) to give further teſtimony of our faithfullnes and ſincerity by future actings and endevours, in order to the peace and welfare of this comonwealth, according to ſuch directions and comands as are or ſhal be received from your highnes. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 137.

Briſtoll, January 3, 1655. Your highnes moſt humble ſervants,

Ro. Aldworth,	Hen. Gibbes,
James Powell,	John Harper,
Jonathan Blackwell,	Hen. Haſſur,
Nehe. Collins,	Edw. Tyſon,
Thomas Ellis,	Robert Purnell.

Inſtructions by the major general of Briſtol.

TO the end that all the armes of the inhabitants within the county of the city of Briſtoll may be borne and be in the keeping of the well-affected and able fighting perſons, and thereby the ſeveral companies of the militia within the ſame be made ſerviceable for ſecuring the peace of the comonwealth, and in particular that city; by vertue of the power given unto us, you are hereby authorized as followeth: Vol. xxxiv. p. 393.

1ſt, That you make diligent ſearch and inquiry, in whoſe keepinge and cuſtody any arms be, of what ſort ſoever, as well by peruſing the liſt of the ſeverall companies, as otherwiſe.

2dly, That where you find any arms to be in the keeping of any widow or aged inhabitants not in a capacity to ſerve in them, you are to require them to be forth-coming, that in a caſe of neceſſity you may have them in a readineſs.

3dly, That where you find any arms in the cuſtody of any diſaffected perſon or inhabitants, you are to ſecure them, and to putt them into the keeping of ſuch well-affected able fighting perſons, as you the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three of you, ſhall judge meete.

4thly, You are to keepe a liſt of all ſuch arms, and from whom you take them, and return an accompt thereof unto me accordingly.

Col. Barkſtead, *lieutenant of the tower, to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

WHEN mr. Chapman was apprehended, there was taken out of his pockett a paper ſigned J. R. in which hee was directed in page the 4th for *diſtinction of juſtice* to put *diſtribution of juſtice.* Sir, in mr. Rye's books, in page the 4th, you will find *diſtinction of juſtice*, which cleares it, that mr. Chapman had not only knowledge of the booke, but was truſted with the printing of it, and is the owner or at leaſt a ſharer in the private preſſe, that hath and doth ſoe much miſcheife. Sir, haveing beene informed, that ſince his enlargement, hee reported, that he was without cauſe deteyned; and that there being nothing againſt him, you durſt not keepe him longer, the laſt night as I read the booke, I obſerved the paſſages as above, I thought it my duty to give you this trouble, which is all at preſent from, Vol. xxxiv. p. 145.

Tower, Lond. Jan. 3, 1655. Sir, your affectionate freind and ſervant,

Jo. BARKSTEAD.

Incloſed

Inclos'd in the preceding.

(a) Printed in 8 pages in 4to.

(a) *A word for God, or a teſtimony on truth's behalf, from ſeveral churches, and diverſe hundreds of Chriſtians in* Wales (*and ſome few adjacent*) *againſt wickedneſſe in high places, with a letter to the lord general* Cromwell. *Both firſt preſented to his own hands, and now publiſhed for further information.*

Job xxxvi. 1. Suffer me a little, and I will ſhew thee that I have yet to ſpeak on God's behalf.

Eſa. xliv. 8, 9. Fear ye not, neither be afraid: have not I told thee from that time, and have declared it? ye are then my witneſſes. Is there a God beſides me? yea there is no God; I know not any.

They that make a graven image are all of them vanity, and their delectable things ſhall not profit, and they are their own witneſſes; they ſee not, nor know, that they may be aſhamed.

To Oliver Cromwell, *captain general of all the forces in* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland.

Sir,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 147.

FOR as much as you have cauſed great ſearching of heart, and diviſions among many of God's people by a ſudden, ſtrange, and unexpected alteration of government, and other actions, to the great aſtoniſhment of thoſe, who knew your former publick reſolutions and declarations; conſidering alſo, how (contrary to foregoing acts and engagements) you have taken upon you a power, by which you are utterly diſinabled (if there were in you a heart) to proſecute the good things covenanted and contended for, with ſo many great hazards, and the effuſion of ſo much blood; and by reaſon whereof you are become juſtly ſuſpected in your ends in time paſt, and actions for future, to very many of thoſe, of whoſe affections and faithful ſervices you have enjoyed no ſmall ſhare, in all the difficult paſſages, and enterprizes of the late war. Theſe things conſidered by us, (as we know they are by many churches and ſaints) and there being a deep ſenſe upon our ſpirits of the odium under which the name of Chriſt, his cauſe, people, and ways do lie (as it were) buried; and alſo of the exceeding contempt, which the wonderful and excellent operations of God are brought into, even thoſe eminent wonders, which the nations have been ſpectators and witneſſes of, and wherein your hands have been partly engaged; we cannot, after much ſerious conſideration and ſeeking of the Lord, many of us, both together and apart, but preſent to your hands the enſuing teſtimony, which (however you may look thereon) is no more than neceſſity exacts from us, for the clearing of our own ſouls from guilt, and diſcharging of our duty to God and men. Therefore we earneſtly wiſh you to peruſe and weigh it, as in the ſight of God, with a calm and Chriſtian-like ſpirit; and harden not your neck againſt the truth, as you will anſwer it to their great judge, before whoſe impartial tribunal you (as well as we) ſhall be very ſhortly cited to give an account of the things done in the body, whether good or evil. Where the true motives and ends of all your actions will be evident, where no apology will be accepted of your ſlighting and blaſpheming of the ſpirit of God, nor for the hard meaſure you give his people, by reproaches, impriſonment, and other oppreſſions; and where pride, luxury, laſciviouſneſs, changing of principles, and forſaking of good ways, juſtice and holineſs will not have the ſmalleſt rag of pretence to hide them from the eyes of the judge, which things (whatſoever you ſay for your ſelf) are (even at preſent) to be read in your forehead, and have produced moſt ſad effects every where. Eſpecially firſt, the filling of the ſaints hearts and faces with inexpreſſible grief and ſhame. And ſecondly, the ſtopping (at leaſt) of the ſtrong current of their prayers, which was once for you, if not the turning thereof directly againſt you. To theſe we might add (thirdly) the hardening of wicked men, yea the refreſhing and juſtifying of them in their evil doings, and ſpeaking againſt the goſpel, name, and ſpirit of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. And laſtly, God's ſignal withdrawing from you his deſigns. Oh, then! that you would lie down in the duſt, and acknowledge your iniquity, and return unto the Lord by unfeigned repentance, doing your firſt works; and that you would make haſt to do ſo, leſt God's fury break forth like fire upon you, and there be no quenching of it. This would rejoice us much, as being real well wiſhers to your ſoul's everlaſting happineſs, though we muſt declare with equal pity and deteſtation againſt your deſigns and way.

A word for God.

Jer. viii. 7.

THE wiſe God, that teacheth the fowls of heaven to know their appointed times, who directed us (after a long time of ſilence and earneſt ſeeking the Lord) to expreſs and declare what we find in our conſciences touching the tranſactions of this ſeaſon; and though ſome may think (as we ourſelves have been tempted to think) that this is a time, that

that men are made offenders, yea traytors for words: yet conſidering how the Lord's remembrancers ſhould not keep ſilence, and fearing that if we ſhould altogether hold our peace at ſuch a time as this (as Mordecai ſaid to Heſter) deliverance would come another way, and we could expect no ſhare in the enlargement of God's people, or ſafety in the way of trouble: withal finding how ſelf would prompt us (like Iſſachar) to ſee that reſt is good and outward proſperity pleaſant, and how the ſame temptations (which we find and fear many of our dear brethren to be under) have ſet upon ſome of us, as to have mens perſons in admiration becauſe of advantage, and by good words, fair ſpeeches, and promiſes, to be deceived and drawn away in ſimplicity; eſpecially by the example of ſome eminent men, (like Peter) in ſo much that many Barnabaſſes are carried away with their diſſimulation, and as well miniſters as military men willing to ſerve the king for his work and wages. However, ſeeing every man muſt give an account unto God for himſelf, we have examined what particular duty was incumbent upon us, and how in faithfullneſs towards God and meekneſs towards men, we ſhould perform the ſame: moreover, conſidering how the ſaints did formerly bear their teſtimony, (not loving their lives, unto the death) and by the blood of the lamb, and their teſtimony did overcome; and how God did heretofore ſtir up ſome of his people, (both in England and Scotland) to bear witneſs (to the truth and ways of God) againſt the ways and wickedneſſes of men,) as a forlorn hope; though they were in compariſon but a few, like Joſhuah and Caleb, two of twelve; or like the two witneſſes, a ſmall yet ſufficient number. Obſerving alſo, that there are preſent truths, and every work being beautiful in its ſeaſon (as in the beginning of the late wars) was the witneſſing againſt the book of common-prayer, croſs in baptiſm, and other ceremonies, (being ſuperſtitious things, impoſed by the biſhops) and againſt ſhip-money, monopolies, &c. (civil things) impoſed formerly by the king. All which were afterwards declared, proteſted, and covenanted againſt; which proteſtation and covenant are freſh in the memories, and preſſing upon the conſciences of ſome of us, even unto this day: beſides the engagement, and the ſeveral acts of parliament made againſt monarchy or kingly government, all which now ſeem to be forgotten or neglected: and thoſe that ſpeak or write in defence of ſuch things, as the parliament, army, and the godly people in the three nations approved, aſſerted, and purchaſed at a dear rate, are now accounted fanatick fools, diſturbers of civil ſtates, are intermedlers in things that concern them not; under which notion many ſuffer impriſonment, and other trials, as evil doers from thoſe men, who now build what they did once deſtroy, and juſtify what they did once condemn. Witneſs their own writings, particularly the declaration of the officers and ſoldiers of the Engliſh army, (whereof the lord Cromwell was general) the words whereof are as followeth:

A. D. 1655.
Jer. xx. 9. Iſa. lxii. 6. Heſt. iv. 14. Gen. xlix. 15. Jude 16. Rom. xvi. 8. 2 Sam. xv. 7. Gal. ii. 13. 1 Chro. iv. 23. Rom. xiv. 12. Rev. xii. 7. Numb. xiv. 6, 7, 8, 9. Rev. vii. 3. 2 Pet. i. 12. Aug. 1, 1650, pag. 7, 12.

"We are perſuaded in our conſciences, that the late king and his monarchy was one of "the ten horns of the beaſt ſpoken of, Rev. xvii. ver. 13, 14, 15. and that we were called "forth by the Lord to be inſtrumental to bring about that, which was our continual prayers "unto God, viz. the deſtruction of antichriſt and the deliverance of his church and people; "and upon this ſingle account we engaged, not knowing the deep policies of worldly ſtateſmen, "and we have ever ſince hazarded our lives in the high places of the field (where we have "ſeen many wonders of the Lord) againſt all the oppoſers of the work of Jeſus Chriſt, whom "we have all along ſeen going with us, and making our way plain before us; and having "theſe things ſingly in our eye, namely the deſtruction of antichriſt, the advancement of "the kingdom of Chriſt, the deliverance of his church, and the eſtabliſhment thereof, in "the uſe of his ordinances, in purity according to his word, and the juſt, civil liberties "of Engliſhmen."

Theſe, with many other expreſſions, both in the declaration, and ſeveral other papers of the army, and letters of the general, cited both in the declaration of the members of ſeveral churches, and petitions of the three colonels, beſides ſeveral other papers, which might be inſtanced in; which we leave to all unbiaſſed men to conſider, and compare with actions done by the ſame men ſince that time. But in purſuance of our duty to God, our fellow members and countreymen, as we are Chriſtians, having a right to the things of Chriſt, and as we are men, having a right to our native privileges, we do declare our real apprehenſions and conſciences, which (to the great grief of ſome of us) we have ſo long concealed, waiting if God might by his providence alter our minds.

Saunders, Okey, and Allured.

Firſt, that the ſins and preſent condition of this nation hold parallel in many things with the old Iſraelites, after the mighty wonders of God ſhewed unto them in their great deliverance out of Egypt. For inſtance, they and we have ſoon forgotten God our Saviour, and the great works which he did; we have not ſet our hearts aright, and our ſpirits have not been ſtedfaſt with God, but have gone back, and dealt treacherouſly, and turned aſide like a deceitful bow; and not truſting to his ſalvation have provoked the Lord to anger with our inventions; ſo that men have dominion over our bodies, and over our cattle at their pleaſure, and we are in great diſtreſs, for this is a day of trouble, and of blaſphemy, for the children are come to the birth, and there is not ſtrength to bring forth.

Pſal. cvi. 13. Pſal. lxxviii. 8, 9, 10. Pſal. cvi. 28, 29. Neh. ix. 3, 7.

A. D. 1655. Secondly, that bleſſed cauſe, and thoſe noble principles propounded and proſecuted by the old parliament, and the good people of this nation (in the maintaining of which God did miraculouſly appear) are now altogether laid aſide and loſt, and another cauſe and intereſt (quite contrary as we conceive) eſpouſed and maintained; for then the advancement of Chriſt's kingdom, the extirpation of popery and popiſh innovations, the privileges of parliament, the liberty of the ſubjects, and an equal diſtinction of juſtice were declared and ſought for; and tyranny, oppreſſion, injuſtice, arbitrarineſs, deſtroying the privileges of parliaments we declared and engaged againſt: but how far ſome men have now receded from, and acted contrarily to the diſhonour of God, ſcandal of religion, great grief of many faithful men, and the ſtrengthening of the wicked in their principles, and juſtifying their practices, we leave to the conſideration of thoſe that are ſober and wiſe.

diſtinction put for diſtribution of juſtice.

Thirdly, moreover the unadviſed and unwarrantable changing of the government and ſwearing thereunto, doth (as we judge) put a neceſſity upon the chief undertaker thereof, to overthrow the very foundation of a commonwealth; and to maintain the things compriſed in the ſaid inſtrument, (whether right or wrong) and to turn the very edge and dint of his ſword againſt the faces and bowels of ſuch as ſhould or ſhall declare their conſciences contrary thereunto.

Fourthly, as a conſequence and fruit of this forbidden tree, many of the choice ſervants of God and faithful of the nation (ſome noblemen, gentlemen, miniſters of the goſpel, ſoldiers, &c.) are impriſoned without knowing their accuſers, or having ſo much liberty as was granted by the heathens to the apoſtles, or the benefit of a fair and publick trial, according to the fundamental laws of this nation.

Fifthly, under pretence of neceſſity ſtill to continue the heavy burthens of taxes, cuſtoms, exciſe, &c. upon the nation, without (yea contrary to) the conſent of the people repreſented in parliament, and contrary to their own inſtrument.

Sixthly, notwithſtanding all the fair pretences and promiſes of reformation; yet what abominable and horrible impieties, injuſtice, and oppreſſion are there couched and covered under this new form, from the head to the tail, (as the prophet ſaith) treading in the very footſteps of their predeceſſors; witneſs the receiving of the honours, profits, cuſtoms, benefits, tenths, and firſt-fruits coming in formerly to the crown; the exalting of ſons, ſervants, friends, and favourites (though ſome of them known for wicked men) to the higheſt places and greateſt preferment, which the good rulers of old, as Gideon, Nehemiah and others did not ſo; becauſe of the fear of the Lord, and the bondage that was heavy upon the people: witneſs alſo the unreaſonableneſs of the army to have ſo many officers, which might eaſily be reduced to a leſſer number, and both officers and ſoldiers for many years to receive their pay, (even in a time of peace) when the poor peaſants or tenants (who pay but ten ſhilling rent *per ann.*) do pay out of their penury, to maintain them in their pomp and luxury.

Acts xxvii. 30.

Seventhly, we cannot without grief mention the ſad effects of the ſecret deſign of Hiſpaniola, to be the loſs of ſo many mens lives, the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure, and the endangering of this commonwealth by invaſion; as alſo thereby rendring us a ſcorn and ſnuff to the nations round about.

Laſtly, we do declare and publiſh to all from our hearts and ſouls, that thoſe of us that had any hand in joining with the parliament and army heretofore, had no other deſign againſt the late king and his party, ſave as they were enemies to our Lord Chriſt, his kingdom and people, hinderers of his work, and oppreſſors of the nation, and that it never came into our hearts to think or intend the pulling down of one perſon to ſet up another, or one unrighteous power to promote another: but we aimed as primarily at the glory of God, ſo likewiſe at the general good of the nation, and particular benefit and juſt liberty of every man; and it grieves us, that any juſt cauſe is given them to ſtumble at profeſſors, or complain that they are deprived of their freedom, and ſeveral ways more oppreſſed, than in the days of the wicked kings. We do alſo believe in our heart, that (though the worſt things are not without God's permiſſion and providence) yet that this government is not of God's approbation, or taken up by his counſel, or according to his word; and therefore we do utterly diſclaim having any hand or heart in it, and for the contrivers and undertakers thereof, we ſuſpect and judge them to be great tranſgreſſors therein; and ſo much the more, becauſe they are profeſſors of religion, and declarers, engagers, and fighters againſt the very things they now practiſe: and it is moſt evident to us, that they thereby build again, what before they did deſtroy; and in ſo doing they render themſelves and the cauſe, religion, name, and people of God abominable to the heathens, papiſts, and profane enemies, which is a grief to our ſouls to conſider. We do alſo deteſt the practices of thoſe men in impriſoning the ſaints of God, for their conſciences and teſtimony, and juſt men, who ſtand for moral and juſt principles, and the freedom of the nation and people, and their breaking off parliaments to effect their own deſign. We alſo from our ſouls witneſs againſt their new modelling of miniſters, (as antichriſtian) and keeping up pariſhes and tithes, (as popiſh innovations) and

and we disclaim all adherence to, owning of, or joining with these men in their ways. A. D. 1655.
And do withdraw, and desire all the Lord's people to withdraw from these men, as those
that are guilty of the sins of the later days, and that have left following the Lord, and 2 Tim. iii. 5.
that God's people should avoid their sin, lest they partake with them in their plagues.
Thus concluding our testimony, we subscribe our names hereunto.

William Jones,
John Morgan,
John Thomas,
Evan Jones,
John Phillips,
Thomas Jones,
John Beevan,
Thomas Lewis,
Gabriel Lewis,
Howell Thomas,
Thomas Phillips,
William Howels,
William Waters,
Howell John,
John Price,
Meredith Phillips,
William Jenkins,
Thomas Prosser,
Jenkin Griffith,
Howell Williams,
Thomas Williams,
Richard Howell,
Watkin Price,
William Powell,
Thomas Powell,
Lewis Williams,
Lewis Reece,
Reece John,
Howell Reece,
Richard John,
Richard Price,
John David,
David Morgan,
Morgan William,
Morgan Robert,
John Williams,
Lewis David,
Thomas Edwards,
Reece John,
Jenkin Jones,
Jenkin Rosser,
Rice Rosser,
Nicholas Griffiths,
Lewelin Beevan,
James Powell,
Mirick Morgan,
Evan Meredith,
William Jones,
Meredith Rees,
William Edwards,
Richard Roberts,
Lewis David,
Morgan John,
Richard Thomas,
Meredith William,
Watkin Rice,
William Watkin,
Reece David,
Watkin David,
David William,

William Philips,
John Williams,
Henry Thomas,
John Jones,
John Farmer,
Henry Meredith,
Trehern Morgan,
Richard David,
Evan John,
Edward Evan,
Thomas Evan,
David Evan,
Howell Waters,
Jenkin Waters,
John Howell,
Phillip David,
Rice Richard,
Edward Matthews,
Watkin Richard,
Thomas Evan,
Lewelin Jenkin,
Jenkin William,
Thomas William,
Evan Lewelin,
William Waters,
Walter David,
John David,
David Walter,
Reece Jones,
Edward Jenkins,
Phillip Jones,
Jervice Jones,
Edward Jenkins,
Watkin Jenkins,
David Thomas,
Rice Jones,
Evan John,
David William,
Henry Williams,
John Bedward,
Thomas Tunman,
Robert Tunman,
Roger Griffith,
Thomas Morgan,
William Price,
David Davies,
David Price,
Richard Morris,
John Evans,
David Powell,
Walter Lewis,
Richard Meredith,
William Morris,
James Haydock,
William Bostock,
Philip Russell,
Edward Williams,
James Morgan,
David Rutherch,
William Bayes,

Reece Jones,
Richard James,
William Hopkins,
Lewis Jones,
William Watkins,
Richard Mils,
John Thomas,
John Smith,
William Price,
Vavosor Powell,
John Williams,
John Hanmer,
Moris Griffith,
Edward Owens,
Richard Griffith,
Walter Davies,
Thomas Gwin,
Thomas Vaughan,
John Powell,
Rees Havard,
Roger Thomas,
Thomas Lewis,
John Watkin,
Walter Lewis,
William Thomas,
William Lewis,
Richard Vaughan,
David Jones,
Rice Thomas,
Henry Thomas,
John Williams,
Thomas Powell,
John David,
John Rowbuck,
Evan Watkin,
Charles Lloyd,
Hugh Thomas,
Rosser Watkin,
Thomas Griffith,
Lewis Price,
Morgan Lloyd,
William Thomas,
Lewis James,
John Thomas,
Robert Thomas,
Howell Watkin,
Thomas Price,
Roger Williams,
John Baddam,
John Powell,
David Roberts,
John Pugh,
Thomas Parry,
Howell Williams,
Walter Price,
William Bevan,
Lewis Prytherch,
David William,
Lewelin ap John,
Jenkin Griffith,

Peter Childlowe,
Arthur Childlow,
William Jones,
Owen Humphrey,
Evan Thomas,
Samuel Brees,
John Lewis,
William Bentsley,
Thomas Morgans,
John Symonds,
William Beddoes,
Morris Williams,
James Williams,
William Matthews,
Lewis Price,
Evan Ellis,
Richard Tudge,
William Fernell,
Edward Gretholder,
John Tomkins,
Thomas Tudge,
Hugh Evans,
Owen Lewis,
Owen Jones,
Edward Brees,
Ralph Robothom,
William Lewis,
John Powell,
David Kadwalader,
Rowland Tudge,
David Evan,
John Tibbots,
Samuel Williams,
Richard Bromley,
Richard Baxter,
John Crowther,
Francis Mason,
John Evans,
David Phillips,
William Evans,
Thomas Ellis,
Thomas Crowther,
Thomas Fernell,
Richard Irish,
Henry Jones,
William Phipps,
William Beckett,
Daniel Brees,
Francis Hanckock,
Edward Irish,
Oliver David,
William Dabellis,
Lewis Pugh,
Richard Rogers,
Owen Jones,
Edmund Rosser,
John Meredith,
William Thomas,
Llewelin Lewis,
John Rowland,

Lewis

A. D. 1655.

Lewis Williams,	Gilbert Morris,	Robert Sanctley,	John Meredith,
William Lewis,	Mathew Prichard,	John James,	John Owens,
Edward Lewis,	Edward Jones,	Edward Roberts,	William Jennings,
Howell Rees,	Owen Edward,	Walter Thimbleton,	George Jenkins,
Rowland Morgan,	David Thomas,	John Fowler,	William Heathley,
Philip Giles,	John Pugh,	Hugh Prichard,	John Lewis,
James Watkins,	Howell Thomas,	Henry Williams,	David Jones,
John James,	Reece ap David,	William Win,	Jeffrey Parry,
Lewis Lewis,	John Benan,	Richard Saltonstall,	John Hughes,
Michael Watkins,	Thomas Lloyd,	Rice Jones,	John Evans,
Edmund Morgan,	Kenrick Jones,	Richard Williams,	Richard Jones,
Rosser Thomas,	James Quarrell,	Philip Rogers,	William Rider,
John Rosser,	Edward Williams,	Richard Roberts,	John Ratlieffe,
Thomas John,	Edward Moore,	Thomas ap Thomas,	William Jones,
James John,	John Roberts,	Ellice ap Roger,	Ralph Hopley,
Elias Thomas,	John Brown,	David ap Edward,	Hugh Price,
John Howell,	Alexander Powell,	David Lloyd,	Griffith Jones,
William John,	Hugh Powell,	Thomas Edwards,	Brian Sixsmith,
Rosser Watkin,	John Nicholas,	Francis Lith,	Nathaniel Edwards,
Daniel John,	Philip Williams,	James Park,	John Meredith.
Thomas ap John,			

A PROSCRIPT.

READER,

THIS paper had sooner come into my hands, if the subscribers hereof (who were willing to do nothing rashly) had not waited for further counsel and direction from God herein than they had at their first intention of the publishing hereof; and withal it was deferred for a time, hoping that God might some other way convince the person chiefly concerned in it; and seeing God gave him time to repent, and yet he repented not, we have published this our testimony. To which you might have had many more subscribers (who were willing to own this paper) if conveniency and providence had made way for it to come into their view. There hath been great endeavours to stifle it in the birth; to that end, some of the subscribers were threatned with imprisonment, and orders were issued out to imprison some, (whereof one was secured) namely, mr. Vavasor Powell, who was taken by a company of soldiers, from a day of the fasting and prayer at Aberbechan in Montgomeryshire, where many saints were gathered together, which caused much sadness, yea and much heart-breakings to them all; and he remained for some time a prisoner upon that account.

Rev. ii. 21.

The information of Ezekiel Cooke *of* Gringley *in the county of* Nottingham, *yeoman, and of* Roger Hall *the younger of* Beckingham *in the said county, yeoman, upon their oaths taken at* Nottingham *the 3d day of* Jan. 1655, *before major general* Whalley, James Chadwicke, Samuel Bolles, William Wightman, *and* Edw. Cludd, *esqs; and others, commissioners for securing the peace and safety of the commonwealth in the county aforesaid.*

Vol. xxxiv. p. 157.

THese informants say, that George Walsham of Gringley in the county of Nottingham, gent. being in company with these informants and others, in the house of Peter Pinder in Gringley aforesaid in August last, did confess and declare, that diverse gentlemen of London, his confederates, desired him the said George to become bound with them for one hundred pounds, to be layed out in buying of arms, for the bringing in of the king of Scots, and his friends, and to fight against the present government and governor; and that he the said George would willingly have done the same. And moreover, that if he had had so much money by him, he would not have given them the trouble to have borrowed it elsewhere. The said Roger then present saying to him, how great a danger he had incurred by these speeches, he the said Gorge replied, let me but alone till Michaelmas, and I will then be gone beyond the seas. And that these informants referred the business to mr. Crosse of Gringley to acquaint major general Berry, or any other person he thought fit therewith; and if there had been a constable in town at the time, they would have caused the said Walsham to have been apprehended.

A true copy, examined by me,
Jo. Boawre, clerk to the said commissioners.

Ezekiel Cooke,
Roger Hall.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

NOtwithſtanding all what is ſaid, the Swedes and thoſe of Brandenburg do ſtill continue to treat, ſo that the hoſtility, which is done, is only yet in oſtentation. If there be any killed, it is through a miſtake; and if any priſoners be taken, they are releas'd without any ranſom. *Nec pax nec bellum.* True it is, that the elector is the weaker of the two, yea much weaker; but however being lodged in a great city as Koningſberg, with twelve thouſand men horſe and foot beſides the citizens, he can eaſily maintain himſelf without being forced. And the worſt he can expect is, that the Swedes as the ſtrongeſt do not ſpoil his winter quarters by ruining and deſtroying the proviſions and provender. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxii. p. 113.

The embaſſadors for Denmark are at laſt departed from hence. Thoſe deſigned for Sweden and Brandenburg do yet delay to ſee more clearly into the ſucceſs of affairs. It is told unto me from very good hands, that at the council of 170 there is a diviſion and difference. The politicians do adviſe for war, and to try the extremity. 169 boaſted formerly to have alſo adviſed him to a war. Now ſhe is ſaid to be altered, ſeeing the miſery of all this country for certain and the iſſue uncertain.

m. of B. Pr. dowager Sweden Brandenb.

However it is alſo held, that 141 will hardly prevail in his deſigns, if 170 do oppoſe; for what places, where there is never ſo little reſiſtance and fortification, can they take in winter? There is much talk of the Tartars, but they are only reports without any ground, as alſo of the new endeavours of 175; as to 143, I have told you formerly *ſtat magni nominis umbra*, and he is terrified by 140, as 142 is terrified by 130 alone. The ſtates general ſtates of Holland 104 and 105 ſhew the teeth, but hitherto they have ſcarce bit. I perceive that 105 are not yet fully agreed with 149. True it is, that 149 doth declare himſelf or ſeem to be content; but there are a great many of 145, who have much averſion to it; and it is believed that 149 is agreed with thoſe of 145, and will let them do. And they aſſure him, that if 145 doth come between 104 and 141, that in neceſſity all will come into the hands of 149 without thoſe hard conditions, which 104 do propoſe unto him, and without which they will not do any thing. In ſhort I perceive, that this buſineſs will not go ſo faſt, and that in 149 there are ſeveral motions. *Scinditur incertus ſtudia in contraria*; and the true 147 are in effect angry in their hearts to ſee, that 105 do admit amongſt them 170 and 149 more than they need, inſomuch that it is ſufficiently ſeen, that in the body of 105, of 104, as alſo of 149, there are corrupt and contrary humours; and that nature is not ſtrong enough to expel and purge away the bad and obnoxious; and the doctors for the remedies do differ. However, I perceive, that thoſe, who govern at preſent, are maſters in 105, and are no ways reſolved to part with it, but to maintain themſelves. I am

king of Poland the emperor king of France Denmark England grave William p. Orange party enmity ſtates gen. Sweden grave William ſtates general Hollanders ſtates of Holland the m. of B. gr. W. ſtat. of Holl. ſtat. gen. grave William ſtates of Holland

Jan. 14, 1656. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

ambaſſador Sweden

They thought to have ſurprized the 125 of 141 in ſomething, by propoſing interrogatories to him by word of mouth; but that miſluck'd, for he demanded it in writing, which they gave him by the reſolution here incloſed. What he will anſwer to it, we ſhall ſee in the ſequence.

Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador at* Paris, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MOnſieur Le Primier Beringham, who was formerly employed in your high mightineſſes ſervices, is diſpatched in haſt by the king into Italy, and firſt to the duke of Mantua, as Vol. xxxiii. p. 680.

A. D. 1655. as alſo to examine the city and fortifications of Cazal and its garriſon; from thence he is to go to Turin, as it is reported, to negotiate ſome affairs of importance at that court. It cauſes here ſome jealouſy, that the duke of Mantua, with the prince Palatine Edward have taken two or three times a tour through the territories of Milan, and that they at Pavia have been very ſplendidly treated and entertained by the marquis de Careſſena, having had at every time a very cloſe conference with the ſaid marquis. They think here likewiſe to be well informed, that after the treaty concluded here at Paris between the king and the duke of Mantua, Spain nevertheleſs continues ſtill paying the promiſed ſubſidy for the maintenance of the garriſon of Cazal, and that the payment thereof is made ſo regular, that the marquis de Caraffena had preſented the ſame already laſt month. Upon the birth of another young princeſs in Spain, they now ſay, that all the appearance of a marriage of the king with the eldeſt princeſs infanta is intirely vaniſh'd. And ſome pretend to ſay, that the ſaid mr. Beringham ſhould be order'd at Turin, to propoſe the marriage of the king with the eldeſt princeſs of Savoy; which propoſal at all events, here as well as there, can produce nothing but advantages. The couriers from Spain hither bring as yet always aſſurances of the intention of the court of Madrid, that the place of negotiation for a general peace between the two crowns ought to be held in the city of Rome. This affair, as to that point, is here facilitated ſo much, that this court has deſiſted from their former poſitiveneſs, to wit, that the place of negotiation for the peace ſhould be in a frontier town of France and the Netherlands; and it is ſaid, that the king has now given orders to mr. de Lyonne at Rome to propoſe to the pope the town of Savonna in Italy, under the juriſdiction of the republick of Genua; and in caſe this place is approved of and accepted for the negotiation of peace, the king here has made an overture, in order to advance ſuch a ſalutary buſineſs, that his majeſty would ſet out from here to Lyons, and from thence to Marſeilles, to be at hand, upon a report, to give his reſolutions in all matters. Theſe and other condeſcenſions begin to give hopes of ſucceſs, and they aſſure me, that the intention of this court for a peace with Spain is ſincere and well grounded.

In the mean time conſtant and diligent conferences are held here, to make the neceſſary proviſions for a numerous army; and I hear that deſigns are forming in Italy and Catalonia, but eſpecially and above all againſt the Spaniſh Netherlands, where they ſay the greateſt effort will be made.

Monſieur de Bordeaux de Neufville is not yet ſet out back from hence for London, neither are here as yet publiſhed any copies of the treaty of accommodation between this kingdom and England. They write from Flanders, that there have been begun ſome hoſtilities at ſea by the Engliſh againſt the Spaniſh Netherlands, the Engliſh having taken out of ſeveral of your high mightineſſes ſhips all Spaniſh paſſengers. The ports in Flanders are all reinforcing, and it is ſaid, that ſome new fortreſſes are order'd to be made between Nieupoort and Oſtend. Of the fleet of Seville, which is ſtill cruiſing for the ſilver ſhips, three large galleons are ſtranded on the coaſt of Portugal. They write from Turin, that orders are arrived there from France, to ſend the troops into winter quarters, in the vallies of Lucerne, of Perouſe, and of Pragelas, to be ſo much nearer Piedmont, where they ſhew every where a great diſcontent againſt the inhabitants of the ſaid vallies, ſo that they are afraid here for a new maſſacre of thoſe of the religion, that live there. At Turin were alſo arrived two extraordinary embaſſadors of the popiſh Swiſs cantons, to demand aſſiſtance againſt thoſe of Zurich and the other proteſtant cantons; as alſo the like embaſſadors have been ſent to the governor of Milan, the grand duke of Tuſcany, and to the pope for the ſame purpoſe. Thoſe of Turin have been very well entertained there and favourably received. In the mean time that the ſaid duke has ſent one of his noblemen to the cantons of Zurich and Bern, to intercede in favour of Schwitz, his highneſs at the ſame time has alſo order'd his troops to march to the utmoſt frontiers of Switzerland, whereof I have thought it my duty to acquaint your high mightineſſes.

Paris, Jan. 14, 1656. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

W. Boreel.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

January 7, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiii. p. 690. UPON the memorandum of the miniſters of Brandenburg, there will be a conference held to morrow at four of the clock, eſpecially upon the borrowing of 200 thouſand rix dollars; upon which thoſe of Holland have brought in a provincial advice that

that they do agree to lend the ſame upon very hard terms, whereof the chiefeſt is, that of thoſe 4000 men, which towards the month of May this ſtate is to furniſh, there ſhall be a garriſon and commander ſworn to this ſtate in the Pillauw, to aſſure the payment thereof; and after the war is ended, the garriſon is to continue in it at the charges of the elector, ſo long time till the ſum is paid. Item, they demand ſecurity of the city of Cleve; item, the right to nominate the magiſtrates there. A. D. 1655.

They have again propoſed the introduction of the paſſage-moneys, but in vain.

January 8.

The city of Geneva hath writ a letter to the ſtates general, praying this ſtate to aſſiſt them with ſome conſiderable ſubſidy for the reparation of their bulwarks and fortification; upon which they have reſolved to make report thereof to the provinces.

The lord Yſſelmuyden writ word, that the bad weather had hindered him from coming hither; but that he would not fail to come within a few days.

Upon the admonition of the lord preſident they have reſolved to write to the lords Huybert and Iſbrants to come hither, as ſoon as is poſſible, to undertake the embaſſy and voyage to Sweden. As to that, which they have demanded of the miniſters of Brandenburg concerning expreſs procuration, or acquittance of the elector; the princeſs dowager hath offered her caution that within two months the elector will give an acquittance: this caution is accepted of.

Concerning the lending of 200 thouſand rix dollars there hath been a conference held this afternoon.

The lord of Ghent and others are authoriſed and required to re-aſſume the treaties with France.

January 10.

Yeſterday was report made of the conference held the day before with the miniſters of Brandenburg; and this day again there was another conference, where only was endeavoured to agree upon the condition of the ſecurity for the loan of two hundred thouſand rix dollars, which Brandenburg demands upon the toll of the Pillauw. Amongſt the provinces here there is not uniformity enough for the conditions; and thoſe of Brandenburg have offered more than they do at preſent.

Thoſe of Brandenburg would willingly remain maſters of the Pillauw; and Holland they would be maſter of it. Thoſe there will condeſcend, that the governor of the place ſhall ſwear not to ſurrender the place to any body whatſoever, before that this ſtate be paid the ſaid 200 thouſand rix dollars; but thoſe here will have the putting of a commander into it, and that the garriſon be half of one ſort, and half of another: in ſhort there is yet nothing done.

The commiſſioners will draw up ſomething in writing.

As well Steyncallenfels as the earl of Horn do write of the marches and attempts of the troops of the prince of Condé.

They have ſpoken of the intereſts of the generality to reduce them to 4 *per cent.*

January 12.

Yeſterday they were again about the buſineſs of the Pillauw; the engaging of that toll upon what conditions and upon what ſecurity, about which they cannot yet well agree; for the one ſide will have the garriſon to remain as it is in the Pillauw, only that the governor will be ſworn to this ſtate not to deliver it up till the ſaid ſum be paid.

January 13.

Yeſterday there were commiſſioners of the aſſembly with the reſident of Sweden to render him reciprocal wiſhes of proſperity in this new year; and in regard he ſpoke in his laſt memorandum of neighbours, who did countermine the peace, as well of this ſtate as of the elector, &c. and that by the alliance of the year 1640 is ſaid, that the one ally is bound to advertiſe the other of harm and damage, which is hanging over them; they did deſire him to tell them, who thoſe neighbours were.

The letters from Dantzick of the 31ſt do adviſe, that the affairs did ſtill float between a negotiation and an hoſtility.

The lord penſionary and the lord of Renſwoude have reported, that having propoſed the demand to the reſident of Sweden, what neighbours he did underſtand in his memorandum countermining the peace of this ſtate, he had anſwered them, that he demanded the queſtion or interrogatory in writing, to the end to return an anſwer, as he ſhould think fit. And as they preſt him again, he told them, that it was ſo long ago ſince he delivered them a memorandum, and that in writing, without receiving any anſwer to it than this intirely by word of mouth, that it was but reaſonable, that he ſhould have the like time to return an anſwer upon what they propoſed to him at preſent; that therefore he requires it in writing.

A. D. 1655. They have reſolved to day upon the anſwer, which will be given him in writing upon his two foregoing memorandums.

Concerning the ſubſidy of 120 thouſand gilders for the elector, thoſe of Holland have declared themſelves to day, to have their ſhare ready; but that they will not furniſh any thing, till the ſhares of all other provinces be alſo preſent.

Thoſe of the admiralty of Zealand have made complaint, how that the Engliſh do viſit the ſhips of this ſtate, which is referred to the commiſſioners for the ſea affairs.

January 14.

Yeſterday they had in conſideration the journal, paſſages, and treaties of vice-admiral de Ruyter in the Mediterranean ſea.

The lord Nieuport hath writ in particular, that the embaſſador of Sweden doth labour very much to renew and re-eſtabliſh the peace with Spain. Item, that the protector was very much buſied for the affairs of Sweden and Poland.

For the treaty here to lend to his highneſs the elector the ſum of 200 thouſand rix dollars, it will be ſuſpended till the aſſembly of the ſtates of Holland, which will be the next month.

The reſident of Sweden having demanded in writing that, which was told him by word of mouth, received the encloſed reſolution.

This morning the princeſs dowager ſignified by the preſident of the ſtates general, that the princeſs Henrietta her daughter can in no wiſe be induc'd to conſummate the marriage with the prince of Eaſt-Friezland; and in regard that this marriage was reſolved upon the year 1641, with the knowledge and interpoſition of this ſtate, ſhe deſireth, that it may be diſſolved in the like manner.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xlvi. p. 63. MY lords, they begin here to long very much to hear ſome news from the Weſt Indies, in regard they have not heard from thoſe parts in a great while, and ſeveral underſtanding perſons, whom I have ſpoken withal, do aſſure me, that they have 9000 men effective in Jamaica and aboard their fleet, which conſiſts of 30 good ſhips. I was formerly told, that general Monck was ſent for out of Scotland to command over ſome of the fleets; but now I am informed by a very good hand, that the lord protector doth judge, that his perſon cannot be ſpared out of Scotland, to keep all things quiet there; and that therefore in the place of general Pen, col. Mountagu, one of his highneſs's council, was choſen a few days ſince general of the ſea. I hear he was never much at ſea, but he is counted by every one for a man of conduct and courage.

Here is now no more ſpoken concerning the Jews. It is ſuppoſed, that the lord protector perceiving it to be againſt the minds of the magiſtrates of London, will let it fall.

Here is one, that hath undertaken to keep the ſtreets clean, and once a day they go about with certain carts of a new invention to carry away the dirt.

Jan. 14, 1656. [N. S.] NIEUPORT.

A letter of Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England.

MY LORD,

Vol. xlvi. p. 65. THE ſecretary of ſtate ſent me word on tueſday laſt, being new year's day here, that the lord protector had thought fit to give me audience in the afternoon at four of the clock. I was fetch'd by the maſter of the ceremonies. After I had performed a compliment in order to the time, the lord protector cauſed all the officers and gentlemen, who were there in a great number, to withdraw, and there remain'd only with him the lords Lambert, Pickering, and Thurloe. I declared unto him, that the lords embaſſadors were to haſten their journey by land to Denmark and Pruſſia, with ſuch inſtructions, and upon ſuch grounds formerly communicated to his highneſs; and in regard the intereſt of this ſtate and nation was no leſs concern'd than that of their high and mighty lordſhips in the preſent affairs in Poland and Pruſſia, that I hoped his highneſs would now make no difficulty to make me capable to communicate to their high and mighty lordſhips his final intentions concerning the above mentioned buſineſs, aſſuring him, that their high and mighty lordſhips had no other deſign than what was communicated in confidence to his highneſs.

The lord protector thereupon made a large relation from the very beginning of the Swediſh preparations, and that he muſt acknowledge, that he had found no difficulty in the progreſs of the Swedes againſt the popiſh Polanders, nor in taking of Warſaw, Cracow, and other places in the upper parts; and though the king had thought fit to purſue his conqueſts as far as Conſtantinople, that he ſhould have wiſh'd him from his heart good ſucceſs, or (ſaid he) if he had ſtruck in towards thoſe parts, where there are great ſtore of proteſtants, where they have ſuffered for ſome years great perſecutions, that for his part he could very well have endured it; but that at preſent he did confeſs, that it was not ſo pleaſing to him, that thoſe parts ſhould be aſſaulted, which do belong to proteſtant princes, that he doth find himſelf highly obliged in his conſcience to endeavour in this conſtitution of time not only to prevent a rupture between the proteſtant princes and ſtates, but alſo to unite the ſame more cloſely in a common league of mutual defence againſt the inhuman cruelties of popery; that he had earneſtly ſignified his mind to the preſent extraordinary Swediſh embaſſador in this city, and that he had formerly aſſured me, that he would not only accept no offer in prejudice of the united Netherlands, but alſo that he could now tell me in the preſence of theſe lords, that he hoped it would never enter into their hearts to receive any thing diſtinctly and not in common with the united Netherlands in regard of any privileges, liberties, or otherwiſe in the commerce and navigation in the eaſt ſea, and in thoſe parts near adjacent; that they had not yet judg'd it neceſſary to ſend an embaſſy thither, believing that they ſhall ſuddenly ſee, which way the buſineſs will go, and that we ſhould find, that they had not ſat ſtill, and that he hoped, that it will yet come in it's time, promiſing, that he would communicate to me from time to time what he ſhall underſtand; but he deſired me for many reaſons to recommend that it may be managed with diſcretion. I anſwered, that in my mind there being an able miniſter in *loco*, in the behalf of his highneſs, he would find the affairs to be quite different from what, it may be, they are related to him at preſent. That alſo in former times upon all treaties in thoſe parts, miniſters of this nation were employed, and ſhewed him the conſequences of the places which the duke doth poſſeſs by ſucceſſion from his predeceſſors, who enjoyed them time out of mind; and how hard it was, and ſtrange, that the preſent king of Swedes ſhould endeavour to take from him that, which he hath thus long preſerved amongſt the popiſh Polanders king and Jeſuitical council. The lord protector made anſwer, that he did very well perceive the buſineſs, and that he hoped, that it would be found, and ſaid, that he would always ſhew his true affection for the good of the united Netherlands. A. D. 1655.

The day before that the extraordinary emb. of Sweden had been to ſignify to the protector the birth of the young prince: on wedneſday night he had another private audience. I hope in a ſhort time to be able to give to their high and mighty lordſhips a full account concerning that buſineſs.

The ſecretary of ſtate doth aſſure me, that the ſecret article with France is only a liſt of the names of perſons, that are to be remov'd out of France: he hath promiſed me a copy thereof the next week.

January $\frac{4}{14}$ $165\frac{5}{6}$. W. NIEUPORT.

Vice-admiral Goodſon *and major* Sedgwick *to the officers in* Jamaica.

Torrington, Jan. 4, 1655.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU cannot but know that our preſent work and imployment is to attend the ſervice of his highneſs, and our nation, in their affairs in theſe parts. In reference therefore to our duty, in the conſideration of the preſent ſtate of ourſelves and dear countrymen with us in this iſland, we thought it a duty incumbent upon us, to preſent theſe unto your ſerious conſideration. We muſt firſt grant, that God, in many outgoings of his towards us, ſeems to frown upon us and not to own us; and that he is juſt and righteous in his proceedings againſt us in all his viſitations, yet we cannot but acknowledge, that there is ſome ſmiles of favour towards us, it being a mercy we are not all conſumed. Providence hath brought us hitherto, and ſo far anſwered the deſign we are upon, as to give us at preſent a reſidence and being upon this iſland; and is by many thought might be a place, if well improved, anſwering all the charges, that hath been diſburſed about it: we cannot think this iſland will be ſlighted, or quitted by his highneſs or the ſtates of England; neither are we ignorant of his highneſs's very great care, and his readineſs at all times ſince this deſign was ſet on foot, ſpeedily to ſupply what might be for the comfort and well being of people imployed in theſe affairs. Vol. xxxiv. p. 183.

Taking it for granted, that the iſland muſt be kept by the Engliſh now upon it, we propoſe, whether it be our wiſeſt and beſt way to have a ſole dependance from England

A. D. 1655. for our ſubſiſtence: although we no way doubt of his highneſs and council ſtill minding us; yet we cannot but know, that ſhips and proviſions are ſubject to many miſcarriages; and if your dependency be wholly on them, we periſh for want.

We are fully ſatisfied the country is capable of producing variety of proviſions, and that God hath ſo ſtored the iſland with various bleſſings of that kind, that were there a good and wiſe ordering of them, the place might be made very comfortable in that kind, and cannot but think, that his highneſs and council do believe much is done that way already.

We cannot but own it was a very great mercy and ſmile from God, that in many of your quarters the ſoldiers begin in ſome meaſure to recover and gain ſtrength, and are ſomewhat luſtier and willing to poſſeſs the country.

Upon many conſiderations we therefore propound theſe to you, that there is on board the ſhips and in your ſtorehouſes on ſhore as much proviſions, as will in a comfortable way ſupply the army near four months; taking this for granted then, whether it would be convenient and of abſolute neceſſity, to reſolve to put ſome proviſions into the ground, thereby to prevent and avoid an inevitable and undeniable ruin.

To animate the ſoldiers, which are many of them planters, we ſhould be willing to admit of any incouragements to them; as thus, to allow and lay out to every man his particular land formerly allowed him, and to have the propriety made ſure (as far as in us lyeth:) ſecondly, we ſhall be willing to allow them any ſeed corn we have by us, or can procure for them at preſent, as peaſe, Indian corn, and ſuch gavances. Thirdly, we ſhall be willing to aſſent to this law, in caſe his highneſs call them off this iſland upon the proſecution of this war, that then ſatisfaction ſhall be given them in money for their proviſions ſo planted, and that any pains taken that may be recompenced to the full.

We ſhall be willing to attend to any incouragements that you can propound, and that is in our power to grant, to incourage this ſettlement of people in this country, to their comfortable well being.

We alſo lay it before your conſiderations, whether in many reſpects it were not better for you, to reduce the army into three or four regiments; then the charges of ſtate would be leſſened. Secondly, if the regiments be full and complete too in officers, they would be better enabled to the attending any military duty, as guard and the like. Thirdly, they would be in a better capacity thereby to fit themſelves, planting every regiment in the manner of a townſhip. Fourthly, there may be an open and fair way, to diſmiſs ſome whoſe condition may be more conſiderable, and to employ and impower others as may be deſirable and deſerving.

We offer this likewiſe to conſideration, whether it were not beſt to remove the head quarters; it being generally apprehended the air of the town by many occaſions to be much putrified and infected, and will, if not deſerted, deſtroy our people, we well knowing that moſt of the other quarters are far more healthful.

We offer this likewiſe as our requeſt and deſire, that colonel Doyley would join with us, and ſign too that inſtrument made in major general Forteſcue's time, that he may be aſſiſting and helpful with us in the management of the affairs in this place, until his highneſs take further orders.

And laſtly, to undeceive the army in general, who at preſent are effected, that the army ſhall be carried off from hence by the preſent fleet; we do declare, that by the orders and inſtructions of William Goodſon admiral, he is as much as in him lyes to keep to ſea to annoy the enemy, but ſo as regard and reſpect be had to the army; and that he is not to leave his ſtation, until he receive further poſitive order from his highneſs and council, unleſs he be inforced by neceſſity thereunto, and that as yet he hath not any order to remove from hence any part of the army; which orders and inſtructions he reſolves, by God's bleſſing, to wait and attend upon. We deſire God to be amongſt, and aſſiſt you and your undertakings and proceedings, and remain

Your aſſured friends and ſervants,

William Goodſonn,
Robert Sedgwick.

To col. Edward Doyley, *commander in chief of the army.*

Jamaica, Jan. 4, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 181.

WHereas we are every day importuned both by our officers and ſoldiers of this army, repreſenting the ſadneſs of their condition, and diſcouraged by their mortality, and continual ſickneſs, that hath utterly diſabled them from performing any ſervice for the commonwealth, or to plant for their ſubſiſtence here, that we commiſerate their condition, and

and uſe ſome ſpeedy means for their removal hence, that ſo the handful of people yet remaining may be ſerviceable to his highneſs the lord protector and the commonwealth of England. A. D. 1655.

We therefore, from the ſenſe of the great duty lyeth upon us, both towards God and our ſeveral charges, have made bold to make theſe our humble addreſſes to you, that you would be pleaſed to repreſent them effectually to the admirall and commiſſioner Sedgwick, that ſpeedy courſe may be taken for their relief accordingly.

Samuel Barry, John Filkings, Robert Smith,
William Smith, Henry Jones, J. Humphrey.

Octavo Januarii, 1655.

According to the deſire of the officers above-named, I did deliver this inſtrument to the admiral and commiſſioner Sedgwick.

EDW. DOYLEY.

Major general Diſbrowe *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS.

SInce my laſt I have not much to trouble your highneſs withall, only to give you a briefe accompt of my proceeds at Briſtoll. Sundry of the commiſſioners, after I imparted the inſtructions, craved tyme to conſider of them, and at laſt made their excuſes. I have added others, that will effectually carry it on, and have made an entrance thereupon. From thence I came to Gloceſter, and have given a diſpatch to the perſons ſommoned heare. There was a generall appearance of the commiſſioners; only mr. Hodges was troubled with the toothake, and mr. Howe with the goute; but the beſt is, they are diſeaſes not catchinge, for the worke goes pleaſantly on. I ſhall now ſteare my courſe for Wells, where I have deſyred the gentlemen of the country to give me a meetinge. My lord, upon inquiry I find nothinge done either at Briſtoll, or in Gloceſterſhire upon the ordinances of ejectinge ſcandalous and inſufficient miniſters, and the reaſon is for want of active commiſſioners. Now the worke beinge of ſoe high a concernment, it were ſad, it ſhould fall to the ground, which unavoydably it will doe in theſe partes without your highneſs and the councell's order for an additionall number of commiſſioners, whoſe names I can give you, that will adjudge your highneſs commande as authenticque as an act of Parliament. May I know your highneſs pleaſure in it, and it ſhall be accordingly obſerved by him, who is

Vol. xxxiv. p. 173.

Your highneſs moſt faithfull ſervant,

Gloceſter, Jan. 4, 55. JOHN DISBROWE.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

IHad yours, for which I thanke you, and have at preſent little to trouble you withall. I have bin at Briſtolle and ſett the wheele a goeinge there: though mr. Haggett and ſome others (I cannot ſay fairely) drew their necks out of the coller, yet I have added others, that will with all chearefulneſs putt their ſhoulders to the worke, and adjudge it a mercy they have the oppertunity. Sir, I came from thence to Gloceſter, and have made a diſpatch in my buſineſs there; only the objection I hinted unto his highneſs in my laſt I frequently meete withall, and therefore if the councell ſee not cauſe to make thoſe of 50 l. *per annum* or 500 l. perſonall eſtate lyable to this additionall tax, it will be but expedient, that an explanatory order of the councell be ſent to the commiſſioners in each county for their ſatisfaction therein. I muſt alſoe deſyre you to crave his highneſs advice for the addition of new commiſſioners in ejectinge the ignorant and ſcandalous miniſters, eſpecially in Briſtoll and Gloceſterſhire, for untill I came there was nothinge done for want of honeſt commiſſioners, which hath bin noe ſmall diſcouragement to the well affected. I could give you ſuch names, that if by an order of his highneſs and councell they were but added, a thorough worke might be expected, which indeed (I am perſwaded) would be very acceptable to God and good men. This day I came from Gloceſter hither beinge 30 myles. To morrow I intend (if the Lord pleaſe) for Wells, where I purpoſe to abide untill tueſday or wedneſday; but the anſweare to this I ſhall expect at Exon. I have one with me, that gives notice to the office, where the letters ſhall find me. Soe reſts

Vol. xxxiv. p. 177.

Yours in all integrity,

Bath, Jan. 4, 55. JOHN DISBROWE.

A. D. 1655. Pray let Thomas Criſpe, Thomas Salmon, and John Hooper gent. be incerted in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Gloceſter.

Monſieur Augier *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 237. I Had the happineſſe to render an account laſt wedneſdaye unto his highneſſe and unto your honour of my conference with cardinall Mazarin. The counte of Brienne promiſed me the next daye, that he would know the king's leaſure for to preſent me unto his majeſty. Yeſterday was the ſaid counte's writing daye, and this morning he ſent me his excuſes, and that he would take the firſt opportunity to ſpeake thereof unto his ſaid majeſty. To morrow is a daye of rejoyecing in the Louvre, a maſke being daunced before the duke of Modena, and att the ſaid counte's, by reaſon of his eldeſt ſonne's wedding with late monſieur de Chavigny his ſecond daughter, which will doubteleſſe delaye my preſenting till betweene this and next ordinary. In the interim wee preſſe in ſuch manner for the payement of mr. de Cezi's debte, that mr. le Cardinall hath ordered unto mr. de Servient great treaſurer, to give us ſuch valable and preſent aſſignements as that monſieur de Bordeaux (who hath declared he would not depart from hence untill that debte be acquitted) maye as ſoone as poſſible returne into England, ſoe that wee expect realitys thereof in conſequence of his ſaid highneſſe's favorable protection, and your cares, which cauſe me to be more and more,

Right honourable,

Your honour's moſt humble, and

Paris this ſaturdaye $\frac{15}{5}$ January, $165\frac{5}{6}$. moſt obedient ſervant,

RE. AUGIER.

Bordeaux, *to mr.* de la Baſtide.

Paris, Jan. 15, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv. p. 241. I Have received your two letters of the 3d and 6th of January. They oblige me to tell you, that his eminence is engaged to cauſe the levy to be made by col. Douglas, who will bring you the king's letter very ſuddenly, to the end you may aſſiſt him in his deſigns. I am told that I muſt depart very ſpeedily, and to this effect order is given to the treaſurer to pay me ſome money.

You are not to fail to let mr. Secretary or my lord Fiennes know, that we are expecting the two commiſſioners from St. Malo and Roan to paſs into England with me for the execution of the treaty; as likewiſe, that all the perſons named in the catalogue are preparing to depart out of France; amongſt the reſt the duke of York, who takes his leave this night of the king to depart after the ball, which is to be danc'd to morrow; but his eminence being advertiſed that his departure will debauch all the Iriſh, and that they will go with him to ſerve Spain, which will be prejudicial both to France, England and Spain, he hath charged me to write unto you, that you ſhould ſignify this inconveniency, and having made it known, that you do what you can to prevail with the protector that he may ſtay in France. His ſtay ſhall cauſe no jealouſy, for he ſhall be imployed in ſuch a country where the royaliſts can have no advantage by it. If theſe conſiderations will not prevail with his highneſs, the king notwithſtanding will let him go along with the reſt of the Engliſh. Do what you can in this buſineſs, and manage it with all the dexterity that may, and get me an anſwer with as much ſpeed as you can conveniently.

An intercepted letter of ſir G. Ratcliff.

Ch. Stuart

Vol. xxxiv. p. 245. WE had letters this week from my fellow Harry, but no reſolution as yet, till Peter hear more of a buſineſs, which he hath ſent about, and we daily expect to know what the event will be.

D. of York

Francis gave your friend very good words yeſterday, but they ſignify nothing, ſo long as he is where he is. He wants money as other men do, but he hath large promiſes to be ſupplied after his departure. My tutor would ſay I believe in God.

The P. royal was to begin her journey from the Hague towards Paris on thurſday laſt. The reaſon of this voyage at this time I cannot learn; her mother deſires to ſee her, but

her brother would not have her to ſtir now: but ſure there is more in it than I muſt know; A. D. 165;
for to ſee her mother at St. Germain's fair ſeems to be an odd undertaking.

We talk here of an agreement between the lord protector and Spain; that Spain hath an agent in England; and that the protector hath given over his great preparations of his fleet for the Weſt, for which Spain muſt give him 200 thouſand piſtoles.

This ſhews it true, that they deſire to have his friendſhip at any rate.

To mrs. Traps at mrs. Tranter's houſe, next door to the Vine-alley in Lincoln's-Innfields.

Eraſmus Smith *to major general* Goffe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I Was to waite of you that morneing you went out of towne, to acknowledge my thanckfullnes for your labour of love, which I muſt ever acknowledge, and which will for ever oblige mee. Since your departure our chariot wheeles have driven heavily, and our ſonne ſeemes to ſtand ſtill. If your power hath not a further influence then my indeavour, I muſt diſpaire, and decline my further attendance; for as the judge ſaieth, hee is waiſted both in purſe, body and minde, truely ſoe I may ſay concerning my ſelfe, to ſee thoſe horrible delayes, which are able to waiſt the ſpirits of any man. I doe appeale unto you, and intreat the continuance of your favour, and the uſe of your power with thoſe that are our judges, which will command Vol. xxxiv. p. 249.

Your humble ſervant,

Jan. 5, 1655. ERASMUS SMITH.

Sir, you may ſee by this the reaſon of my late importunity with you about judge advocate Whalley his buſſines. I beſeech you help us.

W. GOFFE.

Col. Robert Lilburne *to major general* Whalley.

SIR,

THere is one Marke Morley, who is at preſent, as I underſtand, ſervant to mr. Grantham, or col. Grantham in Lincolneſhire. 'Tis the ſame Grantham, that lived in Holdernes neere Hull, and the ſaid Marke Morley his ſervant was at the rendevouze at Heſſey Moore, and did then ſerve ſir Robert Strickland, and it's conceived did goe with mr. Walter Strickland his maſter's ſonne from his houſe to that rendevouze. I would intreat you to ſend to apprehend and examine him, whether his maſter Strickland was privy to his goeing on the Moore, and whether he rid on one of his horſes, and whether he went in Walter Strickland's company to the Moore, and whether he returned of the Moore, and whether he did not goe to Sandford Nevill's, and how long he ſtaid there, and what converſe he had with the ſaid Nevill, and whether the ſaid Nevill did not know, that he came from Heſſey Moore; and if you pleaſe to aſke him other queſtions, after you have gott ought from him, I hope you will pleaſe to let me underſtand his anſwer at large, and ſend him in ſafe cuſtody unto Vol. xxxiv. p. 213.

Your very humble ſervant,

Yorke, Jan. 5, 55. R. LILBURNE.

Major general Berry *to ſecretery* Thurloe.

SIR,

IN obſervance of my lord's commands I have delayed my intended journey, and ſtay here till the quarter ſeſſions be paſt; and when I intend next to ſteale a little time, I will tell noe body. I have muſtered and payd the troops in this place, and have now begun to looke into the civell affaires of this county, which truely I find to be much out of order; and in your laſt comiſſion for the peace, if I may be bold to tell you ſoe, you have furniſhed us with ſome men not to be deſired; but I hope ere longe to find them out. I beſeech you be carefull in diſpoſeing powers and places, to put them into good hands, or you undoe us. We have ſuch a pittifull company of officers in ſtate affaires that it is a ſhame to ſee it, exciſemen, treaſurers, clerke of the peace, pronotaries, ſtewards, bayliefes and captaines, and broad - - - - - miniſters. I am filled with complaints of them, and when I can have while to ſerch them out, ſhall trouble you with an account of them. In Vol. xxxiv. p. 217.

A. D. 1655. the meane time all I beg is, you would be carefull what new ones you make. Indeed, sir, it is sad to see what ministers are approoved of and sent abroad; but those also I hope to find out. I beseech you pardon this freenes. I confesse this complaint is a little too soone, but I am full of it, but you shall heare noe more till I am more particular. We have given order to secure sir Tho. Harries his estate, which began to be imbezelled, and we wate for instructions concerning him, whether you have sufficient testimony against him. I have writt to his highnes concerning mr. Newport: I beseech you let me know his pleasure therein. We have imprisoned here divers lewd fellowes, some for having a hand in the plott, others of dissolute life, as persons dangerouse to the peace of the nation; amongst others those papists, who went a hunting when they were sent for by major Waringe; they are desperate persons, and divers of them fitt to grind sugar-cane or plant tobacco, and if some of them were sent into the Indies, it would doe much good. I hope the comissioners will give you an account of them. I pray you, if you have annother honest and fitt man, keepe of mr. Tho. Hunt from being high sherrife, and forgett not to send a dedimus to give him his oath for a justice of peace; he hath beene off the hookes, but intends now to act; he is an honest man and will doe good. If you have any thing to doe in Worcestershire, Hereford, or Shropshire, direct your orders to capt. Crooke at Hereford; but if in Wales, to capt. Robinson at Wrexham or Oswestry. Truely, sir, I am very sorry to see soe unhansome a thing from mr. Powell and the poore Welshmen; I am perswaded some of them wil be ashamed of it; and indeed I thinke that people will not be wrought up to any comotion: the enemy getts advantage against them by reason they are an affectionate, tender-spirited people that want judgment: they live farre of, and want information, and haveing got a little prejudice, stumble at every straw. I hope a small time will weare away their dissatisfactions. Some of the names were not subscribed by the persons, but presumptuously put to by their freinds; but I trouble you too much. Sir, I am

Salop, Jan. 5, 1655.

Really yours,

Ja. Berry.

Major general Goffe *to secretary* Thurloe.

Sir, January 5, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 225. I Am informed that coll. Busbridge is very much troubled att his being made high sherrefe, and that he intends to endeavor to gett himselfe discharged by an application to his highnes. It may be he will alsoe desyre to be freed from the command of the millitia troop, which if he should doe, I am perswaded it would be for his highnes service to lett him have his desire in both. Sir, I have some ground to be of this opinion, which I am loath to mention att this time, becaus I am not sure he will make any such desire to his highnes; but I could wish the man a great deale better then he is, if all be true that I have heard reported of him. I need not desire your privacy when I wright things of this nature, being unwilling to keepe any thing from you, that may be fitt for you to know, though it be a very erksome thing unto mee to speake or wright in another's disparragement. Hee hath not soe much as appeared att any of our meetings, being very unapt for busines, and I heare his new wife is very much against his being in publicke imployment, and if he be discharged from them upon his owne desire, it will be noe disobligation, and it may bee another person may be more for his highnes service, especially in the militia troop.

Mr. John Stapley was with us att Lewis, and I am perswaded is very cordially resolved to serve the protector; hee hath saide to some of his friends, that he will venter his life and estate for him; and therefore becaus I find some of the justices of this county much troubled, that they have noe custos rotulorum, some of them saying that defect may make all there proceeding questionable, I am bould once more to fill up that blanke in the comission with mr. Stapley his name, and to add mr. Anthony Sherly of Preston, capt. Thomas Jenner, and capt. Walter Everenden of Fairelegh to the commission. The man last named seemeth to me to be a very honest sober man, and liveth neere Hastings and Rye, where he may doe much good; he is one of the comissioners for the extraordinary taxe, and hath soe good a mind to the busines that he hath come allmost as farr as Rye to Chichester to the meetings, and I heere is well respected where he liveth, and the honest men of the country apt to follow him, if there should be occasion. I heere the comission is still with the clerke of the crowne. But I shall not further trouble you at present than to subscribe my selfe, sir,

Your most affectionate freind and servant,

W. Goffe.

Sir,

A. D. 1655.

Sir,

If it be desired, that I should be more particular concerning coll. Busbridge, I shall lett you know what was tould me yesterday of him, according to this inclosed cyfer.

I intend, if the Lord please, to goe to Wincheſter on monday next, and to remaine there all that weeke.

The Dutch *embassadors in* Denmark *to the states general.*

High and mighty lords,

HItherto we have met in our voyage with nothing worth mentioning: however, by the opportunity of the present ordinary post, we have thought it our duty to give your high mightinesses an account of our voyage, as far as we have been able in these short days to advance therein, with the train and baggage, which we are obliged to carry with us by land. After we had received your high mightinesses last instructions, and sent away part of our retinue, we set out from the Hague on monday, and arrived safe at Utrecht on tuesday the 11th of this present month in the morning, where we were complimented in the name of the lords the deputies of the states of that province by a considerable number of their noble mightinesses, and in respect of your high mightinesses were elegantly treated and defrayed. In the afternoon we broke up from thence, and arrived in the evening at Amersford, from whence, being complimented in our lodging by the burgomasters in the name of the town, we proceeded without intermission in our voyage by the road of Swoll, (where we were likewise waited upon, in the name of the council, and defrayed with the city wine) and further over Hardenbergh and Niuwenhuys. We arrived yesterday very late in this town, where we are detained this day, by the necessary repairs of our coach, which was over-turn'd with us yesterday not far from this town, and fell from a high ridge in the road; however, God be thank'd, without hurt to any body of us. To morrow we will continue our journey to Loeningen, in hopes to be within three days at Bremen. All that we hear, besides the news, which we communicate to your high mightinesses by a safer hand, is, that the Swedes are very diligent every where, to reinforce their armies with new recruits, and that near this town, from time to time, some small parties of four, six, and eight men are passing by, which are said to be raised under-hand near or within the frontiers of your high mightinesses, to be employ'd in the dutchy of Bremen for the service of the king of Sweden, to raise thereby a regiment of 600 dragoons, with which general Koningsmarck is said to be busy at present. Some passengers from Koningsberg and Dantzick, which came away from thence the latter end of last month, have told us here, that they are of good heart in those two cities. But as to those affairs your high mightinesses have apparently some fresher and certain tidings, so that we will not enlarge upon the particulars, which we have heard from the said passengers.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 239.

Lingen, Jan. 16, 1656. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. sign'd

C. Van Beuningen,
G. Van Rede, of Amerongen,
M. Vierssen.

A letter of intelligence.

Sir,

YOUR last I received, dated the 27th of December, wherein youe ritt to me, that my mother would not be transplanted. I have not ritten to youe the last post, by reson I expected an awnswer to my last, wherin I desired youe to direct your letter to me thus, *A monsieur le Broise en le rue de St. Ann a Brussell.* Your last I receved by chance in Antwerp, for I ritt to youe still to direct your letter to me to Brussells, and not to Antwerp. I have dealt heere with one, that undertakes to lett youe know three things; that without the knowledge of which your 26. 33. 39. 24. 36. 31. 24. 32. 38. is in as great a hassard as can be. 'Tis such a busines, that he tells me, I must goe over to youe, and there to remaine with youe still. This person will know as much as any about the 1, but he gives me such instructions to be sure, that I agree with youe for a certaine - - - - of 100. 'Tis not on any sleight buisnes, that I goe to youe; yet as all wee desire is, that youe will send me over by the next a note inclosed to one to receve 100 to beare my charges, and to leave somewhat with my freind heere. Youe ritt in the last letter, that youe would not paye for the comodities I sent youe. Sure youe cannot expect, that the comodities,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 285.

A. D. 1655. comodities, that youe demand, are to be had every day. The buiſneſs is now, that my ſelf will be with youe with what I promiſs in this letter. None ſhall know, that I goe ſee youe neither heere nor there; therfor faile not to ſend to me the 100 by the next. I beleeve your ſureſt way wil be by the Dutch merchant Judoico Marſs, that lives in mr. Cullen's howſe in Lime-ſtreet in London, for he hath his factor in Gant. My freind tells me, that the comodities heele ſend youe by me wil be worth us ten thowſand pound there, ſoe as I am readie for my jornie. Nothing delaies but the 100. Be ſure youe direct your letter to me thus, *A monſieur la Broſe en le rue de St. Ann a Bruſſell:* doe not direct to Antwerp. It will be your owne faut, if youe have not thoſe comodities in time. There ſhal be noe delay in me, if youe ſend the 100 by the next. I am readie, and hope to ſee youe imediately. I wil be back heer before any ſhall be the wiſer. One Griffin is taken by the 1. the laſt weeke. I remaine

Bruſſell, Jan. 16, 56. [N. S.] Your faythfull ſervant,

BURFORD.

The ſuperſcription,
For his very loving coſſen mr. Johnſon, at mr. Keeling's houſe in Chancery, London.

Major general Diſbrowe *to the protector.*

MAY ITT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 305. I Had yours of the 3d inſtant, wherein your highneſs ſeemes to hint, that longe ere this you expected to have ſeene two out of each troope of my regiment to have compleated your new guard. I muſt aſſure your highneſs, that it proceeded more for want of orders then a hart to obſerve your commands, for it was the firſt ſillable I heard of itt. I have this morneinge taken order with my officers with me, and diſpatcht letters to thoſe that are abſent, commanding them to ſelect and haſten their men to my lord Lambert with as much expedition as is poſſible. I had not tyme by the laſt to give your highneſs an accompt of all my proceeds, therefore ſhall take the bouldneſs at preſent to acquaint your highneſſe, that at Briſtoll intymation was given me by ſome honeſt people, that ſundry of the aldermen and juſtices were enemyes to the publique intereſt, retayneinge their old malignant principles, diſcountenancinge the godly, and upholdinge the looſe and prophane, which indeed is a diſeaſe predominatinge in moſt corporations. Now I adjudged it my duty to declare againſt ſuch, whereſoever I find them, but reſolved to doe itt with as little noyſe as I could; and in order thereunto I made my repaire to mr. mayor, and acquainted him, that ſuch of his bretherene I underſtood were ſoe and ſoe; and deſired him from me to adviſe them tacitly to reſigne, otherwiſe I ſhould be neceſſitated to make them publique examples. Whereupon mr. mayor ingaged to deale faithfully with them, and, as I underſtand, they have taken my advice, which will make way for honeſter men. There were alſoe articles of delinquency proved againſt nine of the magiſtrats of Tuexſbury, and particularly againſt Hill their towne clarke: I have alſoe diſmiſſed them and four of the common councell of Gloceſter for adheringe to the Scotts king's intereſt. Now I muſt humbly begge this of your highneſs, that if any addreſſes ſhould be made in the behalfes of any that I have layen aſide, that his highneſs will favour me ſoe farr as to reſpitt judgment untill providence returnes me to London. I am now at Wells waiting for the gent. to impart your inſtructions to them; and upon wedneſday hope to ſett forward for Exon. I have alſoe preſented your highneſs with what additionall directions I left at Briſtoll, and ſhould crave your pleaſure upon itt, and ſigne my ſelfe, as I am,

Wells, Jan. 7, 55. Your highneſs moſt reall and faithfull ſervant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

The incloſed letter I received from col. Pyne.

To his highneſs Oliver, *lord protector of the commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland.

The humble petition of the merchants trading in Spaniſh wines, ſheweth,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 321. THAT the petitioners having underſtood of ſome reſolutions to ſet prizes upon Spaniſh wines for their ſale in groſs, did apply themſelves by ſeveral petitions to your highneſs, as the fountain of juſtice and their ſole protector in this their diſtreſſed caſe, and did ſet forth their many ſufferings by embargo of their eſtates in Spain, by the many thouſands of pounds, which they muſt pay their ſhips dead freight, which have returned

returned from Spain empty, and by the damage that will ſucceed to them by the very fame of ſetting prices upon their wines, and did alſo implore your highneſs's favour for the reſtoring of the allowances and privileges, that have been granted them by parliament, (and ſince taken away) and did alſo ſhew the intereſt and advantage of the commonwealth in general by the exporting of manufactures, whereby many thouſands of poor are relieved and have their ſubſiſtence, and by the imployment of ſo many ſhips and ſeamen for the carrying forth and bringing home the returns of goods exported, and by the imployment of ſo many ſhips in the fiſhing trade, with the maintenance of the nurſery of mariners, and the benefit to the commonwealth by the returns of the proceed of the ſaid fiſh in foreign parts, is without any example in Chriſtendom. A. D. 1655.

And for theſe conſiderations, and many more in their remonſtrance, the petitioners did humbly pray your highneſs, that they might not be made ſubject to the vintners wills by ſetting the prizes of wines in groſs, but that it may be ſuſpended and the petitioners left to ſell as they can, and not made ſubject to ſtay their leiſure in buying, whereby the expence of manufactures, the imployment of ſhips, and the fiſhing trade will be hindred and much impaired, and the cuſtoms and exciſe much diminiſhed. And though your highneſs did give a gracious hearing to our petitions, and did lately promiſe, that we ſhould be heard by the right honourable council appointed for the ſetting of prices upon wines, and that they ſhould take into conſideration the petitioners moſt humble ſupplications; yet having attended daily, the petitioners cannot be heard, nor receive ſuch remedy as by your highneſs's moſt gracious diſpatch they expected:

The petitioners therefore humbly implore your highneſs's favour, that the ſetting any prices in groſs may be ſuſpended, and that they may not be injoined to ſell their wines for 26 l. which ſtands them in above 30 l. *per* pipe; nor that they may be obliged to obſerve any rules for ſale of their wines, but ſuch as have been ever uſed, by calling the merchants, and taking due information of what their wines ſtand them in, the which hath not been done; and therefore, and for that as yet there is no proclamation made, it is in your highneſs's power to ſuſpend the ſetting of any prices, or to prorogue the time of Midſummer for the taking place of the prices of Spaniſh wines, and to aſſign it for Midſummer come twelve months, which the petitioners humbly pray and hope, it being the only means of their preſervation, and for the continuance of their trade to their own comfort, and for the general good of this commonwealth.

[Jan. 7, 1655.] And the petitioners, &c.

John Twill,	Giles Travers,	Ninian Williamſon,
John Turner,	Clement Egleſton,	Richard Wilde,
Walter Beum,	James Drawatter,	John Rouſe,
William Bulkley,	Robert Downe,	William Jaques,
Philip Jackſon,	John Paige,	Giles Dunſter,
Henry Negus,	William Clapham,	Hamond Warde,
Robert Lange,	Roger Kilvert,	Rouland Ingram,
William Bowridge,	Ant. Caruep,	Francis Millington,
Edward Baker,	Henry Dunfer,	George Hooper.

Col. Rob. Lilburne *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

I Cannot be ſatisfied in ſpirit, (though I am loath to turn informer) untill I have performed that, which my conſcience tells me is a dutie; and that is to let your highnes know, (as it is here reported) mr. Richard Robinſon being pitched upon for ſherriffe of this county, it gives diſtaſt, as I underſtand, to many conſcientious people; he being noted amongſt them as one ſomewhat of a loſe converſation, and one that is too much addicted to tippling, and that which is called good-fellowſhip, and was lately accus'd before the commiſſioners to be ſomewhat concerned in point of delinquency. He is reaſonable able of parts, but I doubt not, but it is your highnes care and advantage rather to call good men to places of magiſtracy, then ſuch; and I know it wil be more acceptable to godly men, and more honourable to your highnes, and tending more to the quieting of the ſpirit of all good people, and to the ſtopping the mouths of thoſe, that may lay this as a ſtumbling-block. I crave your highneſs pardon for this preſumption, which I aſſure you is in ſincerity of heart, and a fervent deſire of ſeeing all your actions proſperous before God and men. I remaine Vol. xxxiv. p. 309.

Your highneſſe's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

Yorke, Jan. 7, 55. R. LILBURNE.

To the right worſhipfull the commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth for the county of Yorke.

The information of Thomas Walker of Leeds, in the county of Yorke.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 313.

WHereas his highneſs the lord protector ſent out a proclamation, that noe delinquents ſhall beare office, and ſeing it, I informed the juſtices of many ſuch, and made oath, that one Peter Jackſon of Leeds hath been for diverſe yeares laſt paſt in actuall armes for the late king againſt the parliament, and is now deputy bayliffe under Robert Hurſt the elder of Leeds; whereupon the juſtices, the 15th of October laſt, ſitting in the court at Leeds, ſent for the ſaid Hurſt, and at his coming they demanded, if the ſaid Jackſon were a ſworne deputy to him. He confeſſed he was, ſoe the juſtices ſhewed the ſaid Hurſt the ſaid proclamation, and required him by vertue of it, to diſplace the ſaid Jackſon from his office; and when the ſaid Hurſt had read the ſaid proclamation, he caſt the ſame from him, and refuſed to yield obedience thereunto; but hath ſince, and doth ſtill continue the ſaid Jackſon in his ſaid office, they being both diſſaffected to the commonwealth: and this informant knowes many other officers in the ſame condition.

Humbly prayes that the ſaid Hurſt and Jackſon may be ſummoned to appeare before you to anſwere their contempt, that his highneſs proclamation may be duely performed.

THO. WALKER.

Intelligence from Koninſberg, Jan. 18. 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv. p. 363.

ALthough the conditions, upon which the peace between the king of Sweden and his electoral highneſs is concluded here, are kept very ſecret, yet the common report in this town contains, that his electoral highneſs ſhall renounce the alliance made lately with their high mightineſſes; however the ſame is intirely denied at court, though it is known, that the Swedes have a long while inſiſted upon it. It is ſaid with great probability, and contradicted by no body, that the Swedes ſhall have and enjoy half the toll at Pillauw, however, without any heightning or enlarging the ſame; and it is regulated, that all the goods and merchandizes out of Poland, coming by the way of Elbing, ſhall go through that port, which is believed will yield a conſiderable profit, and will eaſe the king from the troubles of making himſelf maſter of Dantzick. The Swediſh men of war ſhall have liberty in caſe of neceſſity to enter the ſaid port of Pillauw; however it be, the Swedes ſhew themſelves exceeding well pleaſed with the ſaid peace. If the aforeſaid is true, then Dantzick is not comprehended in the ſaid peace. The ſyndick of that city continues ſtill here. Oxenſtiern is to take his reſidence at Elbing, and govern from thence the royal Pruſſia. In Lithuania every thing is calm. They ſay that the Muſcovite has offer'd the Swedes to deliver what he has occupied in that duchy, provided they would make over to him ſome diſtrict in Ruſſia; but the Swedes, it is ſaid, will give nothing but powder and ball.

A letter from Stetin.

Stetin, Jan. $\frac{8}{18}$, 1656.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 349.

NOtwithſtanding that according to all likelihood the treaties between his majeſty of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburgh did ſeem, as if they would have had no effect, yet now the contrary doth appear, as we are informed by the laſt letters from Koningſberg; how that the rix chancellor thought to have returned *re infecta*, but that at laſt he was ſtaid by the duke, and the treaties were reaſſumed, and the chiefeſt points finiſhed and concluded what concerneth the city of Dantzick, though it was thought, that the duke would not conclude without taking in their intereſt; yet that the ſame was not comprehended in the treaty; whereupon the inhabitants of the ſame are ſaid to be very much troubled and diſcontented.

The conditions of the treaty are not yet known.

Here hath been a ſpeech for a long time, that the king of Poland had endeavoured to join himſelf with his few troops to the Tartars and Coſſacks; but that his deſign had no great ſucceſs, as we are this day informed by the letters from thoſe parts. Certain it is, that the king of Sweden hath had ſome words with the French embaſſador d'Avaugour, declaring to him, that his majeſty of France, upon the requeſt of the pope, had

assisted the king of Poland with some monies, which the embassador denyed, and saying he had no knowledge of it, and that it was not to be believed, the king with much circumstance did shew a great discontent about it, and in an ill humour left the embassador. The next day the king (seeking an opportunity) came and spoke very kindly to the embassador, caressing him with words, and pressing him by the hand, he did sufficiently declare, that he would be glad, if the embassador would not take ill that, which had past between them, and that he would not write the same to his king. Since that the embassador is gone to Elbing; but without all doubt hath sent word to his king by an express of what had past between his majesty and himself. This is very certain, and that the Swedes are no more so good French as they were formerly. A. D. 1655.

The son of the Duke of Holstein is deceased. The gentleman of the king of Sweden, who goeth for Dresden, is to go first from thence to the emperor, and then afterwards to the queen Christina.

A letter of intelligence.

Koningsberg, Jan. 18, 1656. [N. S.]

ALthough the conditions of the peace made between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburgh are kept very secret, yet it is the common report here in this city, that the duke of Brandenburgh is to renounce the treaty lately made with their high and mighty lordships; but the same is strongly denied at court, although it be very well known, that the Swedes did very much insist upon that point. It is confidently believed, that the Swedes are to have half of the toll in the Pillauw, without that the same shall be raised or molested. The Swedes do seem to have a great deal of satisfaction in this treaty. It is not yet certain, whether Dantzick be concluded in this treaty. Vol. xxxiv. P. 353.

Mr. William Swyft *to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Have conveyed your letter to call home mr. Rolt by post to Dantzicke, and have given order, that an expresse shall be sent thence with itt to him (the speediest, safest and most thrifty way I could devise for the delivery thereof.) I hope hee will receive itt before this comes to your hands. But if itt should miscarry, I cannot understand what is further to bee done by mee, unlesse you would bee pleased to send another letter to the same effect, and vouchsafe mee a copy thereof, that I may thereupon by every post and all oportunities send unto him, until I am assured he hath received your directions. If the former bee not lost, stopt, or taken by the souldiery of Prussia, who are in armes against the king of Sweeden, the envoye may bee here in five weekes from this tyme; but whether the Elve will be then open or not is uncertaine; but 'tis affirmed, that at Rotterdam the Maze is seldom or never shutt up about the end of February. If your honour will be pleased to appoint before mr. Rolt comes hither, where he shall take shipping, I shall acquaint him when he comes to Hambrô with your orders, and in the meane time wait there for what you shall thinke fitt to give further in command to, Vol. xxii. P. 517.

Right honourable,

Hambourg, Jan. 8, 1655. your most obedient faithfull servant,

WM. SWIFT.

Daniel Searle, *governor of* Barbados, *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

IN pursuance of your highnes commands to mee directed for the examination of a complaint to your highnes, exhibted by Samuel Wade of Topham in the countye of Devon, gent. concerneing his sonn Samuel Wade's being shott to death upon the island Montserat by command of the governor coll. Royce Osbourne; in obedience thereunto I have sent for the said coll. Osbourne, togeather with such witneses as were mentioned in a list I received from your highnes, and such others as were supposed to be material evidences, and were on the island, upon whose arrivall my selfe and councell fully examined them, not only on those interigatories receved from England, but on such others likewise as were thought Vol. xxxv. p. 339.

fitt

A. D. 1655. fitt to be exhibited for more cleare and fuller diſcovery of the truth and circumſtances relateing to the ſaide Wade's death. The perticulers of our proceedings therein, and the ſaide coll. Oſbourne's anſwer to the complaint, as alſoe the charge againſt Samuel Wade at his triall at the courte martiall, together with the depoſitions of thoſe evidences heare examined in preſence of the ſaid coll. Oſbourne, I doe hearwith tranſmitt to your highnes: humbly leaveing the ſame to your highnes for the detaineing coll. Oſbourne heare in the iſland. He is againe returned to his charge in the goverment of Mountſerratt, untill your highnes further pleaſure be made knowne unto him.

The laſt of December the Marſton Moore frigatt arrived to the iſland. I received from the commander thereof ſeverall declarations of your highnes; the one ſetting forth the juſtice of the cauſe againſt Spaine, th'other for encouragement of ſuch as ſhall tranſplant themſelfs to Jamaica. Although I have not received any order or commands from your highnes therein, or from any mineſter of ſtate, yett have cauſed them to be read in the ſeverall pariſh churches and meeting places of this iſland. The ſaide frigatt haveing refreſhed themſellfs with water parted hence the 4th of this moneth. Nott haveing elſe at preſent I doe in all humility ſubſcribe my ſelfe,

Your highnes moſt humble

Berbados: 8th of January, 1655. and moſt faithfull ſervant,

DANIEL SEARLE.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxii. p. 254. I Received the laſt poſt the honnor of your letter of the firſt inſtant, and in it thos hugely obliginge expreſſions, which I could not be more ſatisfyed with, then troubled that I cannot deſerve them.

I heere uncloſed preſent you with our proclamation to hinder the greate confluence of Scots into Ireland. If we have made it too rigid, I hope that wil be eſteemed an error of the right hand, conſideringe what occaſions it.

I have begun to ſett ſome of the ſober and honneſteſt of this nation to worke, to offer what might diſcriminate them from thos, who hate and will not cheerfully live under this government. Som fruits I dayly expect, which as ſoone as received ſhall be tranſmitted unto you by, Sir,

Your moſt affectionate, moſt humble,

and moſt faithfull ſervant,

Eden. the 8th of Jan. 55. BROGHILL.

I am nowe able I bleſs God, to creepe to the council chamber.

J. Drummond *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE.

Vol xxxiv. p. 331. MAY itt pleas your honour, thatt whatt I writt laſt unto you annent the removall of generall Monck, I find now ſoe many grounds, thatt if att this tyme upon anie termes he be removed, all will turne here to confuſione. Altho' my reſpects to hime be greatt and manie, but this is nott the caus, I ſpok firſt unto your honour, nor doe I now writt unto your honour upon thatt accompt, but ſincerelie for the peace of this land, of which his . . . . cannot be . . . . , but ſal inſtantly turne to confuſione, if he is removed: for inſtead of the eight perſonns I told your honour were come in here as meſſengers from Charles Stewartt, ther ar eight-ſcore prieſts and Jeſuits come in and daylie . . . . for making ane combinatione. Thatt nothing be wanting for miſchief, when opportunitie ſal be offered, what they confidently aſſure all off, if anie thing ſal prove wrong in the Weſt-India-expeditione, and thatt the king of Spaine and all Criſtian kings wil be readi for all poſſible aſſiſtance for taking off all apprehenſions of fear in anie to engadge, and to prepare for that effect. Thes agents goes in beggers habit, under other names; butt I am hopfull, that ſome of them ſal be catched. They doe nott delyver anie letters, butt they have articles, as grounds of the aſſurance they give, which ar promiſed unto me, and zour honor be the nextt I hope ſal receive the ſame. This wofull diſſatisfaction in the miniſtrie againſt the governmentt, and the differences amongſt themſelves, is the greateſt encouradgmentt they have to attempt ſuch buſſines. The hail

highlands and ilands in Scotland ar all Atheiſts, butt ther inclinatione is to poperie, and ther hail ſuperſtitione tending thatt way. They are everie day going as beggers to Ingland to keep correſpondence. More your honour ſall hear be the nextt. The report was heir, that there be letters come unto Argyle's dochter, the king's maiſtres. Whatt is truth in thatt, I have not yet learn't; butt I know thatt ladie was in murning, and mutch privatt devotions; butt this I know, that my lord Lorne has had ane meeting of all his frends, who ar nott few. Itt is given out, thatt the ſame is for taking order with his debts, which notwithſtanding does nott agree with his capitulatione, who is not permitted to have meetings of frends or others withoutt advice and conſent of the commander in chief. General Monk is well enoughe adviſed quhatt to doe, in regard I was att London, and had ſome favorable audience off his highnes and ſome acquaintance with zour honour. The bodie of the miniſtrie heir finding thatt ther diſſaffectione to the preſent governmentt and ther differences among themſelves has encouradged thes locuſtes to make this attemptt, they have therfore ſentt ſome off the moſt eminentt among them unto me, thatt ſomething may be preſented to his highnes, thatt ane harmonie and underſtandinge might be betwixt his highnes and the miniſtrie, albeitt it was the motionne I ever hard, I lyke it beſt, yett fearing ſome defectt, and for proving the realitie of this motionne, I have drawne up ſome conſiderations for them, wherewith to be ſatisfyed, before anie thing ſhould be ſpokene, quich I have writtene herin, thatt I may have zour honour's advyſe quhatt to add or alter. The conſiderations are; A. D. 1655

Firſt, thatt they wold now leave off ther opinions of ther being oblidged by ther covenant to ſtand for the intereſt of Charles Stewart, which continews no longer, nor he was in power, and nott now quhen he is removed.

Secondlie, thatt they would look upon the ſeries of providence in bringing downe thatt familie, as ane act of divine juſtice, and nott to imputt the ſame to miſcarriage off inſtruments in armes or otherwayes.

Thirdlie, that they wold not look upon this change of governmentt as ane uſurpatione, butt as ane ſpeciall diſpenſation of devyne pleaſure, who did caſt outt Saul and elevated David.

Fourthlie, that they wold not forbere prayer for Charles Stewart as forced or compelled, but outt of conſcience; and thatt they joine in prayers and otherwayes for his highnes, affaires being now to engadge with the common eneme for taking off the inquiſition of Spaine, the greateſt tirranie on earth againſt the reformed religion.

Fifthlie, that they wold conſidder quhatt encouradgementt the pope and his crew has to ſend in his agents, ſeeing the diſſaffectione of all unto the governmentt and ther own differences, and quhatt grounds the ſame doth yeild unto them to gain ther poynt.

Laſt, thatt they wold conſidder how greatlie they have provoked his highnes by ther long oppoſitione, and how farr he is * * leſt if they ſall longe continew, thereupon . . . the eneme taks ſutch advantage.

Sir, if ther ſtomacks diſgeſt thes, zour honour may be confidentt, they are reall. Therfor I have umbly laid them before zour honour, thatt I may have zour advyſe, till which tyme I will not meddle. If this ſucceed, and zour honour held the courſe on foot off taking away the idle vagabonds and robers for the expeditione, wherby in all probabilitie ther may be ane well-grounded peace, thes onlie inſtruments of miſchieff being firſt takene away.

Ther was ſome other thing I ſpok of unto zour honour annent generall Monck, thatt in regard off his great ſervices ſumething ſhould be conferred upon him be his highnes, in place of the of the iſland of Ila, whereof the duke of Leanox, as I told zour honour, had a leaſe for many years to come: therfore ſomething conſiderable might be given in Ireland; as alſo collonel Bryen governor of Innerlochy, ane excellent wyſe man, quho hath done more in ſetling the peace in the hilands and in Lochaber, quhere ther was nothing but barbarities, that now ther is not one robbery all this year; although formerly it was their trade they lived by to robbe and ſteall. This muſt alſoe be takine into conſideration by his highnes in giving him land into Ireland. Alſo his areares in Ireland; for ther is nott any meane ſo powerfull to mak men carfull in thes ill times, nor quhen they ſee thes incouradged, quho have formerly done good ſervices in ther places; butt I dare not lett anie off thes know, that I was ſo bold as to writt or ſpeak anie thing of this unto zour honour; butt I know it to be ane meane to advance the ſervice, and therfore withoutt reſpect to them doe I ſpeak. As for quhatt his highnes did recomend to general Monck, in relatione to my ſelf, I am ſtill in the countrie waiting for occurences for preventing of miſchief; and therfore thatt buſineſs relating to me being in his hand, I know he will be myndfull of itt, for I will not diſtruſt thatt. We have laid down the cource aſſuredlie to get knolledge of the moſt ſecret buſſines, that Charles Stewart ſhall ſend hither be the earl of Perth and his ſon, quho has ane cowſen major generall Drummond with him in chief truſt, and he will convey the ſame to them and they to me, quhich they will continew in doing, albeitt thir fine was not taken off,

A. D. 1655. quhich left it fould have been ane precedent to others to if next the lyk favor wer givine alſo, I have made them content to pay the fine, and to continew in this correſpondence alſo, upon hopes that they ſhall have ther aſſeſſment abated unto them for ane tyme, and as they deſerve itt, which abatementt being takine off, the haill abatementt allowed for the haill countries will be no charge unto the eſtatt: this conforme to the paper I have from zour honor in order to them, quhich as yett I have not givine to generall Monck; butt I can aſſure, he will doe itt, for itt is no charge at all unto the eſtatt, and will make them carefull quhat they promiſe, and quhen they they know to wantt itt; and their caiſe is peculiar, having ther houſes burnt, and lands waſted by the eneme, and fyned by his highnes. I writt of this the more large, becauſe I have nott delyvered the paper, the precedentt of the councell being ſick at my return; and now I am in the country upon buſines. Zour honor is troubled with this long letter, but in regard of your owne greatt buſines, let mr. Lockier and collonell Bridge give me the returne and anſwer therof. I have no further, butt thatt I am,

Callender, January 8, 165⅝. Honorable ſir,

zour honor's moſt humble ſervantt,

J. Drummond.

The commiſſioners for Yorkſhire *to the protector.*

May it please your highness,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 315. THE petition and paper herewith humbly preſented from a well-affected perſon, and the matter therein repreſented is concerning a place of the greateſt trade and moſt populous in our county; and we finding it directly contrary to your highneſs's proclamation in that behalf, and a great miſchief, and that in our humble opinions in caſe many ſuch caſes may fall out within this commonwealth, (namely, that perſons not well-affected to the publick peace and preſent government, and to the good people, who have contributed their aſſiſtance in time of trouble and danger againſt the common enemy be in office) it may be of inconvenience to the peace of the commonwealth, have thought it our duty humbly to repreſent it to your highneſs, and ſhall be ready (by God's aſſiſtance) to ſecure your highneſs for the peace of the commonwealth, and humbly wait for your highneſs's further directions not only in this but in all ſuch caſes; our inſtructions (as we conceive) not extending hereunto. There are alſo many ſtewards of courts, ſolicitors, attornies, and other officers in theſe parts, who have been very ſtirring for the late king's party, and are and have been very active in ſuch places againſt well-affected perſons, and do thereby act the cavalier's revenge againſt honeſt men, who have been inſtruments to the commonwealth's ſervice, which we do find a great diſcouragement to and oppreſſion of honeſt people; all which we humbly leave to your highneſs's further conſideration to take ſuch courſe herein as your highneſs ſhall think fit, remaining

York, Jan. 8, 1655. Your highneſs's moſt faithful humble ſervants,

George Eure,
Luke Robertſon,
Thomas Morgan,
Robert Walters,
Ra. Rymer,
Tho. Strangwayes,
Chr. Percehay,
Jo. Pickeringe,
Rob. Lilburne,
George Payler,
William Goodrick,
T. Dickinſon,
Jo. Hatfeild,
John Hewley,
Francis Laſcelles.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

My lord,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn. I Am amazed to read the paper, which came encloſed in your lordſhip's of the 2d inſtant, not thinkinge, that Vernon's diſcontent was blowne up to ſoe great a height, nor haveinge heard before he was a preacher. I ſee his highnes is not alone in theſe exerciſes; and I truſt your lordſhip beares them with his ſpirit; and then it will be better for you, then if you had beene without them. I was bold by my laſt to let your lordſhip underſtand ſomethinge of his highneſſe apprehenſions both of thinges and perſons with you, wherein I wrott a great truth; and your lordſhip may relye upon it, whatever is ſuggeſted to the contrary by any other hand.

Wee

Wee are heere as to the outward appearance in a peaceable ſtate ; how longe it will laſt, A. D. 1655.
the Lord only knowes. It is certeyne enemies of all ſorts endeavour trouble and diſturbance. By letters I received this day from my lord Broghill I underſtand, that there is a cloſe correſpondence between the royall partye in Scotland and that in Ireland. A perſon is apprehended, who confeſſes, that he was to be ſent from ſome lords in Scotland to ſome very conſiderable perſons in Ireland, (who yet are not named) who had promiſed to ſend into Scotland ſome good numbers of men in the fiſher boates, which uſe to goe from Ireland about Lent to fiſh on the Scotch coaſt. As any thinge further appeares concerning this, your lordſhip ſhall have it. In the meane tyme I thinke it will not be amiſſe to have an eye to them in Ireland.

His highneſſe had an expreſſe this weeke from Geneva, whereby the proteſtant cantons of Swiſſerland have repreſented to hym in moſt pathetique expreſſions the ſad condition they are in by reaſon of the inſolence and inſufferable carriage of the popiſh cantons and their other neighbours of the ſame religion ; who have already, to witt, the canton of Switz, put to death four of their inhabitants merely for turninge from popery to embrace the proteſtant profeſſion, and that they are neceſſitated for their owne defence to have recourſe to armes, and doe therefore moſt inſtantly beſeech his highneſſe, that he would afford them ſome pecuniary aſſiſtance and further ayde therein, as there ſhall be occaſion, without which they ſhall be ſwallowed up of their popiſh neighbours, who compaſſe them about, as the pope, the Spanyard, Savoy, Milan, Burgundy, &c. And it is very likelye, that they will be in open warre, before wee ſhall receive the next letters ; and if they be, it is very likelie, all the world, I meane the European, may engage in it, one way or other, when it is poſſible wee in theſe nations may have ſomthinge elſe to doe then fight one with another for wee knowe not what ; and if the Lord be not the more gratious to us in the iſſue, ſome of us will be glad to wiſh and pray for the dayes wee now ſee and deſpiſe, and be aſhamed of our murmuringe ſpirits in the midſt of our higheſt enjoyments. And if the Lord would be pleaſed to bringe us to the latter by a gentler meanes, it would be a mercy ; but I will not take up your lordſhip's tyme with diſcourſes of this kinde ; but havinge nothinge elſe to trouble you with, I begge leave to ſubſcribe me

Whitehall, Jan. 8, 1655. Your lordſhip's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

J. THURLOE.

F. Ryngrave *to the ſtates general.*

Maeſtricht, January 19, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SOME two months ſince was ſignified to your high and mighty lordſhips, that a party of ſoldiers of Diedenhoven had brought priſoners into their garriſon ſome inhabitants out of the country of Hartogenraede, where they are ſtill kept in priſon. In regard I have writ and ſpoken myſelf to the governor of that garriſon to have them releaſed, my endeavours had no other effect than a complimental letter ; wherefore I thought it my duty to ſend your high and mighty lordſhips a copy thereof, and withal humbly to acquaint you, that laſt ſunday another party of the ſame garriſon came, and fetch'd away ſome more of the inhabitants and horſes ; by which ſecond attempt it doth clearly appear, that their intention is to bring under contribution the country of Outremeuſe, and firſt that of Hartogenraede. I have writ to the lord mareſchal Schomberg governor of Metz about it, who is an underſtanding perſon. What anſwer I receive ſhall be communicated unto your high and mighty lordſhips.

Vol. xlvi. p. 95.

F. RHYNGRAVE.

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, January 19, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

BY the poſt from Koningſberg the treaty of peace made between the king of Sweden and the lord duke of Brandenburg is confirmed ; ſo that now there is no doubt made of it ; yet it is not yet publiſhed, and likewiſe kept very private. It is given out, that the ſaid duke was neceſſitated thereunto, in regard all hope of aſſiſtance was in vain ; and it was to be feared, that the aſſiſtance out of the Netherlands would arrive too late, and that there would be no reſiſting this winter. It is ſaid, that the duke was ready to go

Vol. xxxiv. p. 365.

A. D. 1655. to the king at Bartenſtein, and to confer with him by word of mouth of all things. Here encloſed I ſend your lordſhips a paper of the heads of the articles. His majeſty of Sweden is to enjoy in the Pillauw half of the tolls, and half of the garriſon.

The free exerciſe of the reformed religion is now granted in all Pruſſia; and they may build a new church in Koningſberg.

This city of Dantzick doth now expect to be aſſaulted every hour; but I cannot perceive any other by the magiſtrates and people, than that they are reſolved to defend themſelves unanimouſly to the very laſt, hoping that the potentates of this ſea-coaſt will not wholly relinquiſh them.

The Swediſh forces are marched towards the frontiers of Pomerania. It is ſuppoſed they will join with the Brandenburg forces.

The Engliſh *merchants at* Dantzick *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 581. THE jealouſies of this magiſtracy, occaſioned by the Swedes great ſucceſſes, hath (for the better preſerving of their privileges in ſo great mutations) occaſioned them to give an oath and impoſe an unuſual tax of head-money upon the inhabitants; the latter of which, though in it ſelf of no great concernment, yet aſſented unto, might ingage us to the payment of greater, if by them demanded from us. We have therefore upon the following reaſons refuſed to ſwear or pay that impoſition:

1. Our general privileges in all or moſt places where an Engliſh company reſides.

2. That we dare not make to ourſelves an enemy of any king in amity with the lord protector his highneſs, eſpecially not the king of Sweden, ſeeing by the refuſal of this magiſtracy to receive our goods, (that came late from England) becauſe forc'd to unlade them at the Pillauw, from thence we would have brought them hither, through the inland ſtreams, but by them impeded, ſo were enforc'd to unlade and lay up the ſame to a great value in the city of Elbing, of which place the king is now maſter; ſo that by paying a contribution, or taking any oath to them, we might run the hazard (according to the rules of war) of loſing the aforeſaid.

3. An ancient agreement in point of privileges betwixt Hans-towns and our then kingdom now commonwealth. To the reaſons above we added theſe requeſts:

1. That we might have three months time to write to your honour, and through you to receive the order of his highneſs, that ſo we may know how to deport ourſelves herein.

2. That they would give to our deputed a paſs to go and ſpeak with his highneſs's agent mr. Rolt, now at Elbing, concerning the ſame.

But notwithſtanding our reaſons and requeſts, they are again importunate with us for the doing of both, which yet we dare not aſſent unto, but humbly addreſs ourſelves to your honour, begging the remonſtrance of the premiſſes to his highneſs the lord protector; humbly adding, that although ſo far remote, we are yet members of that body, and hope protection from him not only in the premiſſes, but that in the ſeaſonable conjuncture, offers may be done to the Swediſh embaſſador for the obtaining of ſuch privileges for us in this place or elſewhere, as the company of Hamburgh has there, that we may with them have the liberty of ſelling the manufactures of our nation to all merchants whatſoever, and of buying all commodities, and alſo tranſporting them through all his inland ſtreams, ſo that we reſiding here may not in the ſale of our manufactures (the golden mines of England) be longer obliged to trade only with the citizens and people of this city, who by reaſon of ſome privileges granted by the kings of Poland, have ſo long enforced us to groan under them, to our great prejudice, and prejudice of our manufactures; but that our manufactures may as well here in Dantzick, as through the kingdom of Poland, be tranſported, and carried without the paying thoſe great impoſitions, being well nigh 20 s. *per* cloth, through which great burden Sileſia and ſome bordering towns rob us of that trade, which was formerly the imployment of many thouſand families of our own nation; nor is it without our great grief to conſider, that in former years 40 or 50 thouſand northern kerſies have yearly been imported hither, and now by reaſon of the great burdens laid on that manufacture, 300 yearly are not made ſale of in this country, to the great prejudice of our northern manufacture, and ſo in ſome proportion other manufactures. Much more would be wrote, but we dare not trouble you at this time. We humbly deſire his highneſs's commands to us, in what is now demanded from us, and that you would be pleaſed to procure a letter of favour from him to this magiſtracy in our behalves, which we humbly beg may be ſent forward to

Dantzick, Jan. 19, 1656. St. No. Your humble ſervants,

Samuel Travell, ſen.	Richard Whitelock,	Sam. Travell, jun.
George Cock,	Gamaliel Acton,	Thomas Barker,
Edward Daniel,	Francis Sanderſon,	Richard Wallis.

A letter

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, January $\frac{10}{9}$, $165\frac{5}{6}$.

WE hear from Rome, that the queen of Sweden made her ſolemn entrance therein on the 30th of laſt month; that ſhe was received by the ſacred college at the gate called del Populo, where ſhe mounted on horſeback between the two legates, a hat upon her head, clothed after the French faſhion. That on Chriſtmas day ſhe received afterwards this pretended ſacrament of confirmation; that ſhe had dined in publick with the pope in his chamber, his table being half a foot higher than the ſaid queen's; that after the ceremonies of her reception ſhe was lodged in the palace Farneze, there to be as long as ſhe ſhall ſojourn in Rome, which was to be three months, during which ſhe was to be feaſted by the pope at the rate of 1000 crowns *per diem*, and afterwards go for Naples, and from thence for Spain, where ſhe will turn a nun; and that the French miniſter ſeeing her ſo poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, did not render her the leaſt reſpect. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 373.

The other news from Italy are, that prince Thomas had really loſt his ſon Emanuel of the ſmall pox, as I informed you on laſt ſaturday; that 600 French foot were landed in a poſt near Genoa for the ſaid duke of Modena his ſervice, and that a deputy from the popiſh cantons of Swiſſerland was arrived at Milan, to call back the ſoldiers of their nation to the war of their country, and to demand other relief from the Spaniards.

The little queen has feaſted in the palace royal the duke of Modena, who was a few days ago received in the queen-mother's coach as ſhe was going to her devotions in one of the nunneries of our ſuburbs; a particular honour, which it's ſaid was never done unto any prince of his ſort.

The chambers of this parliament have much preſſed for a meeting to oppoſe the king's new edict concerning the monies; but his majeſty has forbidden them to meet, and hath referred the conſideration of that edict unto the court of

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Monſieur Minard *to monſieur* de la Baſtide.

Paris, January 19, 1656. [N. S]

SIR,

I Believe my lord embaſſador will hardly be able to write to you by this poſt, being abroad at preſent, ready to depart. I have not much to ſay to you at preſent, only to ſignify unto you the reception of your laſt packet. Vol. xxxiv. p. 369.

The duke of Orleans is now for certain agreed with the court, and a perfect reconciliation made between them; ſo that now he will be ſeen at court again very ſuddenly.

You will have heard of the arrival of the queen Chriſtina at Rome, and of her reception; ſhe left her ſcepter and her crown at Loretto at the feet of our lady.

His holineſs ſeems to be very well ſatisfied with the anſwer, which he hath received from both crowns by his expreſs concerning the general peace.

The cardinal hath writ a very fine letter in anſwer to the brief, which the pope ſent him, to exhort him to uſe his endeavours with the king for the ſetting on work this great buſineſs; wherein his eminence doth aſſure his holineſs, that there was no need of his interceſſion to diſpoſe his majeſty to the peace, who of himſelf was ſo eager of it; and that he did offer to come in perſon to Savonne or Avignon to haſten the concluſion, to the end to give peace to his people.

The pope would fain have the treaty to be at Rome.

My lord embaſſador thinks he ſhall be ready to return within this fortnight.

Mr. Ph. Sandys *to* Fleetwood *lord deputy of* Ireland.

MY LORD,

MANY eyes are upon you, ſome to abuſe you, ſome to amuſe you, ſome to ſerve you. You are not well adviſed in every thing. God hath given you ſweet abilityes, they need a little more fire. This age may bee complyed with, it can never bee ſubdued with your ſweetnes. Delayes weare out the hopes of your frends, and they feede the hopes of your enemyes; for they thinke, that if you doe your frends courteſyes, and move but ſlowly in that and in doeing juſtice, in time your reſolutions in eyther may bee weakened, and ſuch conſtructions put upon your actions, which may render you leſſe conſiderable than now you are. For my part, ſir, I wiſh you very well, and value you In the poſſeſſion of the editor.

A. D. 1655. above gold and ſilver, and ſoe did Jeſus Chriſt too, or els hee had never ſhed his blood for you. But give mee your freedome a little; for ought you know enemyes have it with you, why ſhould not a frend? Doe you thinke, that Cæſar's ſtratagem is not ſtill working? Have they any way to worke it but by aſſaulting mindes? Have they any way to doe it, but indiſcerneably? viz. by ingratiating themſelves into affections, pretending noe other buſines but to ſerve and wayte upon any they have a deſigne upon. My lord, theſe are noe riddles, they are plaine thinges. Thinges beeing ſoe, why doth your lordſhip ſuffer confluences of perſons of all ſorts to have perpetuall acceſſe to you, to your table, I cannot ſay to your bed-chamber? It is not, that I would adviſe any perſon in honour not to bee noble. I am farre from it, God hath given mee as noble a mind as any man of my condition in the world: and if my condition were riſeing, I thinke ſomething elſe would riſe too, not in pride, but in noblenes. But I will aſſure you, my lord, as the caſe now ſtands, the courſe you take is not prudentiall in many reſpects. For firſt, it ſeemes too popular, and the affectation of that was it, which ruined major generall Harriſon, his minde being poyſoned with that venome. Surely, ſir, it's God's mercye, if you are not ſoe too. But this is not all; beeſides popularity, 'tis needles in the tranſaction of ſtate affaires; for doe the perſons, that come to you, come to you aboute buſines or not? If yea, never take private cogniſance of any thing that is judiciall; if not, why ſoe much time taken up in applications, when as your time might bee ſpent better? Sir, there is a time of action coming, and I will aſſure you your time muſt bee ſpent otherwiſe, or els Chriſt will bee angry. 'Tis time to dally noe longer with complyances; it argues feare, and 'tis but a fleſhly weapon. Oh! but you receive the requeſts of divers frends; are the requeſts juſt? find them ſoe at the councell upon evidence, not in your chamber or dineing roome upon ſuggeſtion. Keepe that courſe, and wee muſt have diviſion ſtill, beecauſe wee cannot have juſtice, where ſuggeſtions are the rule of judgeing, and an auricular repreſentation almoſt admitted for evidence. My lord, I write theſe things ſighing; it beecomes mee not to ſpeake too playne; yet who doth not ſee that I ſpeake true, that knows mee, and ſhall know this? For my own particular, I value it not, I ſee my way, my patience will weare theſe thinges thred bare, 'tis ſoe inured to hardſhip and harſhnes of uſage. To wave ſleights and indignities, my comfort is, that whilſt the world ſleights mee, Jeſus Chriſt doth not, and you will know it ere long; but I aſſure you there is a voyſe, &c. I leave you to imagine the reſt. Sir, I have many things to ſpeak, if I were ſure I ſhould not be troubleſome. I am ſollicitous for you, but neither beyond my duty nor my ſphere, if either were well known; but as God hath made that known as yet only to myſelf, ſo think I ſhall be under ſome cenſure, till God makes it known to others, which I think will onely be done by degrees. My lord, I am, if any man in the earth be,

From my houſe in Derby-ſhire, Jan. 9, 1655.

Your lordſhip's moſt affectionate humble ſervant,

PHILIP SANDYS.

By the commiſſioners appointed by his highneſs and the council for ſecuring the peace of the county of Middleſex *and city of* Weſtminſter.

Hicks-Hall, January 9, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 357. HAving received directions for ſuſpending of our proceedings againſt you, which accordingly we have hitherto done; but you not producing unto us any diſcharge, theſe are to give you notice, that in purſuance of the orders and inſtructions from his highneſs and the council, we have aſſeſſed you the ſum of three hundred pounds *per ann.* for three thouſands *per ann.* real eſtate within the ſaid county and city, which you are to pay half yearly by even and equal portions unto John Baldwin, eſq; receiver general, at his lodgings in the Tower; the firſt payment to be made and paid the one and twentieth day of January inſtant, the ſecond payment to be made and paid the four and twentieth day of June next enſuing; and ſo yearly and every year for the future upon the one and twentieth day of December, and four and twentieth day of June, until the ſaid tax ſhall be taken off or remitted; and if you ſhall refuſe or neglect to make payment thereof upon the days aforeſaid, or within twenty days after, your eſtate is liable to ſequeſtration. You are likewiſe to bring unto us to Hicks-Hall upon wedneſday next by nine of the clock in the forenoon, a juſt and exact particular (ſubſcribed with your name) of all your eſtate both real and perſonal, within the ſaid city and county, containing the ſeveral houſes, quantity of land, the yearly value, where they lie, and in whoſe tenure or occupation.

William Roberts, Tho. Swalowe, J. Biſcoe, Paul Nicoll,
Ch. Liſter, R. Feith, Jo. Barkſtead, Hug. Wingfield.

To the earl of Bedford.

The council to the lord Broghill.

My lord,

THE council have taken conſideration of your lordſhip's letter of the 11th of October laſt, and therein take notice of the great care of the council in proſecuting your inſtructions touching the recovery of ſuch part of the revenue as hath been concealed, detained, or made away, which of right doth belong to the commonwealth, and of the difficulties by you ſuggeſted; and do upon the whole matter incline, that the ſame be done in the court of exchequer to be ſet up there, as near as may be conformable to that of England, for judging in matters of inheritance between his highneſs and the people, with ſuch limitations and reſtrictions as may reſtrain their juriſdiction only to what concerns any part of the revenue made away by king James and the laſt king, contrary to the laws of Scotland, and to lands and profits belonging to biſhops, or any branch of that hierarchy unduly alienated; but having not here the copies of the acts of parliament mentioned in that letter, the council have thought fit to recommend it to the council there, to conſider of and prepare a draught of an order for the ſetting up the court of exchequer there, as ſhall be judged moſt effectual to the ends aforeſaid, and as may avoid thoſe inconveniencies your lordſhip mentions, and to return the ſame unto the council, who thereupon may better be able to give their adviſe to his highneſs herein. They do alſo recommend to the council there to expedite the ſettlement of the receipt of the exchequer in Scotland, the doing whereof they apprehend will be of much advantage to the publick. It is alſo the deſire of the council, that the copies of the acts of parliament before mentioned be alſo ſent unto them, with the draught of the order for ſetling the court of exchequer. Vol. xxxiv. p. 381.

Whitehall, Jan. 9, 1655. Signed in the name and by order of the council.

Mr. Ed. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

I Have receaved from you the two laſt poſts by each a letter; the firſt incloſed in one of the 4th of November from reſident Bradſhaw, but without a date; the other of the 21ſt of December, that you have pleaſed in them to give me a commiſſion I ſhall with ſpeed execute, reſolving (the Lord willing) to morrow to repaire to the court, which is at preſent 14 miles from hence, at a town called Shippenſeil; and haveing don my duty there, I ſhall with all ſpeed returne to Hamburg, as you have pleaſed by his highneſſe's commands to order mee in your laſt and moſt welcome letter, where I ſhall attend your honour's pleaſure, either to paſſe by ſhippe from thence home, or to goe by land into Holland, as you ſhall direct. All the newes here is the expectation of the concluſion of peace with the elector of Brandenburg, which is, or will be ſpeedely compleated. Major general Henderſon the Scotchman is heere, and hath often viſſited mee. He tells mee, that hearing of his highneſſe's preperation for a forren warre, he hath propoſed to his highneſſe, and alſoe to your ſelfe by letters, the offers of his ſervice, if his highneſſe will pleaſe to imploy him. He ſeemes with much earneſtneſſe to deſire it, and ſaith, that he waites your honour's anſwer; and if it be not accepted, he is reſolved to addreſſe himſelfe to the king of Sweaden for entertainment under him, having refuſed a proper employment from the emperor, from whoſe court he is lately come. There is noe thing of note occured ſince my being heere worthy your honour's knowledge; therefore with my humble ſervice preſented, I ſhall leave further to trouble your honour at this tyme. I reſt Vol. xxii. p. 289.

Elbing, Jan. 10, 1655. S. V. Your moſt faithfull and moſt obliged ſervant,

E. Rolt.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Shall not by this give you any further trouble, then to let you knowe, that you may expect a more large and perticular account of affaires heer by ſir John Reynolds, whoe is prepareinge for Englande with all poſſible ſpeed. I ſhould ſcarce have parted with him at this time, hade not you given hime intimation of his H. pleaſure; but I hope his beinge with you for a time may not be alltogether unprofitable for us. I was the more free to let him goe, in regard of the ſupply you lately ſent us of the towe collonells, who Vol. xxxiv. p. 383.

arrived

A. D. 1655. arrived heer upon ſatterday laſte. I ame verry well pleaſed, and well ſatisfyed with collonell Cooper, judgeing him to be a verry ſober and worthy perſon; and I doe believe your expectation will be fully anſwered by hime in his commande of the northe; and I am not without hopes, but that Sankey may bee of ſome good uſe heer; but I dare not too much boaſte of him at preſent, leaſt he ſhould leave me in the lurch, as he did ſome, you may pleaſe to remember when. Wee have had a meetinge, that bothe the collonells might underſtand the grounde of all the clamours of perſecution raiſed by ſome heer, wheer ſome of themſelves were preſent, and had freedome to object what they could either againſt my publike or private actinges. Howe vaine they weer, I had rather you ſhould be informed from others then my ſelfe; but, I hope, it will appeare, that I have carried my ſelfe like an honeſt mane to all, notwithſtanding the harde meaſure I have received from ſome. A faire complyance ſhall be from me towardes all, ſoe farre as it may conſiſt with publique ſafety. Collonell Sankey himſelfe hath confeſſed to me, that nothinge will ſatisfye ſome of his brethern but the ſaddle; but I ſhall keep them frome that, leaſt they ſhould make me their aſſe. I bleſs the Lord all heer is quiett, and noe preſent appearance of danger either from them or our common enemy. The 20000 l. that is comeing will helpe us to quiett the ſouldiers, whoe indeed weer and are in verry great ſtreights. I am glade to heare, that you thinke of us, for ſome further ſupply of money, which your laſt letter gave me an account of; as allſoe that miſrepreſentations frome hence hade not impreſt uppon his highneſs. I ame prevented in time, and therefore crave leave to remaine,

Your affectionate freind and ſervant,

January, 10th 1655. HEN. CROMW EL.

I deſire to preſent my moſte humble duty to his highnes, and to acquainte hime howe the affaires heer are quiett.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 395. I Have received yours with the incloſed aditionall inſtruction to the comiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the common-wealth, which I have this night communicated to thoſe in Hampſhire, where I now am, and have been keepinge of ſeſſions theſe two dayes, Dr. Stephens being our chaireman, and gave the charge, and in all things expreſſeth himſelfe very cordially for his highnes and the preſent affaires. Coll. Norton and mr. Love were with us att the bench, and all things ſeeme to goe on very cheerefully; but Foxe and two more eminent northerne quakers have beene in Suſſex, and are now in this county, doing much worke for the devill, and delude many ſimple ſoules, and att the ſame time there are baſe bookes againſt the lord protector diſperſt among the churches, but rejected by all ſober men. I have ſome thoughts to lay Foxe and his companions by the heeles, if I ſee a good opportunity.

I thinke to goe on monday next to Redding to the ſeſſions there, and allſoe to a meetinge of the comiſſioners appoynted att the ſame time, and ſoe to returne to this place, which I thinke to make my conſtant place of abode; only to ſpend 4 or 5 dayes att a time in Barkeſheere and Suſſex, and returne againe. If you pleaſe to lett me know, that his highnes doth approve of this place, it woulde be a greate encouradgement to mee, to endeavour ſome conveniencyes for my ſetlement here with my familly: for the preſent I lodge in mr. Whitfeeld's houſe, who is a very godly miniſter in this place.

C. Werden

When I was laſt att Lewis, 36, one of our comiſſioners, deſired to ſpeake with mee privately, and after ſome appollogie for himſelfe, that he bare noe ill will to the lord protector B H. S.
gentleman, tould mee, that he did perceive by 100 his making 60, 55 that he had reaſon
a ſpeciall confidence in him, and therefore held himſelfe bound in 50 to lett mee know, B B
what he had heard of 60: and ſoe went on to tell me, that after 60 had received his B
comiſſion for 80, an honeſt 25 came to him, and tould him he wondered that 60 was lord protector
in ſoe much favour with 100, for, ſaith hee, I was lately in his company, and was ſaying, B
that wee had greate cauſe to bleſſe God, that had given us ſuch rulers &c. at which 60 was ſilent for a good while, a [illegible] brake out moſt rudely, and ſaide that 95 was an baſe knave proud fellow government
88, and a 45, and [illegible] other things againſt the 53, which I did not preſſe him

B
to repeate; theſe words were ſpoken before 60 had his command; but if this were his A. D. 1655.
wife
ſpirit, I doubt his comiſſion hath not ſo farr converted him, but his new 30, which he
malignant
got ſince his comiſſion, being a notorious 83, may againe pervert him; and beſides honeſt men are troubled to ſee him ſoe greate a 70 of diſaffected perſons and a countenancer of
malignant
an 83 meeting, which is kept up in that parte of the country where he lives, where they
B trum B
drinke and game &c. 36. allſoe ſaid, that 60 his 28 could ſay much of 60 his words and actions that were not right. Thus you have now the ground of my opinion concerning
B
60; which having repreſented, I ſhall leave to be made uſe of as you ſhall thinke fitt, and for the preſent take my leave and remaine, ſir,

Your moſt affectionate friend
and humble ſervant,

Wincheſter, the 10th of January 1655. W. Goffe.

Fr. Underwood *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Honorable sir,

SInce my laſt I have againe ſpeake with capt. Whetſtones, who for the preſent is buſy in taking the two gulls, but conceives hee may bee at liberty about the midle of February, to intend your buſines, reſolving when hee doth beegine with it, to proceed without intermiſſion more then what the neceſſety of ill weather ſhall conſtraine him to. Sir, I perceive there will bee little cauſe to increaſe the men off the militia forces, by what is likly to bee rayſed in this county toward pay of them, the ſummes not likly much to exceed the particular here incloſed. I have beene here 3 times ſince my retourne from London, and am now preſſing toward a concluſion, to retourne his highneſs an accompt of it. There is a reſpitt upon mr. Chichley's eſtate, and is in refference to a letter ſent from my lord protector, to that purpoſe, and his is the moſt conſiderable eſtate of any one man's in this county, and ſir Anthoney Cage his buſines beeing not yet fully ſetled, and theſe two are the mayne of what will bee to bee added. Sir, I ſhall trouble you no further ſave only this, that when your leiſure will permitt, you will pleaſe to ſend . . . . for the compleating my troop. I confeſs I know not yet where to find an officer in the ſouth part of the iſle, unleſs it bee capt. Coale of Sittleport; and if you are pleaſed to think of any about Wiſbeich for the other, I ſhall bee glad the commiſſions might come filled rather then blank; and if you pleaſe to recommend any thereabouts for ſouldiers as oppertunety is offered, I ſhall be glad to bring them in upon vaucanſeyes. I am ſir,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 407.

Your very humble and harty ſervant,

Cambridg, this 10th of Jan. 1655. Fran. Underwood.

I doubt not, ſir, but in your care taking to reforme the balifes of the Eſle, that none of them bee neceſſitated to fine, or pay rents, for theire places, that beeing an introduction to theire undue fees taking.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Ce 15 Janvier, 165⅝. [N. S.]

LA declaration, que la Hollande a fait de ne vouloir pas demanuer ſa quote au ſubſide de Brandeborch, ſi ce n'eſt que les autres provinces euſſent auſſy fourny les leurs, n'a eſte que pour ſtimuler les autres: Car ſous main on a aſſeuré, que la Hollande fournira preſentement; et la Zelande a auſſy ſa quote icy *in loco*. Les autres toutes ſont encore fautives. Mais le traité pour l'emprunt des 200,000 rixdales eſt differé juſques a l'aſſemblée future de Hollande, qui ne ſera qu'au mois prochain.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 229.

On a mis ſur le tapis le concept d'un nouvel eſtat de guerre, avec la petition ordinaire du conſeil d'eſtat, qui ſera preſentée lundy prochain.

Le conſeil du prince d'Orange a derechef requis les diſmes des prinſes faites par la companie d'Oſt & Weſt Inde, deües au prince comme admiral, & l'avis deſdits companies a eſté lu aujourd'huy; mais la Hollande y a contredit.

17 Jan.

A. D. 1655. Hier tard fuſt aſſemblée ; ou furent leu les lettres de Stetyn, Danſick, & Coningſberg : contenants d'un coſte l'approche de grandes puiſſances de Tartares & Coſaques : auxquelles s'eſt joint le roy de Poloigne. Et de l'autré coſte, la grand apparence d'accord entre les roy de Sweede & l'electeur. Puiſque le chancelier Oxenſtiern eſtoit venu a Coningſbergh. Le plus de difficulté reſtant : 1. Pour ſauver l'alliance faite tant avec ceſt eſtat, qu'avec les eſtats de Pruſſie royale. 2. Pour ſauver Danſigk. 3. Comment faire avec l'armeé. Car l'electeur ne l'oſera pas caſſer, de peur d'eſtre accablé par apres par les Swedois : & l'entretenir oiſive n'eſt pas en ſa puiſſance ny finance : Ergo ſera neceſſaire de ſe joindre avec les forces Swedoiſes. Mais contre qui ? Il n'eſt pas ſans apparence, qu'on en voudra a la Poloigne ou au duc de Nyborch. Et ceſt eſtat aura de l'ombrage, que l'electeur ne redemande les villes de Cleve.

Les princeſſes douariere & royale ſe ſont hier dit adieu, avec grande de monſtration d'affection & tendreſſe, la royale partant aujourd'huy.

Ceſt eſtat, au moins la Hollande s'eſt deſia monſtrée plus content de ceſt apparence d'accord entre la Sweede & Brandeborch, qu'ils ne facent des articles ſecrets. h. e. donnent de la Tarte. Car l'electeur aimera autant les grands peages que les Swedois, s'ils en peuvent venir about.

Ce matin le reſident de Sweede a preſenté un memoire proprement reſponſif ſur la reſolution du 11. de ce mois, & ſur les interrogatoires dans icelle contenües.

Quelle choſe que ceux de Hollande ont declaré de ne vouloir payer leur quote dans le ſubſide, ſi eſt ce qu'ils l'ont deſia ſoubs main payé : Ceux de Zeelande la leur auſſy.

L'on a reſolu de donner ordre ou aviſer, pour ne pas admettre viſitation en mer. Et a cela viſera auſſy l'equipage des 48 navires.

Le ſieur Gent commis a remercier la princeſſe douariere de la notification de diſſoudre la promeſſe de mariage de la princeſſe Henriette, & declarer que l'eſtat s'en rapportoit entierement a S. A. meme, en a fait rapport : & il en a eſté remercié. On doubte ſi le prince d'Oitfriſe a ſceu aucune choſe de cette notification : & cela piquera & l'alienera tant plus.

Ce 20 Janvier.

Il eſt certain que ceux de Hollande ont deſia fourny leur quote dans les 120,000 France, pour Brandeborch, le cacheant devant les autres provinces : de peur que la promtitude de Hollande re rende pareſſeuſes les autres. Le Zeelande de méme a deſia fourny ſa quote. Et la Hollande propoſa hier, qu'on devroit reſumer la beſoigne touchant le preſt des 200,000 rixdales ſur le peage du Pillauw, pour Brandeborch. Et cela pour encourager a la guerre, laquelle on prefere fort a la paix ou accord ; qu'on júge icy en toute façon dommageable pour ceſt eſtat, qui s'intereſſe ſi fort dans le commerce Baltique ; que j'ay de bonne part : que la Hollande fera pluſtoſt la guerre a toutes les nationes que de perdre ce commerce : comme durant la guerre Angloiſe on avoit la maxime, de ne laiſſer paſſer pas un neutral par la mer, pluſtoſt que de patir une diverſion du commerce.

A Danſigk la nation Angloiſe refuſe de renouveller le ferment, diſants cela leur eſtre interdit par le protecteur : dont icy l'on a grande ſoupçon, que le protecteur ſoit d'intelligence avec la Sweede.

L'electeur traite les bourgeois a Conigſbergen un peu fort rude : les faiſant contribuer groſſe ſomme : & en outre, faut qu'ils nourriſſent les ſoldats, cavaliers, & chevaux.

Il faudra que eſt eſtat tienne l'main puiſſament a l'electeur, autrement il ſe perd.

Hier le ſieur Beverning a fait rapport du contenu des diverſes lettres du ſieur Ommeren 1. s'il doit achever le voyage vers Turin : ou demeurer a Geneve. 2. En cas de guerre entre les cantons, ſi ceſt eſtat voudra aſſiſter les proteſtants. 3. En cas d'accord, ſi ceſt eſtat voudra demeurer guaranter : ſur quoy eſt reſolu, que le ſieur Ommeren ſubſiſtera a Geneve. Et pour les 2 autres points, on n'a rien reſolu.

Ceux de Hollande ont ce matin propoſé qu'on doive faire avancer l'ambaſſade vers Pruſſie ; principalement au roy de Sweede. Sans que ſoit parlé de la flotte : dont on a fait tant de bruit. Eſtant bien vray, qu'Amſterdam ſeul en equippe les 24, mais ailleurs point. Et la Hollande a belle peur que electeur ne face paix & accord. Qui au mieux aller, ne ſauroit eſtré que fort nuiſible au commerce de Hollande. Et quelle precaution que l'electeur uſe pour l'intereſt de la Hollande, cela n'eſt rien. Car chacun ne garde le traité qu'a la meſure de ſon intereſt.

L'on ne comprend pas icy la reigle militaire de l'electeur, de n'admettre pas les tambours & trompettes qu'a jeulx bandes : & d'admettre le chancelier avec 300 cavailiers ou ſuivants les jeulx ouverts.

21 Janvier.

L'agent du conte d'Oldenborch a eu audience, ſouhaitant de la part de ſon conte un bon nouvel an a ceſt eſtat. Et ayant entendu, que ceſt eſtat envoyoit quantité d'ambaſſadeurs vers l'oſt & nort, requerut qu'en paſſant ils vouluſſent le venir voir, pour leur monſtrer combien il honore & eſtime ceſt eſtat.

Ce matin, ayant eſte conference avec les miniſtres de Brandeborch, eſt fait rapport; A. D. 1655.
qu'ils perſiſtent & continuent encore de vouloir bien, que le gouverneur & garniſon dans le Pillauw jure ceſt eſtat juſques a tant que les 200,000 rixdales ſoyent payes & ce en 8 termes.

Ceſt eſtat veut que ce ſoit en cinq termes: & ſe contente bien des conditions ſuſdites pour le ſerment du gouverneur & garniſon au Pillauw: mais ceſt eſtat veut avoir la hypoteque ſur le pais de Cleve, a quoy les electoraux ne veulent point entendre. Et par ainſy l'affaire s'accrochera juſques a plus de certitude touchant l'accord ou rupture en Sweede.

Le ſieur Nyport eſcrit, qu'ayant eu audience touchant les affaires de Pruſſie, il a eſté fort bien contenté de protecteur.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to* Ruyſch.

Weſtminſter, Jan. 21 1656. [N. S.]

My lord,

CAptain John Banker having convoy'd ſome ſhips from Zealand into this river of London, came to me on ſunday laſt from Graveſend, and declared unto me, that a mariner of his ſhip was run away, and had entered himſelf aboard of one of the ſhips of this ſtate in Tilbury hope, and that the lieutenant or maſter of that ſhip had arreſted him the ſaid captain for the payment of the ſaid mariner's wages, which he had earned: Whereupon, according to the advice I gave him, he complained thereof to the governor of the caſtle, who preſently ſent to the mayor of the place, and thereupon the arreſt was taken off, but that the officer of the Engliſh ſhip had threatned him, that he would make him pay him. I have cauſed complaint to be made to general Mountagu of the uncivil proceedings againſt the ſaid captain and the preſſing of a Scotchman, who hath ſerved the united Netherlands for many years. He hath promiſed to have all theſe abuſes remedied. Vol. xxxiv. p. 413.

He whoſe ſails were taken away hath had them reſtored again by order of the council.

At the council at Whitehall,

Friday Jan. 11, 1655.

ORdered by his highneſs the lord protector and the council, that the earl of Clare be diſcharged of any further proceedings againſt him by the major generals and commiſſioners upon their orders and inſtructions, and that letters be ſent to the major generals for that purpoſe. Vol. xxxiv. p. 423.

W. Jessop, clerk of the council.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

REceaved yours of the 8th this inſtant, and returne you my hearthy thankes for your newes, though very ſorry to heare, that the poore proteſtants in Peidmount are in ſo ſad a condition. I hope the Lord will ſeaſonably appeare for theyr deliverance. Upon my comming to Lyncolne, I found that the commiſſioners here had bin very active, but had allowed incumbrances upon eſtates before Nov. 1. 53, and were reſolved to ſend to you for theyre further direction therein; but I have geven them ſatisfaction, that by his highnes and councills orders wee are not to allowe of any incumbrances. They thought it hard to allow of mortgages, but they are ſatisfyed, and ſo where they found any eſtates ſo incumbered, reſolved to goe over them agayne, which I ſhall ſee donne. Should mortgages be allowed, the tax in moſt places would come to little. I met here with an order of his highnes, that delinquents ſhould be taxed for theyre eſtates that they had at or ſince 1. Nov. 53, though they have ſold them. I writ twice to you preſently after wee began to put our inſtructions in execution, for your reſolution as to that poynt, many conceaving they were tyed by the orders and inſtructions onely to certify ſuch eſtates as were ſold. It's now reſolved, and wee ſhall mend our faylings that are in ſome other places; but I earneſtly deſire, when any new directions or orders from his highnes and the councill are ſent downe that they may be ſent to me, that ſo I may communicate them to all the counties under my charge, that in our actings wee may be unanimous. The heate of our buyſnes as to the taxing the delinquents is over; ſo ſoone as our liſts are perfected, they Vol. xxxiv. p. 427.

ſhal

A. D. 1655. ſhal be preſented to you. In the meane time I deſire wee may have an order for the paying the militia forces under my command out of the moneyes, that are or ſhall come in upon this tax: it's now above halfe a yeare ſince they were liſted, and they expect theyr money. Wee have had many plowes agoing, that of ejecting ſcandalous miniſters, depreſſing of rogues, taking bondes, providing for the pore, depreſſing ale howſes, which were growne to incredible numbers, but could not throughly end all, by reaſon this tax upon the delinquents hath taken up ſo much of our time. I hope wee ſhall give you a good account of one thing after another, and ſuddenly of all. Sir, I humbly deſire this, that as our acting is from the authoritie of his highnes and the councill, ſo our countermand may be from the ſame, and if I herein erre I pray rectifye me. I have herein ſent you the informations agaynſt George Walſham, he is runne away, and it's ſayd, that he hides himſelfe in his brother's howſe, one Walſham, apotecary or druggeſt in Aldermanbury or Bucklerſbury, and that his brother hath 200 l. of his in his hands, as alſo a letter from col. Lylburne. This Morley is with his maiſter mr. Grantham at London, who lyes in the ſame lodging as I am informed where mrs. Grantham his mother lodges, viz. neare Worceſter howſe over againſt the Golden ſpread eagle in the Strand. Wee have taken two or three ſcurvey bookes agaynſt his highnes, that was brought to one Smyth the carrier of Boſton, and directed to one Cox and another, two Annabaptiſts but very poore men. The bookes being wrapt up in browne paper was put into a packett of cloth, and brought to a towneſman of Boſton: he untyed the browne paper, wherein theſe bookes were, and within the inſide it was written, that you are deſired to communicate theſe to the beſt advantage. The carrier having bin examined by one mr. Yarborowe told him, that one that was a ſtranger to him, gave him them, and alſo that he did ſee ſeverall ſuch bundells geven to other carriers. Cox will not confeſſe that hee knew of any ſuch bookes that were to bee ſent him. Mr. Yarborowe is to come to me the next tueſday, and then I ſhall give you a more perfect account, and indeavour to ſearch into the bottom of the buyſnes. I ſhall not at preſent further trouble you. I remayne, ſir,

Your moſt affectionate friend
and humble ſervant,

Lyncolne, Jan. 11, 1655. EDW. WHALLEY.

Sir, let me deſire you to enforme, who are the ſherifes of the counties under my charge.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS.

Vol. xxxiv. P. 455. AT preſent there is no alteration to be mentioned from Koninckſberg. The duke is gone with the king of Sweden not far from Barſheim, where it is ſuppoſed they will agree upon ſome weighty affairs.

Count Magnus de la Garde was marched with his army towards Lyfland; in regard the Muſcovite did appear again in Lithuania and upon the frontiers.

This city is yet firmly reſolved to defend itſelf to the laſt. They did cauſe to be burnt yeſterday and to day the ſuburb called Scotland, a very populous place; they will cauſe the reſt of the ſuburbs out of the fortifications to be alſo burnt. This city doth confidently believe that your high and mighty lordſhips will take care and uſe all poſſible means to preſerve the ſame and the free commerce thereof, without any moleſtation whatſoever.

High and mighty lords,

Dantzick, Jan. 22, 1656. [N. S.] P. PELS.

Mynheer Henvliet *to monſieur* Huart.

Antwerp, Jan. 22, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. P. 459. I Am come thus far with the princeſs royal, with whom I intend to go as far as Bruſſels, and having given order there for all things concerning her journey, I do intend to return to the Hague.

The P. R. hath but one gentlewoman with her; therefore tell my daughter Catharine Stanhope, that her H. doth deſire ſhe will meet her at Paris with as much ſpeed as may be; for if ſhe be not at Paris at the beginning of Feb. ſhe will not ſee any thing, for all the maſques and balls will be finiſhed before the end of that month.

Prince of Condé *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, Jan. 22, 1655. [N. S.]

I Have only to tell you in anſwer to yours of the 24th of this month, that at preſent there is ſome money a receiving for me at Antwerp, ſo that by the next I will ſend you 200 l. to pay the intereſt of the . Pray ſee if you can engage them for ſix months longer. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 463.

There is never a poſt that I write unto Spain, but it mentions ſomething in my letter to the earl of Fieſque about your maintenance, that they will ſupply you with ſome monies. You may be ſure I will do all what I can to aſſiſt you. The earl of Fuenſaldagna is at Antwerp receiving of money, as ſoon as he comes I will alſo ſpeak to him about it.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Have received the comiſſion and papers, which you ſent me, and cannot but acknowledge my lord's kindnes in his endeavour to keepe me from idlenes, though I am perſwaded I could have made a ſhift to have found my ſelfe worke without any ſuch enlargment of my limitts; but ſeeing he hath noe pitty for me, tell him I will take ſome care of my ſelfe, and yet not ſoe much as to neglect his commands; onely I muſt beg a little time to conſider, which way to put them in execution: when I have my orders and inſtructions, I will haſten to the worke as faſt as I can. I am now at laſt become civell, and have taken my place amongſt ſuch magiſtrates, in the quarter ſeſſions at Sallop; where hath beene the greateſt appearance that hath beene ſeene there for many ceſſions; and that you may ſee who were there, and what hearth they have for reformattion, I have ſent you the coppy of an order or declaration, that we made and ſubſcribed and read publiquely, and have promiſed effectually to obſerve, which if we and all others would doe, I am perſwaded it would ſuppreſſe one halfe of the deboiſtnes and prophane practiſes of this nation. Some other acts of juſtice have beene done, which give men ſome hopes, that reformation may be wrought; ſome diſſatisfyed juſtices are reſolved to give us aſſiſtance, and we are not without hopes, that magiſtrates ſhal be a terrour to evill doers, and a prayſe to them that doe well. I ſuppoſe by this time col. John Jones may be come to London. I pray you acquaint his highnes, that he hath beene very active and uſefull to the carrying on of your worke in Wales, and by all meanes putt him into the comiſſion for the peace in the northerne counties. Vol. xxxiv. p. 431.

I pray you preſent my humble ſervice to my lord, and tell him, I thanke him for his legacy; but becauſe it is a jewell that is not fitt to be ſeparated farre from the crowne, deſire him to beſtow it upon ſome that are neerer to him, who may better deſerve it, and I ſhall content my ſelfe with my owne flowers at Lincolne, till I have a garden in Wales.

12th Jan. 1655. Yours,

Ja. Berry.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Had yours with the incloſed inſtructions, which were welcome to me. As for mr. Butler, that is added by the councell, it's true he is a deſerveinge gentleman, but not in a capacity to putt theſe inſtructions in execution, for I depute only ſuch as are cloathed with authority, as the officers of the militia and officer of my owne regiment, they beinge only proper for the puttinge them in execution; and therefore in that muſt crave to be excuſed. As for the inſtruction you mention, it cannot come ſooner then expected, eſpecially for the ſatisfaction of friends, whoſe deſyres are to walk regularly. Butt for the councell's diſſatisfaction in makeinge perſons of 50 l. *per annum*, lyable to this additionall tax, I ſhall not mention more, untill I have had conference with the reſt of the major generalls, though my judgment clearely is, you will not looſe one of them by itt, that otherwiſe might be gained, and without a change of their principles are better loſt then found. I muſt deſyre you, that ſir John Davey barronett may be inſerted in the commiſſion of the peace for Devon. I have ſent you a liſt of ſuch names to be added for ejectinge both in Devon and in Briſtoll as will effectually doe the worke; but for Gloceſter, Wilts, and Dorſett, I have not yet names; but aſſoone as I can pitch upon qualified perſons, their names ſhall be preſented to you, by him, who is Vol. xxxiv. p. 435.

Your ready and reall ſervant,

Exon, Jan. 12, 55. John Disbrowe.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 439. THIS is only to convay the incloſed petition, with the papers annexed, into your hands, earneſtly deſiring your helpe in preſenting the ſame to his highnes, and to gaine his gracious anſwer thereunto. The firſt name mentioned in the petition is, one who hath beene as active, and indeed as uſefull, as any one of the commiſſioners lately appointed by his highnes and the counſell for the county of Suſſex, and is a very honeſt godly man. And indeed I am informed, that this loſſe is a conciderable wound in his eſtate, and as I find him very ready to ſpend himſelfe in the publicke ſervice, ſoe I wiſh that ſomething may be done for his encouragement. The petitioners ſay they have heeretofore found you very ready to aſſiſt them, for which they are very thankefull to you: the papers annexed to theire petition, you were pleaſed to procure for them, and wee now ſend them, that you may the better call to mind the buſineſs. Theire former ſolicitations have beene very expenſive, and much increaſed there loſſe; and therefore they doe not now imploy any ſolicitor, but doe humbly hope, that you will be pleaſed to doe ſomething for them, and let me have notice thereof, when you wright to mee about other buſſines. Sir, I beceech you pardon this bouldnes; I hope it is a very charitable and honeſt worke, and if you cann doe any thing towards theire releeſe, many families will have cauſe to bleſſe God for you. Butt knowing your great forwardnes to every good worke, I ſhall not further preſume to interrupt your more waighty occaſions by adding any other arguments; only I ſhall deſire ſome returne from you, that I may give ſome anſwer to the petitioners. I now comend you to the grace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and remaine

Wincheſter, Jan. 12, 1655. Your moſt affectionate friend and humble ſervant,

W. Goffe.

If ſomething be done to the effectuall releeſe of the petitioners, you will thereby give mee a great reputation in Chicheſter, for moſt of the merchants in that city are concerned, and this loſſe hath beene a great blow to them.

A letter of intelligence.

Hamburg, January 13. S. V. [165$\frac{4}{5}$.]

Vol. xxxiv. p. 467. SInce my laſt the news of the total rout and defeat of the regiments of the two Poliſh waywoods Wieſniewitz and Coniez Polſky, by col. Aſchenbergh about Coniez, is confirmed in the ſame manner as was then communicated; and that the ſaid Aſchenbergh (receiving certain intelligence at Schlochaw, that the remnant of the ſaid defeated Poles, joined with the queen's forces under conduct of general Czarnetzky, were fled in great confuſion, and paſt the river Netze about Nackell, where thinking themſelves ſecure they had formed their league) has followed them ſtraightways with his troops, with a full reſolution to give them a ſecond alarm and defeat, if he be able to overtake them; of the ſucceſs of which enterprize an account is every hour expected. In the mean time it's certain and confirmed by ſeveral letters, that his majeſty of Sweden upon notice of the ſaid ſucceſsful rencounter near Coniez, broke up immediately from before Dantzick with his whole body, (leaving nevertheleſs a conſiderable party under general Steinbock in the Werder) and advanced towards Coniez; which place his majeſty after two days ſiege forced by accord to ſubmit unto him, and having beſet the ſame with a competent garriſon went thence from Tauchell, (being alſo a very conſiderable place in Caſſubia, and about two miles from the other) requiring the ſame likewiſe to ſubmit; but they refuſing, his ſaid majeſty laid alſo ſiege to it, where for as much as we know he as yet continues. Several letters from perſons of quality to the Swediſh reſident here aſſure us, that a ſtrict union and confederacy is fully concluded and ratified between the king of Sweden and the Tranſilvanian duke; by virtue whereof the ſaid duke is obliged, and hath promiſed to break up with his forces, conſiſting at leaſt of 40 or 50000 horſe and foot, and fall into Poland with incredible celerity, whither he will alſo command the Coſſacks innumerable legions to reſort unto him, of whoſe fidelity and obedience he hath been lately, by their ſolemn oath or *juramentum clientelare*, aſſured, and there (it's ſaid) his majeſty of Sweden intends to meet and join with him, and ſo *conjunctis invincibilibus viribus*, to re-conquer thoſe parts and places of Poland, which king Caſimir hath recovered laſt ſummer. The Tartars do alſo wiſh to be in confederacy with the Swedes, having deſired the ſaid duke of Tranſilvania by a letter to endeavour to make their peace with his majeſty. In my laſt I gave notice

notice of an order given to the Swediſh nobility and cavalry in the Stift of Breme to repair to a general rendevouz, and put themſelves in poſture of defence *in omnem eventum*, being it was feared the Danes had a deſign upon the ſaid Stift; but we hear ſince no more of it, the Danes keeping themſelves yet very quiet and peaceable, as if they thought no man any hurt. It's for certain reported, that the Poles have forced their queen back, and arreſted her for their pay, being reſolved not to diſmiſs her before the king gives them ſatisfaction. Letters from Dantzick, Koningſburg, and Marienburg this day arrived relate, that the Dantzickers having notice of his majeſty of Sweden's departure, have ſent out 4000 men upon a certain deſign, whereof the elector of Brandenburg receiving certain intelligence, hath ſent an expreſs to his majeſty to return with all ſpeed from Coniez with a flying body, in hopes to cut off the paſſage, and ſtop the return of the ſaid party for Dantzick. A. D. 1655.

The protector to the king of France.

Sereniſſime rex,

CUM ea jam eluceat in majeſtate veſtrâ fides atque integritas, principe ſummo digna, quæ tam exteris quam veſtris civibus juſtitiæ fructus uberrimos non promittat ſolùm, ſed etiam nunc ferat, id uſque eo ignoraſſe Bellæ Inſulæ præſidem, ut pacis fœdus paulò ante ſancitum & promulgatum inter ipſa initia, quæ vel peſſimo cuique ſancta eſſe ſolent, tam apertè violare auſus ſit, perquàm ſanè miror. Ab Roberto enim Veſſio navis Luſciniæ, quæ ex præſidiariis hujus rei-pub. navibus una eſt, præfecto delatum nobis eſt, Bellæ Inſulæ præſidem quinto decimo Decembris, alias etiam recentius, Dillonium quendam piratam, hujus rei-pub. perduellem, non ſolum portu accepiſſe rebuſque omnibus juviſſe, verum etiam navem quandam mercatoriam Kinſalenſem ab eo captam contra Veſſium defendiſſe, immo ipſam Dillonii prædatoriam navem navali pugnâ fugatam noſtrorum ex manibus eripuiſſe, quam alioqui Veſſius vel cepiſſet procul dubio vel depreſſiſſet. Hæc contra fœdus recens initum cum præſes ille committere nullo modo poſſit, quin majeſtatem quoque veſtram pariter atque nos lædat, arbitramur hac in re nihil eſſe, quod à vobis poſtulemus potius quam expectemus; ſive in illum præſidem animadverti, ſive nobis ſatisfieri velimus. Quod enim jus noſtrum, id idem fides veſtra fœderiſque religio a vobiſmet ipſis æque flagitat. Quod reliquum eſt, majeſtatem veſtram Deo opt. max. commendatam in primis volo. Dab. è palatio noſtro Weſtmonaſterii 13 Januarii, an. 1655-6. Vol. xlvi. p. 43.

Majeſtatis veſtræ bonus amicus.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeilles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

MY laſt unto you was of the 11th current, ſince which not any thinge hath preſented worth your notice, ſaving that 5 dayes paſt arrived heare from Malta two ſhips of this place, that bringes newes of the arrival of two Engliſh ſhips att Malta from Smirna, on whom was the conſill and all the Engliſh merchants, that lived att Smirna, having left the country on the advice they received, that the grand ſeigneor had ill-treated oure ambaſſadour att Conſtantinople about the buiſnes acted att Tunis by gen. Blake. Theſe ſhips bring advice alſo, that before the Engliſh ſhipps came from Smirna, they ſhott above 1000 cannon-ſhott againſt the town. Vol. xlvi. p. 191.

Wee cannot hitherto give much creditt to thoſe reports, butt in a ſhort time we ſhall know the certaintye thearof, here being a ſhip of this place dayly expected that comes directly from Smirna. It is ſuppoſed, that two of the Thollon ſhips of warr, that went out in coars, are loſt by tempeſt. For preſent I humbly take leave, and remayne

In Marſeillia, Jan. 25, 1656. [N. S.] Your honnor's ſervant,

J. ALDWORTH.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

NOT findinge any from you by this poſt, which is but newly come in, I have onely to cover the incloſed received this night from mr. Rolt, which I preſume will ſatisfie you, that now all your letters are come to his hands, as I doubt not but ere this your laſt pacquett Vol. xxii. p. 531.

for

A. D. 1655. for his returne is allſoe with him. Mr. Swadle writes his merchants here, that he had not then received the money of captaine Curle by my order. I pray be pleaſed to order the payment of it, either to him or to my ſervant Hudſon, whoe will attend you for it. I hope you will excuſe me, if I mynd you of the buſines of the company, till ſomethinge be reſolved therein. With preſentinge the incloſed weekly paper I ceaſe your further trouble, and ſhall remayne,

Jan. 15, 1655. Sir, your very humble ſervant,

R. B.

Extract out of the regiſter of the reſolutions, of the high and mighty lords, the ſtates general of the United Netherlands.

Martis, January 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv. p. 469. THERE was again produced in the aſſembly the letter written by the college of admiralty at Rotterdam, dated on the 21ſt inſtant, containing an anſwer to their high mightineſſes letter of the 17th of the ſame month; and further a requeſt, to be informed of their high mightineſſes ſentiments and intention, concerning what ſort of ſhips, and within what ſpace of time their nobleneſſes ſhall equip them, and where and in how they may have money and neceſſaries for the ſaid purpoſe. At the ſame opportunity was again read the letter of the admiralty at Amſterdam, written at that place on the 21ſt inſtant, containing likewiſe the anſwer to their high mightineſſes letter of the 17th of the ſaid month, touching the ſame proviſional fitting out of all the ſhips of war under their department; which being deliberated upon, it was reſolved and agreed to, that both the ſaid colleges ſhould be written to, that their high mightineſſes are now buſy in deliberating and finally reſolving upon the fitting out of an extraordinary fleet of 48 men of war againſt next ſpring, as alſo upon finding out the ready money and means neceſſary for the equipment of the ſaid ſhips. In relation whereunto their high mightineſſes are in hopes to come to a ſpeedy and ſhort reſolution: that their nobleneſſes in the interim would be pleaſed, as far as poſſible, to procure, that ſome of their ſhips of war might be proviſionally got ready out of their ordinary and extraordinary means, ſo that they may be compleatly fitted out and kept in readineſs to go to ſea and be imployed for the beſt ſervices of this ſtate, in manner and where-ever it ſhall be thought needful, immediately upon the reſolutions to be taken by their high mightineſſes on the ſaid accounts. Conſequently the college of admiralty is deſired to get proviſionally in readineſs the large new ſhip for the lieutenant admiral, together with five more new ſhips in their repartition of 130 foot long. Further, the ſaid colleges are alſo deſired proviſionally to buy up out of their ordinary revenues ſo many iron cannons, as is neceſſary to mount their ſaid new ſhips of war. The ſaid province being alſo required in the ſpeedieſt manner to make good their arrears of the payments conſented to, for the extraordinary equipments at ſea, and the building of new ſhips of war, with all the appurtenances, which are conſequent thereunto.

An intercepted letter of ſir Edward Hyde.

Cullen, Jan. 25, 1656. [N. S.]

My dear little John,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain. I Have received yours of the 17th of the laſt, by which I perceive you are in no very pleaſant place for this ill ſeaſon of the year. I thought you had kept that for the ſummer, and would have choſen ſome good houſe for the winter; and yet I think you are the wiſer. I perceive by letters, which I receiv'd laſt week, that our young maſter will be very ſhortly at Paris; and the reaſons he gives for it are very good. Ill neighbourhood in ſuch a little place as the other is very inconvenient and troubleſom, but are never found in a great city; which, amongſt other virtues, is ſtill beſt for privacy and retiredneſs. I ſhall then hear once a week from him. I wiſh the good time were come we might meet and confer together of the ſplenetick boy, who muſt not be neglected, becauſe he is like the mother, who was a very good woman.

The great bellied woman is thy ſervant, and ſo God bleſs thee, my dear little John.

JOHN RICHARDS.

The ſuperſcription,

For little John in a letter to mrs. Simburbe, which came under cover to mr. Anthony Hinton, apothecary in the Old Baily.

Mr. Samuel

Mr. Samuel Morland *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Geneva, Jan. 15, 1655.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

ON the Lord's day laſt, about four of the clock in the afternoone, I received a packet, wherein were two letters from your honour to me, the one of the 20th of Dec. and the other of the 27th of Dec. and two letters likewiſe to mr. Pell of the ſame dates. By the two letters to my ſelfe I perceive, that your honour is ſatisfied as concerning the way and method of the diſtribution, which mr. Pell and I have formerly propounded, which I am heartily glad of; as alſo that there is now no neceſſitie of my undertaking a journey towards the Valleyes for the giving of further ſatisfaction to his highneſſe and the councell. For the plain truth is, I doe now find, having to the beſt of my underſtanding laid all things in the ballance, and thoroughly conſidered the preſent ſtate of affaires, that the inconveniences of that journey would be manie more and much greater then the conveniency or advantages, which could in all appearance bee expected from ſuch an undertaking, and therefore I ſhall not preſume to think any further of it without expreſſe order: butt according to your honour's command uſe my utmoſt diligence for the ſpeedie conveighance of the 7500 l. to thoſe poore people, and the diſtribution of it in the method and order aboveſaid. I have given your honour an account in former letters concerning the 5000 l. being part of the 7500 l. viz. that it was alreadie paid to the commiſſioners at Grenoble, and that mr. D'Ize, who is one of the cheife of them, had promiſed mr. Pell and mee in the name of the reſt, that as well the 5000 l. as the other 2500 l. ſhould bee ſpeedily laid out in corne, cloth, ſhoes, linnen, and ſuch other commodities as thoſe poor wretches have need of to ſupply their preſent neceſſities; and the remainder of the money, after that all ſuch things were bought, they would ſend immediatly into the Valleyes to be diſtributed amongſt the poor people, as they have don the former ſummer, towards the releiving their ſick, and providing other neceſſaries which are at preſent exceeding many and exceeding great. Mr. D'Ize has alreadie ſent mee an account of about 5000 l. that is to ſay, how they have laid it out in buying cloth and ſhoes, &c. a copie of which account is the paper (A); and I hope to be able to ſend your honour ſhortly the like account of all the 7500 l.

A. D. 1655.

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

As to the hiſtory, which your honour has mentioned ſo often in your letters, I have not neglected to uſe my utmoſt diligence ſince the verie firſt time you mentioned the ſame; but have been ever ſince laying out by all the wayes I could imagine to procure all the papers and letters, which have been written upon this ſubject, and which may in any maner contribute to the completing of an hiſtory. The greateſt difficulty I meet with is in relation to the matter of fact in the beginning of theſe troubles, and during the time of the warr. For I find upon diligent ſearch, that many papers and bookes, which have been put out in print upon this ſubject, even by ſome of the miniſters of the Valleyes, are lame in many particulars, and in manie things not conformable to truth. Mr. D'Ize during his abode here in Geneva told mee, that there was a certaine gentleman, by name mr. Belon, not farr from Grenoble, who had ſpent much time, and uſed much diligence in the curious enquiry after, and ſetting down every particular, which concerned the matter of fact in the late maſſacre; and that hee had made an exact collection of all things, intending to put it out in print; but for as much as hee was a man of verie little learning, hee thought, that hee had laid thoſe thoughts now aſide, and that it would bee poſſible to procure a copie of the ſaid collection, at leaſt for ſome little ſumme of money; and withall promiſed mee, that hee would uſe all meanes poſſible for the ſpeedie procuring of the ſame. This would bee of exceeding advantage to mee in this deſigne. However, in the meane time I ſhall not ceaſe to make what progreſſe I can in it. I have alreadie drawn a mapp of the Valleyes from a copie, which is in the hands of the miniſters of this place, and is the moſt exact mapp, that is to bee had of the Valleyes, being drawn formerly by a miniſter of the Valleyes, who was a mathematician, and tooke the paines to goe from mountaine to mountaine, and make the moſt nice obſervation that poſſiblie hee could; and as the miniſters here ſay, it coſt him manie months in the finiſhing of it. Now there being but this one in the world, I thought it worth my paines to draw an exact copie of it, and hereafter it may bee printed in Holland, and affixed to the hiſtory. I have not been idle likewiſe as to the languages ſince my abode here, as my buiſineſſe would give mee leave. As for the French and Italian, I daily make uſe of them both, as to the ſpeaking and writing part of them without much difficulty; and if my abode here ſhould continue, I hope to doe the ſame in ſome tolerable maner in the high Dutch and Spaniſh, that ſo I may bee in the better capacity, if God give mee an opportunitie, to ſerve your honour, then which I have no greater deſign in this world.

A. D. 1655. This day I received yours of the 3d of January, the reading whereof has brought more griefe upon mee then ever yet I had experience of, as to any thing that ever befell mee in relation to this world. I ſhall not attempt to aggravat the offence by endeavouring to frame an excuſe, by relating on the one ſide the ſeverall paſſages of your honour's letters, that I ſo weakely then apprehended (as I now find, when it is too late) to be ſufficient to warrant my privat diſcourſe with the Helvetian deputies, and the paper which I gave them; or on the other ſide by pleading my good intentions in ſo doing, but freely and plainly confeſs my fault, and moſt humbly aſk his highneſſe, the councell, and your honour's forgiveneſſe, and promiſe to doe my utmoſt endeavour to make null what I have alreadie don. The deputies did ſolemnly engage to mee upon their honours, that neither the paper, nor what I ſaid unto them, ſhould ever come to light, or conſtrued as a publick buiſineſſe; and I truſt they will bee as good as their words. Thoſe of Berne and Zurich have indeed wrote ſince that time letters to his highneſſe and to us, in the name of all the cantons, but ſo farr as I can diſcerne they do not at all touch upon either what I ſaid or that paper. For they ſpeake verie little concerning Piemont, and that which they doe ſpeake, as for example, *negotium etiam Pedomontanum ut ſummæ nobis curæ ſit, deque neceſſariis mediis, motibus noſtris ſedatis, deliberetur, operam dabimus*, ſeemes to bee obſcure and cold enough, and not much more then what they ſaid at Payerne. However I cannot conceive, that it can bee interpreted any other then a bare anſwer to what mr. Pell and I gave them jointly, wherein wee deſired them to mind Piemont; and I doe not perceive that mr. Pell takes any notice of it otherwiſe, or that hee knowes or ſuſpects any thing that I ſpake to them. For my part I doe now beleive, as I alwaies did, that nothing will make the Switzers either ſpeake plain or engage any further then their privat intereſt. I much feare that God is provideing a ſore chaſtiſement for them for ſo ſhamefull a neglect of their brethren. They are now gon out into the field both Zurich and Berne, but they make but ſlow progreſſe, and are like to meet with verie great difficulties, as dos appeare by the papers B, C, D, and E, where your honour has all the newes that is yet come abroad concerning that buiſineſſe. Geneva is ſore afraid, and long almoſt with impatience to receive ſome anſwer from his highneſſe to that propoſition and letter I ſent your honour ſome weekes ſince, wherein they beg of his highneſſe ſomthing towards their fortifications, which the truth is are but exceeding weake, and they have cauſe enough to feare. I hope your honour will make mention of it by the expreſſe. In the meane time I humblie beſeech your honour to have compaſſion upon the frailties and weakeneſſe of my underſtanding and youth. The truth is, I am a bruitiſh creature, and have not the underſtanding of a man; and if the event of this action ſhould proove to bee what your honour feares, (which God Almighty prevent) viz. the haſtening the ruin of thoſe poore people, my life would bee but a burden to mee, and I ſhould never bee able to looke your honour or any of my freinds in the face more. I am willing to confeſſe any thing, but the knowing of my maſter's will, and not doing the ſame. Wherefor once more I beg your honour to make a favourable conſtruction of him, who though he thinks himſelfe unworthy of the honour, yet ſhall never think himſelfe exempted from the dutie, right honourable, of,

Your moſt humble, faithfull, and affectionate ſervant,

S. MORLAND.

I have carried my ſelfe to mr. D'Omeren, ever ſince your honour wrote to mee, without preſſing at all any further concerning Piemont, and ſhall bee moſt carefull for the future of venturing upon any thing without order.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

WEE have had noe letters from Ireland theſe two laſt weekes, which wee attribute to contrary windes; nor hath any thinge occurred here worth your lordſhip's trouble, ſave that I had it in a letter from the Low Countries, that there were 10000 armes put aboard ſome Dutch ſhips in Zealand, for the pretended kinge of Scotts, and that the ſhips were bound for the weſt. And wee imagine here, that they may be for Ireland, upon which certainely they doe deſigne to act ſomthinge the next ſpringe; as they alſoe doe upon us here and in Scotland. As I get any particuler intelligence, your lordſhip ſhall receive it. In the meane tyme your lordſhip will be pleaſed to have an eye upon Conaught, and ſuch other places, as may poſſiblie be in conſideration with the enemie. The counſell of Scotland have made a very ſtrickt proclamation againſt the goinge of

Scots into Ireland, and hope that it will be effectuall. I have nothinge to trouble your lordſhip with further, ſave to ſubſcribe me A. D. 1655.

Your lordſhip's moſt humble and
moſt faithfull ſervant,

Whitehall, Jan. 15, 1655. Jo. THURLOE.

If all the ſea coaſts be required to ſeatch diligently all ſhips, which come in, it is poſſible the armes may be met with.

Extract of a letter from Spain, January 26, 1656. [N. S.]

I Have written you formerly of the great preparations at Cadiz for wars with England : they are haſtening their fleet all they can poſſibly, and by the beſt intelligence I can procure (in which I have been very ſedulous and diligent) I find they have there from 50 to 60 ſhips of war, which they are fitting, alſo 30 galleys and 30 fireſhips. The want of monies is that, which doth much hinder and trouble them ; which they endeavour to borrow of the merchants and others, promiſing them repayment on the arrival of the galleons, which they give out are daily expected : if they come not, this kingdom will be in a miſerable condition. I have ſeen a letter from Cadiz of the 14th inſtant, wherein they write there was a frigat arrived from St. Chriſtophers, which reports all the Engliſh at Jamaica were gone away in the ſhips, and as they came out thence 4 of the ſaid ſhips were caſt away. I do not give credit to this news. The people here report, the Hollander will make a peace and league with Spain and the emperor, and will break with England, France and Sweden, and that all this riſes from the blows and hard meaſure they have from England in viſiting their ſhips at ſea. Vol. xxxiv. p. 503.

There is order gone to all the ſeveral ports in this country for a ſale to be made of all the ſhips and goods that were imbargoed of the Engliſh, and the money thereof to be remitted to the king's uſe, which order will be put in execution in this place the 14th of February. There are no letters of marque yet granted to any againſt the Engliſh, neither are the pirates of Breſt yet admitted, though they expect an anſwer in their favour ſpeedily. Notwithſtanding there are no letters of marque granted, yet the Oſtenders and Biſcay men of war take all Engliſh that are bound to France with proviſions, and have lately brought a fiſh ſhip or two, which will be made good prize to them.

From Madrid it's written by judicious men, that they cannot make good their part with England, and will in ſhort time be forced to comply ; and there is ſecret diſcourſe of ſending over the marquis de Lede from Flanders to his highneſs, it's thought (if their plate fleet arrive not) a little time will accompliſh this.

Ommeren, *the* Dutch *embaſſador at* Geneva, *to* Nieupoort.

Geneva, Jan. 26, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THE intention of his highneſs the lord protector being made known in Switzerland, whether they did intend to do any thing in the buſineſs of the Waldenſes, thereupon their intention hath been ſent to me and mr Pell, expreſs'd in theſe words, *negotium etiam Pedemontanum ut ſummæ nobis curæ ſit, deque neceſſariis mediis, motibus noſtris ſedatis, deliberetur, operam dabimus* ; and withal having conſidered the letter of the lord embaſſador Servient, and thoſe which were writ to one of the miniſters, who was ſent commiſſioner to the Vallies from the Synod of Dauphiné, as alſo that, which my lord embaſſador Boreel ſignified unto me in his laſt letters, concerning a diſcourſe held with the abbot of Moret, who in the abſence of the ordinary embaſſador of Savoy taking care of the affairs of that duke, he had been to give him a viſit, that his maſter did bear a good inclination to his ſubjects, though of another religion ; that moreover his maſter had wholly referred the buſineſs concerning the obſerving of the treaty to the arbitrage of the king of France, in caſe his majeſty ſhould think good, that any thing more or otherwiſe ſhould be added in or concerning the late accommodation, that the duke would willingly condeſcend to it ; ſo that it is clearly to be perceived, that the Switzers in this conjuncture of times are no wiſe willing to engage themſelves in this buſineſs, much leſs to paſs the mountains, and to urge the alteration of the patent with the duke of Savoy. And that therefore we ſhall be neceſſitated to addreſs ourſelves to the court of France, for the obtaining of the ſaid alteration ; this being in ſome ſort conformable to the intention of their high and mighty lordſhips, which were lately ſent to the ſaid lord Boreel, for the Vol. xxxiv. p. 499.

proſecuting

A. D. 1655. profecuting of the affairs of the Vaudois in that court; and likewiſe conformable to thoſe of the lord protector, as I have been formerly told. So that here it is judged highly neceſſary, that your lordſhip having made reflection upon the ſaid advice of the evangelical cantons, and upon the letters of the lord embaſſador Servient, and upon the diſcourſe of the abbot of Miret, ſhould ſound the government there, and conſult with them, whether it will not be very ſerviceable, that we ſhould conjointly addreſs ourſelves to the ſaid court of France, and that neceſſary orders may be diſpatch'd to that end without any further delay to a perſon capable of managing ſuch a commiſſion. And that it may not appear, that we intend wholly to abandon the courſe we have taken, it will not be amiſs, that one of the commiſſioners ſhould return to his ordinary reſident place in Switzerland, the other third make a journey to Paris, there to give all neceſſary orders for the better advancing of affairs; and to keep a near correſpondence with each other upon all accidental occaſions. And by reaſon the poor people chiefly ought not to remain any longer in this uncertainty, neither is it credible for the ſtate, nor the deputation, to continue in this vacancy of affairs, therefore your lordſhip is earneſtly deſired, that there may be forthwith conſultation had, and ſome order made in the aboveſaid matter, and that I may receive advice thereof with as much expedition as may be.

Monſieur Augier *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xlvi. p. 203. MY laſt unto your honour was of the $\frac{1}{9}$ inſtant. The paſtimes in this court in the duke of Modena's behalf have ſince continued untill mondaye laſt, that he parted in coach to be changed from ſtage to ſtage to Lyon; thence to go for Italie, where he is to command this king's arms in quality of generaliſſimo, prince Thomas being fallen ſo ſick, that this court has diſpoſed of his office of great ſtuart to the king in the prince of Conty's behalf.

The ſame day cardinal Mazarin went with his majeſty to the Bois de Vincennes, where his ſaid majeſty has ſent for all the actors to compoſe a new maſk. They are to be back again to morrow.

The count of Brienne has continued me many excuſes for not preſenting of me yett unto the king, becauſe of thoſe recreations, which I finde more familiar unto his majeſty then the epiſtles of Ciceron.

His majeſty has ſigned his treaty with the duke of Orleans, to whome the duke of Damville has carryed it. I am informed, that his ſaid highneſſe has more inſiſted in it for the preſent, then for the future, looking only unto his particular intereſt.

The little queene preſſeth ſtill for leave to live in the caſtle of Madrid, whereunto this court doth ſo much the more reſiſt, that all the royal houſes, where ſhee and hers have lived in here, and the parks depending thereof, have bin wholly ſpoil'd by their diſordonate conduct and ſlovenry; and amonſt others, the palace royall, one of the ornaments and recreations of late cardinal de Richlieu. She demands an augmentation of her penſion, which will doubtleſſe be graunted her upon condition ſhee ſhall withdraw further. The pretended duke of Yorke parted from hence on laſt mondaye, to goe and meet his ſiſter of Orenge att Peronne, and to bring her hither, where cardinall de Richlieu's lodgings are preparing for her in the ſaid palace royall. It's ſaid ſhee will be here at her own cauſt, except the private feaſtings, which will be made unto her, and the view of this new maſk with other gallanteries of *la Foire St. Germain* and *Careſme prenant*. Shee will ſojourne here but about a month or ſix weekes. The deſigne of the ſaid pretended duke's voyage for Bruxells continueth ſtill. Some moneys are preparing here for that purpoſe.

This councill has given two decrees this weeke to encourage ſome partiſans to the payement of mr. de Cezis debte; counte of Brienne ſayeing, we ſhall here more thereof next weeke according to our deſire. Monſieur l'ambaſſador de Bordeaux preſſeth that and other affaires before his return. Orders have bin given unto the cittys of Roüen, St. Malo, and Marſeilles, to name each of them a merchant to be commiſſioners for the regulating of the compenſations to be made between theſe two ſtates. Monſieur Fermanel of Roüen been here has bin cheuſen by the ſaid cittie, who has written thereof unto him, but he has not yett accepted the commiſſion. I remaine alwaies,

Right honourable,

Paris, the $\frac{26}{16}$ January, $165\frac{5}{6}$. your honour's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

RE. AUGIER.

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The

The officers in Ireland *to the protector.*

MAY ITT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

WEE as the gleanings of the vintage compared with thoſe, who came over with you, and others who have been ſwept away by the callamityes, which reigned and have raged in this late gaſping, but now (through God's mercy) reviveing nation, doe, with all thankfulneſs to your highnes, acknowledge the mercy of God, under your owne moſt happy, and the moſt proſperous conduct of thoſe, who have ſucceeded you, and have been ſett over us, principally upon the account of your care and dearneſs manifeſted to us. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 471.

The excelling abillity and piety of our lord deputy Ireton was lovely in his life, and caſts a ſweet perfume, now dead. The wiſdome, moderation, evenneſs of ſpirit and ſweet behaviour of our preſent lord deputy beſpeaks alowd, your care over us, and God's kindenes to us.

Now, inaſmuch as wee have beheld the lively image of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt in him, and the influence of his ſpirit acting him, and have ſatt under his ſhaddow with great delight; what can wee bleſs God more for, (as to all our externalls eſpecially) or what greater bleſſing can wee receive from him, or what can wee more deſire, then his returne and continuance with us, and his influence upon us and his management of affaires here? who (doubtleſs) wee may ſay, as was ſayd of his maſter, He was a ruler ſent from God; for noe man could have acted his parte, and done thoſe great things that he hath done, unleſs God had been with him; for his mouth hath ſpoken wiſdome, and his tongue talked of judgment, the lawe of his God is in his heart, none of his ſteps ſhall ſlide. And inaſmuch as wee dare not lymit the holy one of Iſrael, to ſole diſpoſeing and confineing inſtruments (who are his curious workemen) to any place or ſtation, further then his providence ſhall concurr with our deſires, wee doe with all gratefulneſs of ſpirit acknowledge itt an additional mercy from the Lord, and a redoubled pledge of your highnes care and watch over us, affection and tenderneſs to us, a clearer, fuller, and more thorow manifeſtation of which (nay more of your very hearty love) could never have been expreſſed to us, then the ſending of your owne ſon, upon our addreſſes to you, to carry on the worke under our deare lord deputy, and to ſtrengthen his hands, and our hands, and the hands of all that feare the Lord; and are one in the common and great intereſt, which God hath ſupported your highnes to ſupport, and ſtrengthened you to ſtrengthen. What greater favour could wee have received, bleſſed be the Lord, and bleſſed be you of the Lord, who have ſhew'd ſuch kindenes to us? We rejoyce in the enjoyment of them both with one accord, and begg that wee may further find this grace in your eyes, that they both be by you ſet here, as the two pillars att the temple, the one to eſtabliſh, the other to ſtrengthen, that they both may be continued, as pledges of your affection, and whoe (wee truſt) wil be poliſhed ſhafts in the Lord's quiver, to ſtrike to the heart wickednes and prophaneneſs, and whatever perſons or things declare enmity againſt the deſignes, which the Lord Jeſus Chriſt is carrying on; and that our preſent lord deputy may be inveſted with more full power; and that under his excellency. And at ſuch tymes and ſeaſons, when God's providence may diſcontinue him, our deare lord Henry may likewiſe be cloathed with ſufficient power and authority, as may inable him to carry on and mannage the publique affaires, and ſteare the helme of the veſſel, wherein, not only our common goods, but our moſt precious things, which have been dearly purchaſed, and difficultly obtained, are imbarqued; the granting of which, as itt will much refreſh us, ſoe, wee truſt, will noe leſs promote your highnes ſervice, and be a further obligation upon

Your highnes moſt humble,

Dublin, the 16th of January, 1655. obedient and faithfull ſervants,

Tho. Cooper,	J. Reynolds,	Har. Waller,
H. Ingoldeſby,	Hie. Sankey,	J. Hewſon,
Hen. Prittie,	Ant. Morgan,	Ri. Lawrence,
Tho. Sadleir,	Theo. Jones,	Jo. Fowke.

Inſtructions touching the letter dated with theſe preſents, to be preſented to his highneſs.

Firſt, THAT itt be humbly beſought of his highneſs, that he will pleaſe to take in good parte the addreſs preſented by us in the ſaid letter, craveing his favourable interpretation of the reall affections and dutifull thankfulneſs of his poore ſervants here, for the many great teſtymonies of his highneſs great favour towards them. Vol. xxxiv. p. 475.

Secondly, That his highneſs be earneſtly, and with all humillity ſollicited for the ſpeedy returne of our deare lord deputy unto us againe.

A. D. 1655. Thirdly, That itt be humbly preſented unto his highneſs, that an addition of authority and truſt be made, the better to enable his excellencie, and our lord Henry under him, to the management of his highneſs affaires in this nation; which would not only be an addition of his highneſs great regard to us, but alſo ſtrengthen them in management of the great worke upon their hands.

Fourthly, That in caſe his highneſs demaund what wee deſire therein, that itt be preſented to his highneſs, that wee humbly offer to his highneſs conſideration, that his excellency the lord deputy be quallifyed in the capacity of lord lieutenant; and whenever providence ſhall deprive us of his preſence for any tyme, our lord Henry may be quallifyed with the title and truſte of lord deputy. Dated the 16th of January 1655.

Hie. Sankey, Tho. Cooper, Har. Waller,
Anth. Morgan, H. Ingoldeſby, J. Hewſon,
Theo. Jones. Tho. Sadler, Jo. Fowke, Ri. Lawrence.

Col. Hewſon *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES.

Vol. xxxiv. P. 479. YOU have been pleaſed to honor me with your letter by coll. Sanke, which I have received and ſhoed to my lord Henry according to your highnes commands. Your highnes is pleaſed to take notice of my affections to our lord deputie. Truly, ſir, his excellencie is not only deer in my affections, but in the affections of all godly men, that I knowe in your highnes army heere; and this nation, wheer he is much deſired, and wher he hath deſervedly attracted the hearts of all good men to him, and wiſely cemented ther affections together (though differinge in perſwaſions aboute formes and diſpenſations) and your highnes good will to us in the intendinge his excellencie's continuation of his conduct over us, and partinge with your deer ſon to aſſiſt him in the worke, is not only a great demonſtration of your highnes favour, but alſoe a ſtronger obligation ingadginge our affections and duty to your highnes and them.

I humbly begg your highnes favour to be informed, that for thoſe petitions your highnes takes notice of, I cannot think neyther doe I beleive youre ſon had any hand in the promoteing of them: yea I have cauſe to beleive he never knew of them, untill the one was gone for England, and the other diſperſed abroade in the army; and ſoe ſoon as he knew therof teſtified his diſlike therunto, and with all ſpeed tooke effectual care for ſuppreſſing of both.

I humbly thanke your highnes for youre commands to doe what I can to heale. It is a bleſſed worke, yea it is God's command alſoe, and double injunctions preſſeth ſtrongly for obedience. The Lord give a heart and wiſdome with ſucces to that worke.

It is true, maye it pleaſe your highnes, that he, whoe can redily call perſons and formes Antichriſtian differinge from himſelfe, makes a breach (let whatever wil be pretended) and makes reconciliation impracticable. But indeed through mercie, I find not that obſticle in that worke heer. I have heard very litle of thoſe tearmes in Ireland, and that I doe heare only relaites to the popiſh faction; and I hope your highnes hath noe account of ſuch miſcarriage heer; but if any ſuch unworthy expreſſions hath fallen from the lips of any, it was never obſerved by me, neyther can I trace any footſteps therof; nor doe I find any pretendinge to fixe ſuch offenſive miſcarriadges upon any heer; ſoe that noe ſuch interruption to cloeſure, healinge, and reconciliation (which ſeemeth to ſmile hopefully upon your ſervants heer) is at all in viewe.

Your highnes comands, councell, and reprehenſions, I doe with all humble thankfullnes ſubmit unto, and ſhall (the Lord aſſiſtinge) learne inſtruction therefrom.

Youre highnes poor ſervants heer with humble thankfullnes acknowledge your highnes care over them, and great reſpects tendred them, in thoſe commendations hinted in your letter, and tendred to them in your highnes name, by

Youre highnes moſt humble ſervant,

Dublin, January 16, 1655. J. HEWSON.

Col. Tho. Cooper *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. P. 483. THrough the good hand of God towards mee I arrived ſafe heer on fryday laſte was ſeaven night. I have been heatherto ſilent, untill I underſtood both perſons and things, that I might give you ſome accompt of them. There hath been veary unhapy prejudices by many officers entertayned againſt others, of which my lord Henry hath had

his ſhare ; and indeed I may ſay ſince a meetinge hath been had with ſome perſons diſ- A. D. 1655.
ſatisfyed, and a freedom to lay open what hath offended, it hath appeared that thoſe prejudices have been taken up on veary ſlender or noe grounds ; and by the means aforeſayd uſed, I doe not doubt but there is not onely a ſtop put to that evill that was groweinge, but a right underſtanding of one another, and unanimous ſpeakeinge and wiſhinge the ſame things, of which you will ſee a taſte in England, if God permit. There are ſome perſons ſoe much out of order in their owne ſpirits, that noethinge will pleaſe, but theſe are but few ; I doubt not but the generallety of the officers will live in love togeather, and that ther is noe fear of any diſtempers amongſt them. I ſhall not trouble his highnes at this tyme, onely beg you to preſent my ſervice to him, and crave your pardon for this trouble put uppon your ſelfe, and remaine

Dublin, Jan. 16, 1655. Your veary humble ſervant,

THO. COOPER.

To the right honourable John Thurloe *eſq; ſecretary of ſtate, and comptroller of all the poſts.*

Stafford, January 16, 1655.

WEE whoſe names are ſubſcribed, beinge juſtices and commiſſioners for the preſervation of the peace within the county of Stafford, at the requeſt of Thomas Chalenor poſt-maſter of Stone in the ſaid county, doe hereby humbly certifie your honour, that hee hath lived in that capacitie for many yeares laſt paſt, duringe all which time hee hath carefully and dilligently demeaned himſelfe in that imployment, as well in time of war as peace, to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in him accordinge to the ſeverall orders and inſtructions given him from the former comptrolers and ſecretarys of ſtate on that behalfe ; and that wee conceive him a fitt perſon to bee ſtill continued in the ſaid office, ſoe longe as hee ſhall behave himſelfe as formerly hee hath done in that place as ſoe greate truſt ; all which wee leave to your honour's ſerious conſideration, and humbly ſubſcribe. Vol. xxxiv. p. 487.

Math. Worſwicke, maior,
Tho. Whitgreane,
Zach. Babington,
Tho. Worſwicke,
Geo. Beltott,
Pe. Backhouſe,
Tho. Crompton,
John Wyrley,
Henry Stone,
Robert Smith,
Ja. Simcox.

I was by when the commiſſioners for this county ſubſcribed this leter, and am able to ſay, that there was much affermed upon that account.

CHA. WORSLEY.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Spoke and formerly writt to you in behalfe of the petitioners for the dutchy court, and the event of that petition was an order from the councell coll. Fell ſhould come to ſitt for cauſes depending this terme, or give his anſwer to the councell and retorne the county pallatine ſeale by the twentie-firſt of this month. The order was delivered to him, but hee will not declare to any what hee intends to doe, but ſaith, they that gave cauſes, and ſome lawyers alſo do come up at an adventure, not knowinge whether hee will act or refuſe ; hee tells them, hee hopes my lord will excuſe him in regard of his age. Sir, leaſt his highneſſe ſhould miſtake this gentleman, I thought it very neceſſary to acquaint you, that as to the government I thinke noe man more diſownes it then hee hath hitherto done ; and as to the place which hee holds in the chancery in the county pallatine, hee acts as commiſſionated from judge Bradſhaw. It is indeed a place of honour and profitt, and truely might bee much more worthily beſtowed ; it is executed with much eaſe, but with an unuſuall irregularity, the ſeale beinge ſhuffled from hand to hand, ſeeinge by him delivered to the attorneys of the chancery there, who keepe the ſame by turnes, who make and ſeale their owne writts without any competent judge, whether the ſame ought to paſſe or noe ; hee will perhaps ſeeme (for ſoe here hee doth) to bee nice and unwillinge to keepe the place, but hee hath uſed, and I ſuppoſe will, what ſecret meanes hee can to continue in it, yet I beleeve hee will bee very loath to act as to the dutchy, but I hope hee muſt take to both or neither ; and in caſe hee refuſe, or be thought unworthy, I ſhould commend one, might Vol. xxxiv. p. 507.

A. D. 1655. might I presume, who for integritie, fathfullnesse, and fittnesse every way, and readinesse to act, I thinke none can exceed; it is Richard Haworth of Manchester, esq; an antient lawyer and practitioner in the chancery here: if the other gentleman doe not, this will bee ready, if soe ordered to sitt this terme in the dutchy; and indeed it will bee neare the undoeinge of some, should there bee noe sitinge at all. I know you will not misinterpret mee in any thinge I have writt, there beinge noe end of mine in it, but to serve my country, and let you know what spirits are amongst us. I rest

January 17, 1655. Your fathfull servant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

Coll. Ashurst is dead.

Major Chamberleyn *to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxii. p. 224. BY letters I received from Geneva of the 2d of this moneth they advise me, that they had given notice formerly to masters Pell and Moreland, that the mony was ready in chest at Lion for the last two thousand five hundred pounds, and they have ordred the disposing thereof, and mr. Calandrini hath sent me an acquittance from the said mr. Pell and mr. Moreland for the same. I doubt not but that they give your honour advice thereof, and therefore I humbly intreate, that I may have an order to deliver me my bills of exchange for the former five thousand pounds, they having been payed by order of his highnesse and counsell. They advise from Paris, that the alterations of the mony in France causeth a greate confussion in trade and by exchange, and there is great oppositon against it by all this nation; and all the companys of Paris have opposed it, and give their reasons in writing, as your honour will find by the inclosed.

From Rome, by letters dated the 25th December, they advise me, that the queene of Swede was arrived there, mett by two legatts cardinalls, and came late on the munday: then thursday went forth, and ventered on horseback between two cardinals, attended by all the other cardinals, princes, and magistrates, horse and foote-soldiers belonging to the pope, with as much pompe and splendor as the master of ceremony could devise; and this day hath beene confirmed or bishop'd by the pope, and communicated at his hands, and to morrow dines with the pope, a ceremony seldom knowne. His holyness hath been at a verry vast expence, hoping thereby to invite all the princes, which some report have inclinations to popery, as the king of Denmarke, duke of Saxony, marquis of Brandenburgh, and the kinge of Swethland, who they say might by that means quietly enjoy Poland, and make a faire way for the empire.

From France, by letters dated the 21st of January, stilo novo, they advise, that the kinge of Swethland continues his progress in Prussia, and that there is hope of an accomodation betweene him and the duke of Brandenburgh, and that the oulde queene of Swede was departed from Lorretto, where she had made a present of a scepter and a crowne, and an image in silver of the virgin Mary, and was departed for Rome. And likewise they had advice that the admiral de Ruyter had beaten the Turkish men of warre, and sunke or taken four or five of them, and had released manie Christians, and sent the Turkes to Spaine to be sould, and had hundired two squadrons of Turkish men of warre to come out of Algiers. They have likewise advice, that the queene of Spain was brought to bed of a daughter, which is since dead. And likewise that they had advice that the grand senior hath forbidden the Tartars to attempt any thinge against the king of Sweaden.

By letters from Amsterdam, dated the 21st, stilo novo, they advise, that the Sweedish armie were advanced as far as Koninsbergh, but that the duke of Brandenburgh could not agree to their pretensions, so that he stood upon the defensive, and the Sweads were drawne back. And they advise, that it is reported, that the Cossacks would come to the helpe of the kinge of Poland; which said kinge did strive to come with them with onlie two troopes of horse by way of Hungaria, and that the countryes would not suffer him to passe, so was returned back to Silesia; all which I thought good to acquaint your honour, and in all occasions shall strive to approve my selfe to be

Jan. 17, 1655. Your honour's most humble servant,

Resolution of the states general.

Jovis, January 27, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv. p. 533. HAving received a letter from the college of the admiralty of North Holland, writ at Hoorn the 24th current, containing an answer to their high and mighty lordships

letter of the 7th current, and withal desiring, that they may be furnished with money for the equipping of the men of war under their jurisdiction; whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and resolved that an answer be writ to the said college, that their high and mighty lordships are considering at present to make some final resolution concerning the equipping of an extraordinary fleet of 48 ships, as also the finding out some way for the speedy raising of money sufficient for the equipping of the said fleet; upon which their high and mighty lordships do not doubt but some speedy resolution will be taken; and that their lordships in the mean time will be pleased to take care, that the men of war under their jurisdiction may be made ready with their ordinary and extraordinary means by provision, that so they may be ready, being provided with the things necessary to receive the orders of their high and mighty lordships, to be employed upon such designs as shall be thought most fit for the service and welfare of this state; and likewise that their lordships will be pleased to bring so many iron guns as will serve to mount their new men of war under their jurisdiction. A. D. 1655.

Advice of the council of state of Holland *to the states general.*

Read the 27th of January 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THE year of 1655 being expired, it hath pleased God throughout the same to preserve these united Netherland provinces, associated territories, towns, and places in good tranquillity and peace, for which the Almighty God must have everlasting thanks and praises returned unto him; also he is to be pray'd unto for the future graciously to send down his holy blessing, and to continue the same upon this state, and the inhabitants thereof. With the expiration of the year happen also to expire the petitions, made in the last general proposition for the year 1655; wherefore necessity requires to keep order in every thing, and to consider of what is requisite for the further continuation of the state, against all that is to be suspected, although at peace with all the adjacent neighbours. Vol. xxxiv. p. 537.

This is that, upon which his highness prince William stadtholder of Friezland, &c. and the council of state have employed their thoughts in performance of their duty, wherewith they are obliged to the state to propose and to represent to your high and mighty lordships what their opinion is, for as much as they can foresee, and conceive, according to the present opportunity of time and affairs, what will be requisite for this year 1656, for the maintenance, preservation, and protection of the state both by sea and land.

But before they proceed so far, they must first propose to your high and mighty lordships, that it were to be wished, that the true motives and reasons proposed in the former proposition had operated so much, that the respective provinces could have been moved thereby, not only to have given their full consent to the petition, but likewise to have suffered the necessary requisite effects to have followed upon it with all speed, by making satisfaction of some arrears, which in the one and other for some years being only done by piece meal, the same doth occasion great disorder in the direction of the affairs of the state, so that men hardly know how to free the same from further relapse; which however in times of peace, which we now live in, ought to be done, and that which is got in arrear by the excessive chargeable war might be redressed, and so every thing reduced again to a good and orderly method.

The redress doth consist therein, that means be found out to pay the old debts contracted in the last year, whereof in the year 1651 an accompt was delivered to your high and mighty lordships, containing very near two millions; the council desired at that time, that by provision 600,000 gilders might be ordered and furnished, therewith to make the necessary payments, as was done at the beginning of the truce 1609. But although the same hath been insisted upon hitherto, yet no effect hath followed upon it; and in regard some provinces do say, that the said accompt or request was not sent unto them, and therefore they could not examine the business, nor give their consent for means to pacify the complaints of officers and others; wherefore it is requisite to have the business renewed and reviewed to know where the business stuck, and being resumed, that then some effectual course may be forthwith taken to satisfy the mouths of complaining people.

Besides the charge of the old debts, the state is still charged with a heavy burthen of interests for several great sums taken up on account of the former war, and other accidental occasions; the capital sum, which each province hath taken up at the request of the generality, is mentioned in the state of war, and the interest that is paid for the same.

A. D. 1655. But thoſe capital ſums, which have been taken up beſides, and employed from time to time by your high and mighty lordſhips order, do amount to the ſum of eight millions 94555 gilders, whereof the intereſt doth come yearly to four millions, four thouſand, vii hundred, xxvii gilders, xv ſtuyv. which muſt be preciſely paid upon the day as it grows due.

Of which great burthen the ſtate might be eaſily freed, in caſe your high and mighty lordſhips would reſolve to pay off the ſaid capital; which might be effected by ſuch means as have been formerly repreſented to your high and mighty lordſhips.

Now we come to what is judged convenient for the defence of the ſtate of theſe countries for the year 1656, ſo that there is to be conſidered, that for the defence of all the conſiderable frontier towns, and forts, from Eems as far as the Yſſell, Rhyne, Maeſe, Schelde, and in Flanders, as alſo at home within the territories, for the carrying on of the politick commands of the lords ſtates in the provinces, a great number of men both horſe and foot is required; ſo that his highneſs and the council of ſtate do not conceive, that the preſent number now in ſervice can be leſſened, but the ſame muſt remain compleat as it is now eſtabliſhed, in regard there is fire of war ſeen round about this ſtate, and that men do alſo hear of great preparations, which may ſoon approach the frontiers of this ſtate, ſo that it is good to be upon one's guard to be in a readineſs to protect this ſtate, if occaſion ſhould be.

The above mentioned frontier places muſt not only be provided with ſoldiers, but alſo with ammunition of war, and proviſions, that ſo they may be in a condition to ſubſiſt in caſe of neceſſity; all which is comprehended in the ſtate of war, which hath been truly and exactly examined, and thereupon taken into conſideration the obſervations of ſome of the provinces brought in upon the ſame; but before we proceed to particularize the ſame, the council is neceſſitated to propoſe to your high and mighty lordſhips upon their reſolution of the laſt of July, mentioning that the council of ſtate was deſired henceforward not to make any alteration in the ſtate of war without your high and mighty lordſhips conſent and knowledge, ſo that the council could not accept of the ſaid conſiderations, as ſtriking againſt the power given to the council of ſtate by force of their inſtruction, and all ancient cuſtoms which have been uſed hitherto.

For the caſting of new ordnance for frontiers, there was deſired by the former petition 50 thouſand gilders, wherein there hath been hitherto nothing done: the ſame however being very neceſſary, that thoſe places ſhould be again ſupplied, that have had their guns taken away upon ſeveral occaſions, it is alſo requiſite that ſome new ordnance be caſt, that there may be no want thereof, if occaſion ſhould require it. Wherefore your high and mighty lordſhips are deſired to conſent to the ſaid 50 thouſand gilders for the uſe aforeſaid for this year 1656, and that the money may be paid with all ſpeed, for the effecting thereof.

Having now taken care for the affairs by land, we muſt now begin to look after thoſe of the ſea, which are no leſs important for the welfare of the ſtate than the former.

Wherein we muſt firſt repeat the neceſſity of liquidation, which the provinces ought to make; ſo that care muſt be had for the payment of ſix millions for the affairs of the ſea, contracted in the years 1652 and 1653, as hath been often deſired; ſo likewiſe the provinces are deſired to liquidate the ſum of four millions for the building of the 60 new men of war; which being perfected and compleated, the ſame ought to be kept in good order for the ſervice of the ſtate; and likewiſe that the old ſhips of war may be alſo fitted for ſervice, that in caſe it be requiſite the ſtate may preſently have a conſiderable fleet in readineſs to maintain and protect the trade and commerce thereof abroad againſt pirates, or others that ſhall endeavour the diſturbance thereof.

In the laſt general propoſition was propoſed to your high and mighty lordſhips all that had happened in Braſil, and that the treacherous diſſembling of the Portugueſe declaring, that they were reſolved to treat, was the occaſion of the ſad event and loſs of thoſe countries, about which your high and mighty lordſhips may be pleaſed to take into conſideration, whether there ought not ſomething to be undertaken for the recovering of the ſaid countries, the loſs whereof hath been the ruin of a great many inhabitants of theſe provinces. Wherefore the council cannot but more mind your high and mighty lordſhips of it, that ſo the buſineſs may not be wholly forgot; but that the ſame may be taken into conſideration, how that by ſome means or other the Weſt-India company may receive ſatisfaction to preſerve the intereſted from further damage, and the company from utter ruin.

Your high and mighty lordſhips are alſo deſired to continue the impoſt upon the ſalt, as hath been paid hitherto, and to be paid to the receiver general for the uſe of the generality.

Laſtly, his highneſs and the council do deſire, that your high and mighty lordſhips will once help to further and promote, that the reſpective provinces will bring in their contents upon the petitions againſt April at the furtheſt, for the ſpeedy paying of the

companies without any further delay, that ſo all things may be preſerved in good order, and thereby all diſorder prevented. A. D. 1655.

Thus agreed on in the council of ſtate, and delivered to their high and mighty lordſhips on the 27th of January 1656.

The commiſſioners for the county of Suffolk *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE the commiſſioners authorized by your highneſs and council for the ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth within this county of Suffolk, have in all humble obedience to thoſe commands, and in conſcience of our duty and truſt, improved our endeavours for the effectual putting in execution the orders and inſtructions communicated to us in this behalf; wherein, as we muſt firſt bleſs the Lord, who moved your highneſs's heart to a work ſo righteous, ſo prudential, ſo we muſt likewiſe acknowledge his goodneſs, who hath ſtrengthned our hands, and made us, we hope, in ſome meaſure faithful in this ſervice. What our proceed hath been, and the accompt thereof, is now our duties to tender to your highneſs, and is humbly repreſented in the certificate incloſed: what is ſtill remaining and incumbent on us, or ſhall further be commanded, we ſhall continue to attend upon with all care ſuitable to the importance of ſo great an affair; never ceaſing to pour out our ſouls at the throne of grace, that the precious influences of the ſpirit may ever be upon your highneſs's heart. Even ſo prayeth Vol. xxxiv. p. 511.

Bury, Jan. 17, 1655. Your highneſs's moſt humble and obedient ſervants,

Tho. Chaplin,	John Moody,
Tho. Deye,	Robert Sparrowe,
John Fothergill,	Tho. Barnardiſton,
John Clarke,	James Calthorpe,
Edm. Harvey,	Sam. Moody.

Suffolk. *The humble certificate of the commiſſioners appointed by his highneſs and council for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth within the ſaid county of* Suffolk, *of the names of all ſuch perſons within this county yet come to our knowledge, which are comprized in the third head of his highneſs's orders, and the tax aſſeſſed and ſet upon every one of them according to the ſaid orders and inſtructions.*

	Taxed *per ann.*		
EDmund Pooley of Bury, eſq; for his real eſtate	25	00	00
Robert Goſnall of Oatley, gent. for his real eſtate	10	00	00
Sackvill Glemham of Glemham, eſq; for his real eſtate	40	00	00
Thomas Stanton of Mildenhall, gent. for his real eſtate	10	00	00
Lawrence Britton of Hadleigh, clerk, for his real eſtate	20	00	00
And for his perſonal eſtate	300	00	00
Edward Rookwood of Euſton, eſq; for his real eſtate	30	00	00
Edward Warner of Mildenhall, gent. for his real eſtate	12	00	00
Sir Henry Wood of Bury, for his real eſtate	60	00	00
John Hamond of Mettingham, eſq; for his real eſtate	10	00	00
Earl of Devonſhire, for his real eſtate	110	00	00
Sir Daniel de Lyne, for his real eſtate	20	00	00
Tho. Jermin of Ruſhbrooke, eſq; for his real eſtate	35	00	00
Dr. Edw. Aylemere of Claydon, for his real eſtate	13	00	00
Benjamin Cutler of Spraughton, for his real eſtate	26	00	00
Rich. Everard of Hawkendon, gent. for his real eſtate	10	00	00
Sir Roger Palmer of London, knight, for his real eſtate	48	00	00
John Rea of London, gent. for his real eſtate	11	00	00
Tho. Soame of Weſtly in Cambridgeſhire, for his real eſtate	10	00	00
Rob. Naunton of Letheringham, eſq; for his real eſtate	45	00	00
Henry Cooke of Thurington, eſq; for his real eſtate	150	00	00
Henry Lamb of Wetherden, gent. for his real eſtate	10	00	00
Rich. Chapman of Livermore, for his real and perſonal eſtate	50	00	00
Rich. Bacon of Culford, eſq; for his real eſtate	15	00	00
Henry Wingfield of Crowfield, for his real eſtate	10	00	00
Sir William Harvey, for his real eſtate	200	00	00
William Caſtleſton of Bury, eſq; for perſonal eſtate	100	00	00
Thomas Roberts of Little Braxted in Eſſex, eſq; for real eſtate	07	00	00

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Sir

		Taxed *per ann.*
A. D. 1655.	Sir John Cotton of Cambridgeſhire, for his real eſtate	50 00 00
	Sir Henry Audley of Barton, knight, for his real eſtate	24 00 00
	Mr. Rob. Veſey of Ipſwich, for real eſtate	08 00 00
Jan. 17, 1655.	Total taxed	1069 12 00

The names and eſtates of ſuch as are under value, compriſed in the third head.

	Real eſtate.	Perſon. eſtate.
DR. Croſs of Saxham	60 00 00	00 00 00
Robert Shepherd of Stanton, clerk	50 00 00	00 00 00
Jaſper Brydon of Fornham, gent.	00 00 00	200 00 00
Rich. Martin of Melford, gent.	50 00 00	00 00 00
John Clarke of Bury, gent.	08 00 00	
Tho. Strutt of Hundon, gent.	30 00 00	
Francis Cheney of Eye, gent.	22 00 00	300 00 00
Thomas Hayward of Palgrave, gent.	55 00 00	
Arthur Denny of Thrandiſton, gent	30 00 00	
James Webb of Mildenhall, yeom.	08 00 00	
Mr. Gordon of Broome, clerk	20 00 00	
Dr. Martin of Thurington	00 00 00	20 00 00
Tho. Allyn of Layſtoff, gent.	30 00 00	
Tho. Townſend of Woolpit, gent.	20 00 00	10 00 00
Rob. Sharp of Bury, gent.	18 00 00	100 00 00
Baptiſt May, ſon of lady May of Bury, no eſtate at preſent.		
Charles May, ſon of the ſaid lady May	00 00 00	20 00 00
Thomas Langley of Eye, gent.	50 00 00	
Tho. Crane of Beccles, gent.		40 00 00
Edw. Rogers of Hoxne, gent.	20 00 00	
Sir Frederick Cornwallis		100 00 00
Capt. Taylor of Ipſwich		100 00 00
George Gage of Wingrave, eſq; a voluntary contribution of	80 00 00	
Jo. Woodward of Bury, gent.	20 00 00	100 00 00
Wm. Johnſon of Thurlo Pua, gent.	20 00 00	50 00 00
James Portus of Tudenham, clerk	18 00 00	70 00 00
Geo. Patridge of Creating, gent.	10 00 00	50 00 00

Jan. 17, 1655.

Tho. Barnardiſton,
James Calthorpe,
Tho. Deye,
Tho. Chaplin,
John Clerke,
John Fothergill,
Sam. Moody,
Edm. Harvey,
John Moody.

Copy of a letter from the lord marquis of Montealegre, *written unto the earl of* Villaumbroſa, *governor in* Puerto Velo.

January 28, 165⅝. [N. S.]

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ON the 25th inſtant I ſet ſail from Cartagena, and came hither on the 21ſt about five of the clock in the afternoon, very ſea ſick, but now, thanks be to God, well. Here I found letters from D. Pedro Carillo, with others from the vice-king the earl of Salvatiera, and the preſident of Quito, who adviſed me, that the docks of the Capitanna being broken up, to which they have ſet fire, that with facility the plate may be gotten out: and this news the ſhip of gold that came from thence the 18th, and arrived here the 20th, brings, as alſo the encloſed regiſter.

D. Pedro Carillo adviſeth me, that a frigat ſailed after this boat, who ſaith, that he ſaw the decks broken up and thrown into the ſea, and that ſuddenly he expects, that the plate will be here, where I am doing all poſſible diligence by courteſy to perſuade the intereſted to make their regiſters. Their aviſo I have diſpatch'd with better news than the laſt: and I conceive it convenient to ſend a copy of my laſt; both which God ſend ſafely to your lordſhip.

An

An account of the plate, which the Admiranta of the ſouth ſea brought regiſtered.

A. D. 1655.
Vol. xxxiv. p. 551.

FOR Panama,	411921	pieces of eight.
For Puerto Velo,	311000	pieces of eight.
For Cartagena,	910000	pieces of eight.
For Sanctos,	194023	pieces of eight.
For Capillo real,	007702	pieces of eight.
For his majeſty,	245251	pieces of eight.
	2079897	pieces of eight.

Here follows the particular of what came in the ſhip of the gold of Quito, which came to Panama from the Capitana that was loſt.

For particular accounts in bars,	994000	pieces of eight.
For ditto in 20 bars,	010000	pieces of eight.
For ditto in 189 marks of plate,	002000	pieces of eight.
For ditto in 28 cheſts of plate,	070000	pieces of eight.
For ditto in coined money,	382303	pieces of eight.
For his majeſty,	391430	pieces of eight.
For ditto from Quito,	130914	pieces of eight.
	1980647	

By the accounts that are come from Lima it appears, there came for his majeſty's account in the Capitana 865 bars, of which are recovered forth 386, ſo there reſts 479 bars to take out.

Beſides thoſe ſaid bars come 542 marks of plate in bars and plates without being fitted. More 430 pieces of eight, which was recovered for the fifths.

Copy of a letter written by don Pedro Vaſques Velaſco, *preſident of the Audiencia of* Quito, *from the paſſage of* Chanduy *on the* 14*th of* December 1654, *and was received the* 28*th ditto.*

I Should be glad, that the firſt time I write you might be with more content offering me occaſion to ſerve your lordſhip: Now I muſt give account of the loſs of the Capitana, which hath been, and will be very ſad for the monarchy. Vol. xxxiv. p 553.

My lord Salvatiera, vice-king of thoſe kingdoms, with the conſent of all thoſe tribunals gave me a commiſſion for the ſetting forth the plate, and royal treaſure, and al things elſe concerning that matter: and I came to theſe parts two days after the packet boat of his majeſty came, in which your lordſhip ſent the dyners with a letter for the general of the armada, and the governour of Guyaguil, in which I ſee your lordſhip's care, and the aſſiſtance to take out the plate, which is of ſo much importance, that it hath pleaſed God by the labour of thoſe dyners, and thoſe that were here, that about two millions is gotten out: and hopes that the reſt will be alſo gotten out, in regard that the Capitana ſunk in a part clear of rocks, although in a deep water; but I hope through care there will not be ſo much loſs as was feared, of which I thought fit to give your lordſhip notice; as alſo, how that the ſhip of gold which came from Guyaguil will go from thence within five days, with the plate which is ſaved.

I ſhall procure that there go two millions for his majeſty and private intereſts, the which diſpatch I ſend now leaſt the general of the armada ſhould not ſtay: and this boat goeth to give him advice, it being requiſite with ſpeed to ſend to meet the galleons in Puerto Velo, that they may ſtay to receive the plate; which diligence hath ſeemed to me neceſſary, in regard of the great care your lordſhip hath, and I alſo, that the plate may not be left behind; and on the other ſide the comfort I have is, that your lordſhip wrote to the general of the armada of the ſouth and governour of Guyaguil, that the galleons were in Cartagena; I judging that through this detention it will be force for them to winter there, and that for a month more or leſs the general would not go without the plate, that of his majeſty's which was in Almiranta being ſo little.

I beſeech your lordſhip, that preſently when the boat ſhall come to you, you would return her back again to me with ſpeed, in regard of the want which I have of boats, to bring proviſions: for this country is ſo diſpeopled that we muſt have all brought by ſea, and to free me of the care leſt the galleons ſhould be gone.

A. D. 1655. The bearer of theſe is don Diego Meſſea, to whom I refer myſelf to adviſe you more at large, in regard that through the ſhortneſs of my time I cannot inlarge. Don Vincente Juſtiniano, of whom your lordſhip writes is to bring the reſt of the dyners, as yet is not come: which is all at preſent: I reſt

Your lordſhip's humble ſervant,

D. Pedro Vasques Velasco.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

This 22d of Jan. 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv. p. 443. THEY are very ill ſatisfied here with the tranſlation of a letter of the archduke, wherein was put the ſtates of Holland, &c. the letter however being directed to the ſtates general.

The college of the admiralty of Amſterdam hath writ, how as well the vice admiral Ruyter, as the commander de Wildt, and other captains of this ſtate, have taken almoſt all the pirate Turks, and by that means clear'd the Mediterranean ſea, propoſing, whether they ought to make others (naming the Hans towns) to bear a ſhare of the charges and expences, which have been made for the effecting the ſame: ſince they do injoy the ſame liberties and privileges with thoſe of this ſtate, that they have been at the charges. This is the pretence of an inn-keeper or a cook, that pretended money of the paſſengers, who had been filled with the ſmell of his meat; I would adviſe to have them paid with the ſound of money.

There being publiſhed an order by the council of ſtate in the country of the generality to pay ſo many collateral ſucceſſions, thoſe of Zealand have urged to have that order ſuſpended. And the ſtates general have reſolved to have it ſuſpended, but the council will not obey it.

The council doth finiſh the ſtate of war and the petition, and will preſent them on monday next.

They thought to have continued to day the treaty of loan for 200 thouſand rix dollars with thoſe of Brandenburgh; but the lord Beverning and others being together, they found that thoſe of Brandenburgh were abſent from the Hague.

The incloſed came by the laſt poſt from Stetin: by this preſent poſt arrived this morning at Amſterdam, we do hear that there was yet nothing concluded between the Swede and the Brandenburgher at Koningſburgh, that the chancellor Oxenſtierne was ſtill there; that the Swedes were gone towards Pautke; that the elector of Brandenburgh was likewiſe upon ſome deſign.

January 24.

Yeſterday there was only an aſſembly for the reading of the letters from Pruſſia. It is clearly ſeen, that the Swedes loſe no time, and yield nothing to the winter; having taken Welauw a paſſage upon the Prague, to ſpoil the winter quarters of the elector as well beyond as on this ſide the ſaid river: and they write that the earl of Wittenbergh was alſo ready to come with his body of forces into Pruſſia, if need be, to ruin the elector before the ſpring; ſo that the elector doth find himſelf beſet on all ſides. The agreement with him hath no great difficulty, but he would willingly ſave Dantzick; but becauſe that the Pillauw and the Memel are not ſo well to be defended, in caſe that Dantzick ſhould belong to the Swedes, the conditions propoſed to Dantzick are intolerable.

The buſineſs of the loan of 200 thouſand rix dollars hath been again debated, and ſince there hath been a conference. But Holland doth ſtill perſiſt and continue to have ſecurity likewiſe upon the country of Cleve; and thoſe of Brandenburgh declare to have no other order than to engage the toll of the Pillauw, which is only a bird in the air. In ſhort this buſineſs is referred till ſome further order. In the mean time four or ſix weeks will be ſpent. It is very ſtrongly preſumed, that the agreement in Pruſſia will be made.

January 26.

Yeſterday the lord Beverning and others made report of the conference held with thoſe of Brandenburgh; upon which nothing was reſolved; and ſave that to day there is advice come that the $\frac{4}{14}$th of January the agreement was made and concluded at Koningſburgh, I fear that all further treaty will remain ſuſpended. Thoſe of Brandenburgh having been in Amſterdam to receive there the ſubſidy, are not returned from thence well ſatisfied, ſaying to have received but 20 thouſand guilders inſtead of 70 thouſand. But all the proportion of Zealand (50 thouſand guilders) they have received. But this little, which is paid them, is already too much, for properly they have not been aſſaulted; having only treated continually; and (*ſi vera eſt fama*) they have renounced the treaty made here, and abandoned Dantzick.

There hath been great deliberation had about the treaty with Salee; which is yet referred back to the admiralty of Amſterdam, to make ſome projected articles. A. D. 1655.

Thoſe of the admiralty of Rotterdam have writ for ſome money, to equip their five ſhips.

The archduke hath writ concerning the toll upon the Meuſe, offering ſome equality.

Upon the reading of the news of the agreement in Pruſſia thoſe of Holland ſhew'd themſelves very cold. Amongſt the reſt there were ſome, that did very much abhor and exclaim againſt the injuſtice of the arms of the Swede in Poland.

But of the fleet nor of the embaſſy there was not a word ſpoken; yet however the lord Iſſelmuyden with all his train is already arrived and ready; as alſo the 24 ſhips equipping by thoſe of Amſterdam for their ſhare, are almoſt ready.

The advocates have adviſed, that mr. Riquart, Verheyden and mr. Edelheere ought to be reproached in the chamber *mipartie*.

There hath been a new deliberation had about the fortification of Geneva, the aſſiſting of Switzerland, of the buſineſs of the Vaudois; but Holland hath taken them into conſideration.

There are letters come from Overyſſell, as well of the one party as of the other, who do embroil themſelves again as formerly.

The commiſſioner and receiver Patborgh being impriſoned, the council of ſtate and the chamber of accompts do contend, who ſhall take cognizance of it.

January 27.

This day was read the petition of the council of ſtate, and preſented the new ſtate of war, whereof a copy is to be ſent to the provinces.

There is propoſed in lieu of ſending commiſſioners to Overyſſel, to entreat them to ſend their commiſſioners hither; to the end to compoſe thoſe affairs: which is hoped will be concluded to morrow.

The miniſters of Brandenburgh have been to ſee the lord preſident, declaring that they know nothing of the treaty but in general; that the elector was conſtrained by neceſſity; that the Swedes were far ſtronger than Brandenburgh. That in Coningſmarcke there already began to be ſome want, that the emperor would not engage, that this ſtate was ſlow and could not ſend their fleet till the ſpring, that the treaty of alliance made with this ſtate was not contrary to that which he had made with Sweden, &c.

It is probable that the ſix embaſſadors deſigned for Pruſſia will be reduced to a leſs number, and of the embaſſy to Spain *ſilentium*.

Ferents is condemned to releaſe the ſkippers of Ghent without making them pay the charge, and to repair all damages, if any they have ſuffered.

January 28.

This day there was finally agreed and concluded to deſire thoſe of Overyſſel to ſend hither their commiſſioners, to be reconciled by the ſtates general. The day is preciſely ſet upon the 2d of February, and prince William is required to defer his departure, which otherwiſe would have been on the 31ſt of January.

The reſident of Poland communicated letters this morning from Vienna of the 5th of January, containing the great invaſion of the Tartars into Poland; but that is confuted by letters of the miniſters of Brandenburgh of the 12th of January.

The admiralty of Horn doth alſo deſire ſome money for the equipping of their ſhare in the 48 ſhips. Prince Frederick of Naſſau complains of the levies, which are made for the Swede upon the Rhine. The council of the prince demand the charges of waggons for the journey, which his highneſs made in the year 1650. Holland will not hearken to it.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

I See that there will be 155 between 104 and 170 as the pſalm 129 mentioneth, *ſicut fœnum tectorum, quod priuſquam avellatur exaruit, de quo non implebit manum ſuam*; &c. for already they begin to charge and accuſe one another, and to lay the fault upon one another. But the truth is, as I have writ you word long ſince, that 104 had choſen a bad ſide, that 170 was weak, and 112 and 105 ought to have conſidered, that by joining themſelves thus with 170, they did apply themſelves to

an alliance S. general Brandenburg
the ſtates general
Brandenburg Amſterdam the ſtates of Holland
Brandenburg

Vol. xxxiv. p. 557.

A. D. 1655. friends of the princeſs of Orange
to ſuch a one, that was head of the 145. Now they begin to ſee their error, how ill
Brandenburg fleet
they have employed as well their flattery towards 170, as their money for 134; for beſides the equipage, which they made the laſt year, firſt of eight ſhips, and afterwards of 16, (which went no further then the Vlie) they equip, or have already equipt (for thoſe of Holland have almoſt finiſhed their 24) the 48 ſhips, and the embaſſy to Denmark doth alſo fall chargeable; and all theſe are unneceſſary expences, and ſerve only to give the greater offence, and to render the future negotiation of their embaſſy into Pruſſia the more difficult; but this next aſſembly of Holland may apparently change their note, and
Cromwell
ſpeak no more, as I believe, of cudgeling them into a treaty; and in regard that 130 hath
embaſſadors the ſtates general ſtates general
offered and declared to the 124 of 104, that he would co-operate with the 104 to have
commerce
an equal and reaſonable uſage in 176, here it will be judg'd very uſeful and neceſſary for
ſtates general Cromwell
104, that 130 do imploy himſelf about it, for the interceſſion and interpoſition of
the protector
130 may do very much in the buſineſs.

The harmony is no more mentioned at preſent; but it will be revived, in regard that
grave William the raet penſionary
I ſtill ſee a continuance of a good correſpondency between 149 and 181, although
the friends of the pr. of Or. the well-affected in Holl.
there be ſome as well on the ſide of 145, as on that of 173, that do very much doubt
the raet penſionary
and ſuſpect it; verily I can ſay no other, only that 181 is a very honeſt man. In the
Amſt. the princ. dow.
mean time care is left to them, *ipſorum res agitur*. The ardent affection of 112 to 169 is very
Brandenburg
much leſſened, and yet more to 170. But as well the conditions as the weakneſs of
Brandenburg
170 hath been ſufficiently foretold them, as alſo that they did not proceed with ſo much
the Swede the Swede
prudence againſt 141 as they ought; but that they acted againſt 141, was as in the year
England
1652 againſt 130. I am

January 28, 1656. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

P. S. Here encloſed goes that which yours of $\frac{1}{21}$ current doth deſire. It is probable, there may be ſome alteration made in it; which if there be, I will endeavour to get it in its time.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to* Ruyſch.

My lord,

Vol. xlvi. p. 243. LAST night I received their high and mighty lordſhips letter, with their reſolution of the 19th current, concerning the points proceeding out of the letters of the lord of Omeren, their high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioner extraordinary to the evangelical cantons of Switzerland and the duke of Savoy. At the beginning of this week I writ to the lord ſecretary of ſtate, that I deſired a private audience of his highneſs, as ſoon as his indiſpoſition and occaſions would permit; and he ſignified unto me, that his highneſs took phyſick that day, and that he would take care, that I ſhould be admitted to the ſaid audience as ſoon as his highneſs were ſomething better. And yeſterday having underſtood, that his highneſs beſides a great cold had gotten ſome little ſwelling upon his breaſt, I thought fit to give a viſit to the lord ſecretary of ſtate this afternoon, who told me, that the indiſpoſition of his highneſs was ſuch, that he was heart-whole, but that he could not endure his doublet to be buttoned; but that he thought he would be well in a few days, and that I might be aſſured, that he would take care for my ſaid audience. His lordſhip told me, that his highneſs having further conſidered of the reaſons, which I had propoſed to him in my laſt audience, had taken a further reſolution to ſend an able miniſter to Pruſſia and Poland; and that he would not go from that reſolution, which he had formerly declared unto me; that he would not hearken to any offers without that the ſame be alſo granted to the ſtates of the United Netherlands; and that it ſhall be

found in effect, that his aim and design is just, and doth tend for the common good. I told his lordship, that I had received another resolution of their high and mighty lordships concerning the affairs in Switzerland, and the poor people of Piedmont, concerning which I had a desire to speak with his highness. Whereupon he said, that it would be acceptable to him; and that I should find his highness more earnest for that business than formerly. That it was a design, which ought to be apprehended. That their last letters, which they received yesterday, did inform them, that all hope of an accommodation being taken away, those of Zurich and Berne had caused their armies to march, and had mastered some small places under Schweitz. That the lord protector, when I should speak with him, would make no difficulty to communicate unto me further his intention concerning the said evangelical cantons and Vaudois. My lord, A. D. 1655.

Westminster, January 28, 1656. [N. S.] NIEUPORT.

H. Cromwell *to secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have received yours of the 8th instant, which gives me ane account, that mine of the second, together with the incloſed paper of Vernon's, came safe to your handes; as allsoe your sence thereuppon. I must needs confess my exercises of that kinde have not bin a few, and those frome that person, whome I judge to bee of a very furious unquiete spirritt; which I doubt receives noe alay by the company of adjut. gen. Allen, who carryes it verry closely, and cunningly. Surely it is true what once you saide to me concerninge him, viz. he lookes uppon himeselfe as to have received harde measure frome his highness, and he is not apt to forgive, and forgett injuryes. I could wishe the towe brothers were well dispoſed of, and then wee might have some hopes of quiettness. Vol. xxxiv. p. 577.

Wee have had a meetinge with coll. Hewson and coll. Lawrence, and some others, wheer coll. Cooper and Sankey might heare frome their owne mouthes, what grounds they have had to raise all the clamours that have gone into Englande, and bin spreade heer concerninge my actiones; and truly what they hade to object amounts to, I should rather you should receive it frome their hands then myselfe. I ame sure of it, they had as much freedome as they pleased to use, to charge uppon me whatever they could, wherein I hade acted irregularly, either as a publique person or as a private Christian, wherein there was much plainess used one all handes; but I bless the Lord, whoe hath soe directed my wayes, that what they endeavored to father uppon me did rather reflect uppon themselves than uppon me. After I had answered those perticuler thinges they objected, I told them plainly, that they might all of them of that judgement expect equally liberty both in their spirituall and civill concernments with any others; and though I could not close with their principles in my judgment, that I held myself obliged in duty (judgeing them to be persons fearinge God) to protect them from being impoſed uppon by any; as allsoe to keep them frome doeinge the like to others. Liberty and countenance they might expect frome me, but to rule me, or to rule with me, I should not approve of; and soe wee parted verry farely with a great deale of seemeing friendshipp; and truely I ame not without hopes, but that their may some good come by this meetinge. I ame verry sensible of the necessitie their is of union; and if my principles did not enforce it as a duty uppon me, yet consideringe howe thinges are, and are like to be in relation to the common enimy, common prudence would make me bewarre of increasing the number of our enimyes: Lookeing uppon the godlineſs of these men, I should be loathe to looſe them, if they be to bee kept; but indeed consideringe their late practises, as well as former, I doe not thinke that God has given them a spirritt of government; neither is it safe they should have much power in their handes.

I am sensible of what you writ us to the north, and therefore have my ey uppon it. Coll. Cooper will be goeinge ther next weeke to his charge their. Their is a full supply of men their, bothe horse and foote, soe that I have not any present apprehentiones of danger frome thence. Their shall be care taken, that they doe not take advantage by the fisher boates to convey men into Scotland, when that person comes, and in the meane time we shall looke to the passage-boate: those few that their are, are confined to perticuler places, so that I thinke noe use cane be made of them to any such purpose.

As for our publique affaires heer, I need say nothinge, this comeinge by soe good a hande, whoe is able to give you a full prospect of business of all kindes, who wante councellors, judges, and money. I shall not further trouble you at present, but rest

Dublin, Jan. 18, 55. Your truly affect. freind, and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 561. I Receaved yours of the 15th inſtant, wherein I received his highnes and the councill's theyr additionall inſtructions. I feare it will not come to much, perſonall eſtates being ſo hard to diſcover; wee ſhall make the moſt of it we can. The tax in Lyncolneſheire amounts to 4000 l. *per ann.* Nottinghamſheire will come near to 1500 l. except Leiceſterſheire, the other counties upon the particulers now returned will not pay the militia. The councill have ordered us not to meddle with the earle of Devonſhire his eſtate, further then to returne them a particuler. Wee have obeyed theyr commands; but as I writ to them, I humbly conceive they will much prejudice themſelves by it, and gave them ſeverall reaſons, which would be to long for me to recite. I hoped upon what I writ, wee ſhould have bin returned to our former liberty of proceeding agaynſt him; it makes the countrey thinke, that great men have moſt freinds, as formerly. Indeed, ſir, it is of ill conſequence. I deſire you to read my letter I writ to them, to mynde the councill of it, and let me know ſomething in a word or two of theyr reſolution. I ſhall for my owne particuler acquieſce in theyr reſolve. I ſhall labour in what lyes in me to ſuppreſſe all baſe bookes, as alſo to fynde out the receavers; for that Hazard, whom you ſuſpect to be Naylor, which is very probable, you ſhall have an account by the next. Having made our tax upon the particulers, that the delinquents themſelves brought in, wee are very buyſy in ſending out our meſſengers to enquire into the truth of them, and making further diſcoveryes, and gathering up idle and dangerous perſons according to our inſtructions, whom I hope you will not ſuffer to lye upon our handes, after wee have made our returne to you of them. Wee are likewiſe very buyſy in caſting out ſcandalous and ignorant miniſters, ſuppreſſing alehouſes, taking order that the poore in all places under our charge may be ſet a worke, and beggers ſuppreſſed. Truly, ſir, the worke his highneſſe and the councill have have put upon us is very great. I wiſh there had bin more major generalls. Our preſence I fynde is deſired in all places, and gives lyfe to all proceedings; beſides they looke upon it as a favour to them, to have us in theyre county. So that you may judge what our condition is like to bee, even to devide our ſelves amongſt them, and to have no very long reſidence in any place. If the Lord give abilities to your major generalls, myſelfe moſt wanting, it's the beſt way that ere as yet was deviſed for the peace and ſafetye of the nation. You cannot imagine what an awe it hath ſtrucke into the ſpirits of wicked men, what incouragement it is to the godly, yea, and I may ſay, through God's mercy, how it reconciles them amongſt themſelves, through our weake endeavours. That the Lord would further inable us, is the prayre of, ſir,

Lyncolne, Jan. 18, 1655. Your moſt affectionate and humble ſervant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Sir,

If it bee not inconvenient, I pray let me know who are prickt for ſheriffes; much enquiry is made after it, and various reports goes.

Part of Wm. Freer's *examination, taken* Jan. 18, 1655, *before mr.* Lu. Robinſon.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 565. THAT the plotters on Heſſay-moor had perfect intelligence from London, what was done at court, and that from ſome very nigh unto the lord protector. And that a letter being delivered from the lord Fairfax unto his highneſs, intimating their deſign in Yorkſhire, a perſon ſtanding by, and hearing or reading the ſaid letter, writ unto them, ſignifying the contents thereof; and withal adviſing them not to truſt the ſaid lord Fairfax, for that he would betray them.

WM. FREER.

Commiſſioners for Eſſex *to* H. Laurence, *preſident of the council.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPPE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 571. ACcordinge to your inſtruction given us, for our proceedinge upon the third head of the orders of his highneſſe and the councill, wee have uſed our utmoſt endeavors to informe our ſelves of the eſtates, both reall and perſonall, with the perſons comprized within the ſaid third head, or any other perſons in truſt for them, or to their uſe or benefitt, have or had, within this county, on the firſt day of November 1653, and have proportionably taxed and aſſeſſed ſuch perſons for their eſtates, a particular whereof your lorſhippe ſhall here encloſed receive, which in obedience to the inſtructions wee have tranſmitted to your lordſhippe. Some other perſons, wee beleeve there are, which will fall under

der the ſame third head in this county; the value of whoſe eſtates wee are labouringe to informe our ſelves of, in order to the taxinge and aſſeſſing them alſoe; which done, an accompt thereof ſhal be tranſmitted to your lordſhippe, by A. D. 1655.

Chelmsford, January 18, 1655. Your lordſhippe's moſt humble ſervants,

Ree.

Waldine Lagoe, John Paſchall,
Robert Maidſtone, Jo. Sparrow,
William Evanſon, Pet. Whetcombe,
He. Haynes, R. Everard.

Eſſex ſſ. *A particular of the names of ſuch perſons within the ſaid county, as are adjudged to fall under the third head of the order of his highneſs and the council, for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth, together with the ſeveral ſums aſſeſſed and charged upon their reſpective eſtates half yearly.*

	Half yearly.		
SIR Henry Clerke of Pleſhy, knight	10	00	00
Sir Henry Appleton of Great Baddow, bart.	08	00	00
Thomas Argoll of the ſame, eſq;	08	00	00
Salter Herris of Broomfeild, eſq;	10	00	00
Henry Pert of Mountneazinge, eſq;	18	00	00
Sir Humphrey Mildmay of Danbury, knight	22	10	00
Richard Everard of Boreham, eſq;	13	00	00
Stephen Smyth of Blackmore, eſq;	25	00	00
William Abell of Horkeſley, gent.	06	00	00
John Aylett of Kelvedon, gent.	05	00	00
Robert Haynes of Copford, eſq;	05	00	00
Sir William Howard of Joleſbury, knight	09	00	00
Thomas Roberts of Little Braxted, eſq;	12	00	00
Sir Benjamin Ayloffe of Great Braxted, bart.	25	00	00
Henry Lenninge of Stanaway, gent.	05	00	00
John Aylett of Great Braxted, gent.	12	10	00
Anthony Browne of Witham, eſq;	20	00	00
Robert Drury of Tenderinge, gent.	05	00	00
George Sameſtheldor of Toleſhunt	05	00	00
Sir Henry Audley of Bearchurch, knight	50	00	00
Lady Anna Herris of Writtle	10	00	00
Robert Milborne of Dunmowe, eſq;	07	10	00
James Altham of Markehall, eſq;	40	00	00
James Milborne of Dunmowe, gent.	07	10	00
Ralph Everard of Maſhbury, eſq;	07	10	00
Robert Newport of Cheſterford, gent.	05	00	00
Coll. John Mildmay of Danbury	06	07	00
Thomas Mead of Lofts, eſq;	21	00	00
John Cruſh of Kopwell, gent.	02	00	00
Richard Luckin of Dyehall, eſq;	31	17	08
Anthony Maxey of Bradwell, eſq;	11	00	00
Thomas Mead of Farnham, gent.	04	15	00
Sir John Lucas of Colcheſter, knight	65	00	00
William Hallton of Samford, eſq;	16	00	00
George James of Mamnidine, gent.	07	00	00
Sir Andrew Jennour of Dunmow, bart.	12	00	00
John Lynne of Horkeſley, eſq;	10	00	00
Richard Sammes of Totham, eſq;	18	00	00
John Barfoote of Lamborne, gent.	10	00	00
Thomas Thorowgood of Fordham, gent.	05	00	00
William Burroughes of Woodford, eſq;	03	00	00
Sir William Hiſker of Ruſhwood, knight	08	00	00
Thomas Pumfrett of Stocke, gent.	05	10	00
Peter Allexander of Nevenden, gent.	05	00	00
Henry Nevill of Creſſinge Temple, eſq;	55	00	00
William Glaſſcoke of Farnham, eſq;	15	00	00
Charles Fitch of Woodham, eſq;	21	00	00
George Walton of Burſled, eſq;	09	00	00
John Wright of Brookes-ſtreet, gent.	06	00	00
Thomas Thompſon, jun. of Berden, gent.	10	00	00
Thomas Legatt of Hornchurch, eſq;	09	00	00
Richard Humphrey of Hanningfeild, eſq;	20	00	00

Vol. xxxiv. p. 569.

		Half yearly.		
A. D. 1655.	Sir John Tirrell of Hearngate, knight	32	10	00
	Robert Audley of Woodham-mortimer, eſq;	06	00	00
	Sir Cranmer Herris of Woodham-mortimer, knight	25	00	00
	Richard Coop of Walthamſtowe, eſq;	04	00	00
	Sir Thomas Wiſeman of Rivenhall, knight	60	00	00
	Charles Maynard of Walthamſtowe, eſq;	10	00	00
	Edward Benlowes of Finchingfeild, eſq;	20	00	00
	Richard Boothby of Wanſted, gent.	07	00	00
	Sir Denner Strutt of Werley, knight	07	00	00
	Mundeford Brampſton of Little Baddow, eſq;	05	00	00
	Gamaliell Capell of Abbiers Rooding, eſq;	20	00	00
	Edward Sandford of Maudevill, gent.	05	00	00
	Nicholas Searle of Widding, gent.	05	00	00
	Thomas Luther of Stappleford, eſq;	25	00	00
	John Greene of Epping, gent.	05	08	00
	James Rennolds of Caſtle Camps, eſq;	21	10	00
	Edmund Humfreyes of Layer Mamey, gent.	07	00	00
	William Dawtrey of Dedinghurſt, gent.	08	05	00
	James Silverlocke of Stefford, eſq;	15	00	00
	Robert Veſey of Weekes, gent.	07	10	00
	Sir Robert Fenne of Aldham, knight	08	00	00
	James earl of Carlile	110	00	00
	John Earle of Epping, gent.	05	00	00
	Sir William Martin of knight	20	00	00
	John Samme of Totham, gent.	05	10	00
	John Lucas of Layer Bretton, gent.	05	00	00
	Robert Rowe of gent.	05	00	00
	Dr. John Johnſon of Sandowne	06	00	00
	John Freeze of Great Braxſted, gent.	05	00	00
	John Brazier of Colcheſter, gent.	05	10	00
	John Aylett of the ſame, gent.	05	08	00
	Robert Turner of Walden, gent.	04	00	00
	Thomas Baynes of Radwenter, gent.	06	00	00
	Thomas Thompſon, ſen. of Berden, gent.	05	00	00
	Philip Caſon of Great Cacton, gent.	06	06	00
	Thomas Truelove of Dagnam, gent.	06	00	00
	Richard Uphill of the ſame, gent.	05	00	00
	Roffe Pettus of Kelvedon-hatch, gent.	05	00	00
	William Ayloffe of Great Braxted, eſq;	05	00	00
	George Coldham of Sheeringe, gent,	00	05	00
	Sir Richard Minteſhall of Stamford river, knight	22	10	00
	Thomas Smyth of Hillhall, eſq;	55	00	00
	Dr. Hinton of Shaulford	05	00	00
	Henry Owghan of Wodham, gent.	05	00	00

Ree. Everard, William Evanſon,
Hen. Haynes, Peter Whetcombe,
Jo. Sparrow, Waldine Lagoe,
John Paſchall, Robert Maidſtone.

An intercepted letter of Thomas Hungerford *to mr.* John White.

Horne
SIR, [Bruſſels] Jan. 29, 1656.

Vol. xlvi. p. 247.

THE goods, your orders to me mentioned, you had received long ago, if could have met with conveniency of ſending them. The maſters you mentioned to receave them, could not have them ſent, for fear they ſhould have been ſpoiled or loſt. I know you may have loſt a good opportunity of putting them off, but truſt you will ſtill meet with as good an advantage, in that thoſe goods are all men's money, ſeeing there is no quantity of them in any other merchant's hands but yours beſides one in the city. And I think moſt will buy of you before him, in that you can underſell him, all of which goods you might have had long ago, if you would but have followed my directions, that was to have ſpoken with my cozen to have ſent to mr. Jones to have took them in, and till which you cannot expect any packs, but ſhall ſend you a ſmall parcel by John Speedwell maſter, by which you ſee the goods are not only good but vendible with you.

 Bordeaux,

Bordeaux *to mr.* de la Baſtide.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1656. [N. S.]

YOUR two laſt letters, which I received from you, do oblige me to tell you, that you muſt now know preciſely what col. Cooke is able to do. A. D. 1655.

I have nothing to tell you upon the ſubject of the duke of York, till ſuch time that your firſt letters have acquainted me with the intentions of the lord protector upon his removal out of France, which cannot be but prejudicial to England, as well as to France: if they not happen to be of this opinion, do not you fail to ſpeak about Barriere. Vol. xxxiv. p. 605.

You are to go and make a compliment to the embaſſador of Sweden upon the birth of the young prince, whereof he hath given us notice; and alſo to aſſure him, that I will not fail to give an account of the demonſtrations of amity, which he ſhews unto us.

You muſt have heard without doubt what hath paſs'd in the parliament concerning the edict of monies. True it is, that the king did forbid them to meet, and not obeying, five of them had order to remove out of Paris, if they continued in their diſobedience.

News is come, that the catholick cantons have beaten and raiſed the ſiege, which the proteſtant cantons had laid: They are ſending from hence an extraordinary embaſſador to make peace between them.

Monſieur Augier *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE letter, wherewith you were pleaſed to honour me of the 3d inſtant, was only delivered me on the $\frac{27}{17}$ of the ſame. I have according unto your honour's direction ſent the incloſed unto mr. Marvin at Saumur, and have alſo written unto him the place of my abode here, that he may make uſe of me for his letters and otherwiſe. Vol. xxxiv. p. 599.

Yeſterday the king danced his new ballet repeating it inceſſantly, and thinking upon nothing elſe: he intends to give the paſtime thereof unto the princeſs of Orange, who is here expected on tueſday next.

The count of Brienne has not yet preſented me unto his majeſty, whereof he has again excuſed himſelf towards me this morning, laying ſtill the fault upon the ballets and balls, balls and ballets, promiſing me however, that he would acquaint thereof this afternoon.

The news are arrived here this morning, that prince Thomas is deceaſed.

Count of Brienne hath given us notice two or three days ſince, that two decrees have newly been given in this council in behalf of mr. de Cezi's buſineſs, and that we ſhould ſoon receive ſatisfaction. I have notwithſtanding ſent a note unto the cardinal with copy of the embaſſador de Bordeaux's promiſe, intreating him to haſten our payment: his eminency has ſent me word this morning, that he had already given orders for the ending of that buſineſs, and that he did ſend the ſaid note and promiſe unto the count of Brienne to make a ſpeedy concluſion thereof. The ſaid count finds no difficulty to cauſe the parliament of Aix decree to be executed in the behalf of the heirs of late Robert Langton, creditors to mr. de Marcheville; I have to that purpoſe given order to have the original bonds ſent me, with an authentical copy of the ſaid decree concerning that debate, it being impoſſible to do any thing without them. The ſheet my ſon will deliver unto your honour will inform you with the overplus of our occurrences, remaining always,

Right honourable,

Paris, this $\frac{29}{19}$ January, $165\frac{5}{6}$. your honour's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

RE. AUGIER.

An intercepted letter of Hungerford / Robert Bennet *to mrs.* Mary Riecraft.

Horne / [Bruſſells] 29 Jan. 1656. [N. S.]

MRS.

THE goods ſent by the laſt poſt came ſafe, but am very much troubled at my couſin's ſickneſs; I ſhall ſend him very ſuddenly a glaſs or bottle of the beſt waters this country affords, which it's my hopes will do him ſome good. Its my judgment he change the air, it being the only way to rid one of an ague. Vol. xxxiv. p. 603.

All your friends here are well, and ſo is he that is, mrs,

Your moſt, &c.

A letter of intelligence from mr. Petit.

Paris, the $\frac{29}{19}$ January, $165\frac{5}{6}$.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xlvi. p. 255.

THurſday laſt the king returned from the Chaſteau de Vincennes to the Louvre, where his ballet was that night danced for the third time.

His majeſty has given an edict for the reformation of coining, under pretence that this ſort of coin being too thick, the falſe coiners could more eaſily mix it with bad alloy, and give it the colour of good, which they cannot ſo eaſily do by that, which ſhall be made hereafter, by reaſon they ſhall be thinner and compoſed with a finer ſort of metal, and will therefore be far more worth than the other; ſo that this party will bring above eight millions unto the king. You have doubtleſs heard, what ſtrong oppoſitions this parliament has made againſt it, as a buſineſs moſt ruinous both at home and abroad. The provoſt of merchants having put the petition made thereupon by the body of merchants into the hands of a member of the parliament, was ſent for by the chancellor, who commanded him to withdraw his petition; and demanding of him with threatnings, why they made their addreſſes to the parliament, and not to the council, the ſaid provoſt anſwered, that they did uſually receive juſtice from the parliament, inſtead that at the council they were miſuſed like rebels. But notwithſtanding the oppoſitions of the parliament the king doth maintain his edict. And whereas five or ſix of the ſaid parliament offered to aſſemble themſelves thereupon, after they had been forbidden, each of them received laſt night a letter de cachet from his majeſty, importing their exile into ſeveral places of this kingdom, where they are gone. Whereupon the parliament having aſſembled themſelves, 60 of them have given their voices to ſhut the palace gate, and forſake the duty of their office; but 80 of them have concluded, that moſt humble remonſtrances ſhould be made unto his majeſty for the recalling of the ſaid exiled, which are by name the councellors, Camus, Pontcarré, Ville Montée, Godart, Machauld, and le Coq. We ſhall ſee what will be the ſequel of this conſiderable buſineſs.

As for that of Janſenius, it remains undecided in the Sorbonne, where the plurality of voices having cauſed the ſentence of the late pope to be confirmed againſt the 5 points, you have heard of, as being of Janſenius, and not of St. Auguſtin, the ſaid aſſembly doth at preſent deliberate upon the right of theſe points, to know whether they be conformable unto the holy ſcripture.

The gazette will informe you, how the king had given unto the duke of Modena before his departure two rich ſuits of hangings. I hear his majeſty and the cardinal have beſides given him above thirty thouſand crowns in jewels. An agent of the duke of Mantua complaining, that his maſter had not received the like honors, was anſwered with this compliment, that amongſt got friends there needs not ſo many ceremonies and ſuch circumſpection as with others.

The duke of Amville is to go very ſuddenly to Blois with prince Francis of Lorraine; in conſequence whereof it's hoped, that the duke of Orleans will return hither, unleſs the exile of the aboveſaid members of this parliament doth bring ſome new hindrance unto the execution of his peace.

There is ſome news from Geneva, that the forces of Zurick were ſtill tyed to Rapſveck, and that thoſe of Berne were gone to beſiege Lucerne.

The information of Marke Billingham, *late ſervant to ſir* William Ingram, *and now of* Haram, *taken upon oath the* 19*th of* January, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 585.

WHO ſaith, that in the begining or latter end of February his ſaid maſter ſent this information to Uſburne to major Waters, and bid this informant obſerve the directions of and do what buſineſs the ſaid major Waters had with him, and alſo bid him ſee major Gibſon of Alue; that this ſaid informant in purſuance of his ſaid maſter's commands went upon a ſabbath day before this meeting at Heſſey moore to the ſaid major Waters, and the ſaid major Waters did then deliver a letter directed to one mr. Cuthbert Carr of St. Hellen Aukland in Biſhoprick, and gave this informant fifty ſhillings, and told him he muſt immediately take poſt and go with the ſaid letter in all haſt; that this informant did not then go to ſee mr. Ibſon, but forthwith took poſt and rid to the ſaid St. Hellen Aukland, and delivered the ſaid letter to a gentleman, who ſaid his name was Carr; and the ſaid mr. Carr called this informant in and made him drink; and this informant ſaith, that as he was going through Alerton, he was examined what his occaſions was, and whither he was going, and this examinant pretended he was to ſee a friend in Biſhoprick near Durham, which was the directions of the ſaid major Waters to him, by which means this informant

informant went current with his ſaid letter to the ſaid Carr, and when he returned to Uſburne, and had told the ſaid major Waters, that he had delivered the ſaid letter to the ſaid mr. Carr, the ſaid major Waters ſaid it was well, and further he remembers not as to this particular. A. D. 1655.

MAR. BILLINGHAM.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON tueſday, wedneſday, and thurſday laſt I was att Stafford, where the moſt of the commiſſioners met mee, at which time wee added ſome thinge to the ſumm by the extraordinary tax, and have received articles againſt diverſe perſons, which wee ſhall proceed upon att our next meetinge. Wee have likewiſe ſent out orders into all parts of the county, for the findeing out of all perſons guilty accordinge to the ſeverall orders and inſtructions wee act by, that thereby wee may proceed againſt every one accordinge to our reſpective inſtructions. The commiſſioners are likewiſe goeing on upon the ordinance for ejectinge of ſcandelous miniſters and ſchoole maſters; but they wante your order concerninge the additionall liſt I ſent you for miniſters; they cannot give five ſpecified in the ordinance. I deſire to know your minde and receive your order concerninge ſir Robert Sherley his eſtate, now a priſoner at Jameſes, that wee may know how to proceede againſt him. I received from mr. Scobell the additionall order, which wee ſhall put in effectuall execution ſpeedily, ſtill hopinge wee ſhall receive another order for fiftie pounds *per annum* or under, and five hundred pounds perſonall eſtate. I hope by my next to give you an account of our proceedings at Preſton in Lancaſhire. Wee have diverſe perſons now in the goale, which wee conceive very fitt to bee tranſported. I deſire to receive ſome order therein: that is all from Vol. xxxiv. P. 591.

Your very faithfull ſervant,

Mancheſter, the 19th of January 1655. CHA. WORSLEY.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I had yours with the additionall inſtructions, as alſoe the petitions of mr. Bray and mr. Berkeley of Glouceſterſhire; and in obedience to his highneſs commands have ſeriouſly conſidered of them, but cannot find them to import more then hundreds of cavilleirs ſhall in theſe parts freely declare, provided they may be exempted from this additionall tax; and yet if oppertunity were, ſhould be as free to ſett up that corrupt intereſt as ever. Therefore without a demonſtration of a reall worke of grace, or ſome eminent manifeſtation of their integrity, I cannot adjudge itt ſafe to eſpouſe them, and that upon ſundry accompts; yet whatſoever his highneſs pleaſure is, if ſignified unto me, it ſhall be obſerved. Since my laſt unto you I have been at Taunton, and began the worke there, and am at preſent in my worke heare. I have diſpatcht letters to the commiſſioners in Cornwall, and do purpoſe (if the Lord pleaſe) to goe hence upon munday next. I ſhall ſpend a fortnight's tyme there, and muſt requeſt you to haſten downe the order I mentioned unto his highneſs in my laſt, or any further commands, that I may returne unto my poore wife. I muſt alſoe deſyre you to cauſe the gentlemen in the incloſed liſt to be inſerted into the commiſſion of the peace for Devon. Your next letters you may direct them for Cornwall; and what news you have worth communicatinge, pray favour him with itt, who is Vol. xxxiv. P. 595.

Your conſtant friend and ſervant,

January 19, 1655. JOHN DISBROWE.

Pray obtain an order from his highneſs for my returne as ſoone as my worke is over.

A letter

A letter of intelligence.

Calais, Jan. 31, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 617.

WHat you write concerning the two gentlemen I will aſſure you is much miſtaken, for they are ſtill where they were; but there are two others ſent away whom you know; their names are Griffiths, the one had relation ſome times to a friend of yours, who was heretofore an officer in the low countries, and the other to the duke of Glouceſter. The princeſs of Orange is come to Paris to ſee her mother: what ſhould occaſion her coming in ſo unſeaſonable weather, at this time of the year, I know not, unleſs it be in hope the French king will fall in love with her.

Here is an edict, that no gentlewoman at Paris ſhall wear a black ſcarf, it being ſaid, that ſome aſtrologer hath told the cardinal, that he ſhall be ſtabb'd by ſome young man ſo diſguiſed as a woman.

We have news here likewiſe, that the king of Spain hath an agent in England, and that he offers any conditions to the protector he can reaſonably deſire to buy his friendſhip, and that there is hopes there will be a good agreement between them.

Mr. Daniel Gookin *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 609.

IN obedience to your commands, theſe are to give you an account, that it pleaſed the Lord two dayes ſince to land me ſafe in New England, after ten weekes of an exerſiſing paſſage from the iſle of Wight; and here finding a ſhipp readie to ſett ſaile for the Barbadoes, and ſome perſons therein to paſſe for England; which opertunity I thought expedient to take, ſeeing their is no probability of another for a good ſpace. It is little that I cann at preſent acquaint your honour with concerning the affaire of his highneſs committed to mee; but only in general ſome principall men in the country doe well reſent the deſigne of his highneſſe, and I doubt not ſuch will promote the ſame; only ſome unworthy perſons, that came from thence, have (as I underſtand) brought an evell report upon the iſland in reſpect of the unhelthfulnes thereof: how farr it may be prejudiciall I cannot yet reſolve, but hope not much. I truſt (through God's aſſiſtance) not to bee wanting in my duty, and to give you full information as things ripen, which I deſire the Lord to accompliſh to his owne glory and his highneſſe ſatisfaction. So with my humble ſervices and harty praiers, that the Lord would bleſs and proſper all your waighty affaires; deſiring excuſe for this abrupt and ſcribled letter, beeing ſurpriſed through ſhortnes of time, humbly takeing leave, I remaine

Your humble ſervant,

Boſton, in New England, Jan. 21, 1655. DANIEL GOOKIN.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeiles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 807.

MY laſt unto you was of the 25th paſt, giving you notice, that heare was arrived advice from Malta by two ſhips of this place, that our Engliſh conſul with the nation att Smirna had left the place, being embarked on ſeverall Engliſh ſhips, that was then there, and before departed ſhott many cannon ſhott againſt the towne. Here's no confirmation of the ſaid advice as yet; but the truth thereof will ſoon be knowne, in regard dayly is heare expected ſhips directly from Smirna. The admiral Vandoſme five dayes paſt ordered the fitting up of ſeverall ſhips of warr at Thollon with all expedition poſſible. The quantitie of ſhips, that is to be armed, is not yet knowne, neither the deſigne. Nothing more at preſent offereth worth your notice, ſo I muſt humbly take leave and remayne

Your honnors ſervant,

In Marſeillia, Feb. 1, 1656. [N. S.] Jo. ALDWORTH.

The admiralty at Amſterdam, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS.

WE have received your high and mighty lordſhips letter and incloſed reſolution of the 26th of the laſt month, by the which your high and mighty lordſhips deſire and requeſt our advice upon the alteration propoſed by the colleges of the admiralty reſiding in Zealand, in permitting the exportation of ammunition of war mentioned more at large in the ſaid reſolution; whereupon being debated by us, we could not omit to write back to your high and mighty lordſhips, that according as we are informed in the altering and drawing up of the liſt of the convoy in the year 1651, as the ſame is practiſed at preſent, many ſpeculations happened about it among the then preſent commiſſioners from all the colleges of the admiralties, whether by reaſon of the peace, which we had at that time through God's mercy with all adjacent kingdoms and nations, the diſtinction in the exportation of wares and merchandizes, together with the name of counterband, as coming to ceaſe with the cauſe, ought not to be removed; but there being conſidered the war between France and Spain, as alſo the diviſions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, therefore the exportation of ammunition ought to be regulated, that ſo by too great a licence, it might not give offence to the one or the other party. Beſides that, it was alſo judged fit, that the government here ſhould ſo manage it, that this ſtate might not ſuffer any want thereof in caſe of neceſſity; and therefore it was ordered, with good reaſon, that the export thereof ſhould be with their conſent, which we do believe from that time hitherto to be given by all the other colleges of the admiralties, and by us with ſufficient circumſpection to all thoſe that did deſire it. Wherefore it is our advice, that the ſame order may be ſtill obſerved. All which we do leave to your high and mighty lordſhips wiſdom as your ſhall think fit.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 815.

Amſterdam, Feb. 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Reſident De Vries *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, upon the letter of your high and mighty lordſhips embaſſadors to this crown of the 29th of January from Itſchoe, I am come hither to inform myſelf after the manner of the notification to be made of their arrival, and alſo after the form of the reception to be expected by their excellencies of this crown; and I returned an anſwer, that I would expect to hear of their arrival at Roſchild by an expreſs, with whom I will preſently addreſs myſelf to the court, whereupon ſome of the king's coaches will be ſent thither; but before they get thither, I intend, God willing, to tranſport myſelf thither, to give their excellencies notice of the ceremonies of actions which they are to expect in their reception, for which great preparations are made by this crown.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 819.

As yet no extraordinary Swediſh miniſter hath appeared here, and I perceive a great alteration in the humours of many ſince the concluſion of the treaty between the duke of Brandenburgh and the king of Sweden.

Copenhagen, Feb. 1, 1656. [N. S.] DE VRIES.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

MY laſt weeke's letter incloſed one from mr. Rolt. The poſt from thoſe parts I expect this night: if it come in tyme, and bringe letters from him, you ſhall fynd them in theiſe. The three ambaſſadors from the ſtates general paſt here this weeke towards the kinge of Denmarke. They ſeeme to be troubled at the haſty agreement betwixt the kinge of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburgh. The towne of Dantzick are reſolved to ſtand it out, havinge burned downe their ſuburbs. They expect ſufficient aſſiſtance from their confederates ere neceſſity overtake them. They have required the Engliſh merchants to beare armes, and take an oath of fidelity to the citty, which they have generally refuſed, alledginge the Sweades would then ſeize their eſtates in Elbinge and other parts; but they feare they ſhall be conſtrayned to doe it, or be put out of the citty, if they receive not countenance from his highneſs. They write to me, that they repreſented their condition to mr. Rolt, with deſire he would acquaint his highneſs therewith, and

Vol. xxii. p. 535.

A. D. 1655. have now desired the like from me, which you will please to signifie to his highness, and to lett me know what answer I shall return them. It seems their ancient privileges with that citty are now but little regarded.

Mr. Townley being vexed that mr. Baron comes not over to execute the place of deputie, moved his faction yesterday in an assembly to cause a sub-deputy to officiate till he come, conceiving none so fitt for that imployment as himselfe; beinge willinge to play at small game ere he sitt out, and thinkinge thereby in a short tyme to wynde himself into the place of annuall deputie, mr. Baron being indeed onely chosen to that end. I hope it will not be long ere I receive his highness's pleasure in that business. Haveinge not other at present, save what the weekly paper presents you with, I cease your further trouble, and professe my self

Hamb. Jan. 22, 1655. Your honour's most humble servant,

RICH. BRADSHAW.

The frost is broake up heere, and the river open agayne, soe as a fregatt may now come hither without danger. 'Tis beleived by all the river will not freese againe this winter.

Mr. Wm. Swyft *to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxii. p. 521. THIS day I received a letter from one of mr. Rolt's company, which assured mee, that hee hath had your orders for his returne, and that hee will bee at Hamborough about the midst of February. I therefore humbly desire you would bee pleased to signify which way hee shall take for England from this place, and command a ship to meete him, either here or att Rotterdame, about the designed time of his comming hither. Late stormes of wind and much raine have already something opened the Elve, and 'tis beleeved now, itt will bee sodainely navigable; but that depending altogether upon the weather, I cannot assure itt. By that time, or within a weeke after the post can returne with your directions, I am confident mr. Rolt will bee here, soe that I hope your honour will bee pleased to excuse mee, if I am importunate to knowe your pleasure herein by the next, since I esteeme itt parte of my service towards mr. Rolt to give you this trouble from

Hamborough, Jan. 22, 1655. Your honour's most obedient and faithfull servant,

WM. SWYFT.

Col. Rob. Lilburne *to secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 613. AS yet wee make litle progresse more then a publication concerning that additionall instruction about discovery of money. I am sorry the instructions did not reach those moneys, which were collected by any authority since the beginning of these warrs, for there are some, who pretend to bee able to make large discoveryes of greate summes, that were raysed in the time of the lord of Newcastle his beeing here. But I perceive there is an expectance in the discoverers of some considerable share in the discoveries, or of what they bring to light. I thought meet to hint these thinges to you, and to give you this inclosed, if it may bee usefull. I should bee glad to heare the pattents for the courts of Durham were finished. It is well you put a stop upon the examiner. I hope you will alsoe be pleased to further our addresse about a colledge. I doubt not but it will turne to the greate renowne of his highnes, and very much affect the inhabitants of that poore county and citty to him and the government. Wee have almost gone through the decimations here, but you clip our stocke too much with your suspensions. Wee are now goeing upon the triall of the prisoners, and have mett to have had some to manage the evidence against them. If you have any examinations fit to communicate, they may bee of advantage to the publique, and shall bee as much improved as can be by,

Yorke, Jan. 22, 1655. Sir, your very humble servant,

R. LILBURNE.

I should be glad you would please to dispatch order for paying these new troopes, who muster to morrow.

Secretary

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland.

My lord,

YOUR lordſhip's of the 10th came to my hands upon the 17th inſtant, and am glad to underſtand thereby, that the condition of your affaires in Ireland are in ſoe quiet a condition. Bleſſed be God wee are heere ſoe too, ſave that ſome angrye men doe ſtill rayle, and I beleeve will continue ſoe to doe, whatever ſtate of thinges the Lord ſhall ſet up here. I acquainted your lordſhip with what intelligence I had by my laſt concerninge Ireland, whereto I have nothinge to add. A. D. 1655. In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll, eſq;

For the newes concerninge Sweden and other forreine affaires, I am bold to referre your lordſhip to the print, which conteynes as much as I can informe.

From Swiſſerland wee have for certeyne, that theſe cantons are in open warre, the popiſh againſt the proteſtant, and purely upon matters of religion; the popiſh canton of Switz haveing not only put to death ſome of their inhabitants, and confiſcated others merely for turneinge proteſtants; but that canton, with the reſt of that religion, have deſigned the extermination of the proteſtants in that part of the world; and hold it for a principle in their publique debates, that it is a capitall cryme to forſake the popiſh, and become of the proteſtant religion. To divert them from theſe exceſſes, a general aſſemblye was called at Baden of all the 13 cantons; but that proved ineffectuall, ſoe that it is now come to armes. The cantons of Berne and Zuricke are in the field with about 40000 men, have taken 3 or 4 walled townes, and beſeidged others of great conſequence. Their great want is money, which they have ſent to his highnes to be ſupplyed with. Your lordſhip knowes how rich wee are; yet his highnes will ſtreyne hard at ſuch a tyme as this is. What forces the popiſh cantons have wee are not yet certeyne of. They expect great ſupplies from the pope, emperour, Spayne, Savoy, &c. by correſpondencyes with whom they have layd theſe thinges, which makes his highnes the more lay it to heart. There is a comittee of many gentlemen and miniſters made by his highneſs, with whom he will adviſe in theſe affaires. There have beene ſome meetinges in it. What reſolutions are taken your lordſhip ſhall knowe. Our fleet is not yet ready. Gen. Mountagu haſtens all he can to be gone with it. The Spanyard is prepareinge about 60 ſayle at Cadiz, and hopes to be out tyme enough to bringe in his plate-fleet.

The comittee of Iriſh affaires have prepar'd many new inſtructions for the deputy and councell of Irelande, which are too long even to abbreviate in a letter. The next may bringe to your lordſhip what is materiall therein.

Jan. 22, 55. Your lordſhip's humble, faithfull, and obedient ſervant,

J. Thurloe.

I heard, that there was a good ſume of money gathered for the poore Piemontoies, but could never heare what the certayne ſumme is, nor where or in whoſe hands the money lyes. I beſeech your lordſhip to afford me one word about it.

Wee heare nothinge from the Weſt Indyes, ſoe that wee are at a ſtand as to that buiſſineſſe.

An intercepted letter, probably from ſir G. Ratcliffe.

Paris, Feb. 2, 1656. [N. S.]

THIS place is in ſome diſorder at preſent; a great difference there is betwixt the cardinal (in the king's name) and the parliament, about the late edict for the raiſing the value of money, which is preſſed by the king, and oppoſed by the parliament. The body of merchants are for the parliament, but the king is yet too ſtrong for them: five judges (they call them counſellors) are already baniſhed about it, and what the end will be God knows. Great and high words fly abroad, but words are but breath. Vol. xxxiv. p. 627.

To-morrow the princeſs royal is expected at Paris at the palace royal; the queen of England her mother goes two leagues to meet her; the king of France and his mother go one league out towards her. Some went the laſt week; ſome to day, amongſt the laſt, old Rocheford (the fool) is one who goes to morrow; he hath borrowed horſes to ride.

I know nothing yet of Francis his reſolutions, nor am like to do of a good while, though it be moſt probable that he will go to Peter; but Peter's reſidence is uncertain, only we hope he may come nearer this place than now he is; for ſo they ſtill write us from thence.

An

An intercepted letter.

From Rotterdam, February 2, 1656. [N. S.]

MUCH HONOURED SIR,

A. D. 1655. In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

THE reaſon why I wrote no ſooner was, becauſe I was ſo long at ſea, and could not come to my right porte. I mett with a fiſherman at ſea, ſo hee tooke mee into one of the ſea-ports neare to Brym; and the freſh waters being frozen, I was forced to goe, being a great charge to come by waggon. Sir, I have mett with Midleton, and hee told mee, that all the hopes hee hath of the king is, that the king of Spaine and chancellor Hyde doe keepe correſpondence. Midleton aſſures mee, that the king ſhould have been at Bruſſels long ſince; ſo hee is going along to him, to ſee why he ſtayes ſo long, and hee is very glad of my coming. Hee lookes upon mee, as I might be a great helpe in that buſineſs, by reaſon of my intereſt I have both with the king of Spaine and our king. Hee gladly would have mee along with him to Bruſſells, but I told him, I could not goe ſoe ſoone, becauſe I was ſicke. Sir, the highlanders keepe conſtant correſpondence with Midleton, and write to him, that coll. Borthwick hath all the fault of Glencarne's misfortune. Sir, it does not a little trouble mee likewiſe. I doe not intend to goe from this place till I heare from you once. The laſt letter the king and Midleton received was from Mac Naughton. There is ſeverall Scotch and Dutch ſhippes going for Scotland taken by the Dunkirk and Oaſtend men of warr. Here is great preparation for warres againſt this next ſummer by every king and ſtate here abroad. It ſeemes every one lookes for their owne ſafety. Lett mee intreate you to write with all haſt, that I may goe on my farther journey; for I long to be there to doe my friends all the ſervice that lies in my power. You may direct your letters to the poſt-maſter of Rotterdam for mr. Cumming. I have paid the poſt this letter both here and at London; ſo finde yee the way to doe the like, for it wil be the beſt addreſs of all. I will not faile to write to you more particularly ſo ſoone as I finde our addreſs of letters goe right. Sir, you ſhall have another from mee ſhortly by ſhipping; and I will write more particularly to you, for this is my firſt letter. Remember my ſervice to my good friends. I reſt

Your loving friend and ſervant till death.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Wincheſter, January 23, 1655.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 639.

I BleſſE God I came well to this towne laſt night, and have this day had a ſitting of the commiſſioners: our cheefe buſſines was about the marqueſſe of Wincheſter; and it's evident, that the lord Fleetwood and others did purchaſe his whole eſtate of the parliament: and by the deed of truſt it is for very greate ſumes of money borrowed to pay the purchaſe, and to pay 1200 l. *per annum* to the lord St. Johns, and the reſidue, after the debts are paide, to be employed for the bennefitt of the lady marqueſſe, and her children, and not for the uſe of the marqueſſe; he is expreſſely excluded; and till the debts are paid, the truſtees are only enjoyned after the intereſt-money is paid, and the the 1200 l. *per annum* to the lord St. Johns, out of the overplus to allow ſoe much for the ſupport of the lady marqueſſe and her family, as they ſhould from time to time thinke fitt. And indeed the wrightings are drawne of purpoſe to exclude the marqueſſe, for that they knew, he being exempted from pardon, whatever was his would be forfeited: ſoe that wee are att a ſtand, but have diſmiſſed the agent mr. Wicherly for the preſent, and have promiſed him not to proceed to ſequeſtration, till we give him further notice. Sir, I beſeech you, if by diſcourſing with my lord Strickland, or any other, you cann find grounds for our proceeding to tax the eſtate, that you will communicate the ſame unto mee, elſe I feare wee ſhall be able to doe nothing in it, though wee had taxed him at 300 l. *per annum.*

Sir, I am very much and often importuned by the lady Byron, and others on her behalfe, that her huſband ſir Robert Byron, who is now a priſoner at Southampton, may be releaſed upon giving very good ſecurity to me as other cavaleers doe; which I cannot doe, (he being impriſoned by your ſpeciall directions) unleſs you will give mee leave, and if you have not any particular thing againſt him, I could wiſh you would; he is very poore; and you will be ſufficiently troubled by the lady the next weeke, who intends to goe to London on purpoſe to ſolicit you; and I beleeve, you have him forth-coming by his ſecurity, as well as by the impriſonment he now ſuffereth. If you pleaſe by the next poſt to give a word of anſwer to this, it may ſtopp the ladie's journey: as alſoe if you

pleaſe in a word in generall, as to the other priſoners, againſt whom there are particular charges. A. D. 1655.

Juſt as I came out of towne, one mr. Richardſon gave mee a booke of his owne wrighting, on the behalfe of his highnes againſt mr. Powell, and others; which I have ſince read, and am ſoe well pleaſed with it, that I could wiſh it could but follow the pamphlets, that have beene of late very much ſpread among the churches, and others in this countrey. Indeed methinkes the poore honeſt man hath ſpoken many things to good purpoſe, and ſuch an inſtrument may be the fitteſt to anſwer theſe kind of men. I write this, that the man may be encouradged to diſperſe his bookes. I ſuppoſe you have ſeene them. But I have donn. I am, ſir,

Your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

W. Goffe.

From col. Barkſtead, *lieutenant of the* Tower.

IN obedience to your lordſhipps orders of the 9th inſtant I have (upon conſideration of the annexed petition of mr. Edward Ruſſell) informed myſelfe with as much diligence as I could of the petitioner's affection, or diſaffection to the publique intereſt of this commonwealth, and doe find, that in June 1643 he went to Oxford, being then about eighteen yeares ould, where he ſtayed about ſeaven months, and returned in January following. Vol. xxxiv. p. 643.

That ſince that time being now full twelve yeares, he hath lived peaceably with ſubmiſſion to the government in all the changes thereof, and hath farther manifeſted his affection to the publique intereſt of this commonwealth, by linkeing himſelfe in marriage above ſeaven yeares ſince with the lady Brooke, the relict of ſir William Brooke, who died in the parliament's ſervice at the firſt Nuberie fight; and that ſhe both before her intermarriage with him, as alſo ſince, as likewiſe her neareſt relations, have and ſtill doe ſtand well affected to the intereſt of this commonwealth.

That the ſaid mr. Ruſſel hath ever ſince his ſaid marriage lived under the teachings of an allowed and an approved miniſter, and not only hath his children baptized by him, but alſo conſtantly joynes in all ordinances, with the well-affected, and keepes converſation with them, and hath a good eſteem from them.

That he was alſo privie, and conſenting to the marriage of his daughter-in-law to coll. Thomlinſon, who is now in his highnes ſervice in Ireland; all which did not only appeare unto me, by ſuch credible and well-affected teſtimony, as the ſaid mr. Ruſſell did produce; but alſo I receaved private ſatisfaction in the moſt materiall points thereof from ſuch well-affected perſons, as I can confidently give credit unto; and therefore humbly conceave him fit to be repreſented unto your lordſhipp as a perſon fitly qualified to participate of your particular favor. All which is humbly certified by

Tower, London, Jan. 23, 1655. Your lordſhipps moſt humble ſervant,

Jo. Barsktead.

Dr. H. Jones *to lord deputy* Fleetwood.

Right honorable,

THE encloſed is what I obſerve at preſent, of the diſcontented Iriſh and others heere; which taken alltogether, (and not in parts) and being from ſeverall places and hands, and ſo concurring, may ſeeme the more conſiderable; neither dare I preſume on my judgment to ſay what is inconſiderable in it, former neglects on that kinde haveing beene fatall to us. Vol. xxxiv. p. 653.

I have given an accompt heereof to the lord Henry, by whom, and by the council, I am deſired to be watchfull as formerly, notwithſtanding my being taken off from that worke in the late diſbanding.

Your lordſhip's commands on me, at parting, gives me this boldnes of troubling your lordſhip in this kinde; together with my deſire to ſearve your lordſhip and the publique in what ſhall be in the power of, my lord,

Dublin, Jan. 23, 1655. Your lordſhip's moſte humble ſervant,

Hen. Jones.

Incloſ'd in the preceding.

Sir,

THERE is no talk in this countrey but of warres and rumours of warres, but where or with whom, unleſs with the Spaniard, that they cannot tell. Much news alſoe they have Vol. xxxiv. p. 655.

A. D. 1655. have about great navies ſeen at ſea, and very many great ſhotts heere heard in this time of froſt, makes it ſeem the more credible. Young Tirone is alſoe in many mens mouths as commander of all the Iriſh forces beyond ſea, and one who is able to doe great matters, if he can make his peace, which they report is done alreadie. The thing I chiefly mark in the whole buſineſs, is the behaviour of the Iriſh. I find plainly if there were occaſion, the old ſoldiers and many of the gent. would be glade to engage, but the meere huſbandman being now in very good condition, would hardly be drawn into action. What their prieſts might perſuade them to, I know not. I am confident their gentrie will never be able to remove them from this reſolution to enjoy their preſent eaſe and quiet as long as by the ſtate it ſhall be permitted unto them. There paſſed of late through this county of Armagh a prieſt from Spain named Owen O Quin, and his intent was for Scotland, and from thence to return through England back again into Spain; he made no ſtay in this countrey, and as the report goeth, carried himſelf ſtranger-like and diſreſpectively to all he mett with, not vouchſafing to communicate either news or any part of his buſineſs unto them, holding on his journey by the Newry, and near the ſea-ſide, and not engaging himſelf further into the countrey. Mine own private conjecture is, that he goeth upon ſome errand unto Tirlagh O Neyle, who is ſtill in the iſles of Scotland, as I formerly wrote unto you. Another prieſt from the ſame place, to witt, from Spaine, is expected ſhortly; and when he comes, my friends, whom you know, aſſure me, I ſhall know (or rather you by my hand) as much as they can learn. They are truly your ſervants, and moſt ſenſible of the favours you have procured them from the ſtate, from whom, and dr. Dally, aſſure your ſelf to receive what intelligence this countrey can afford, eſpecially if there be any true reaſon of fear; but whether there be or not, I am utterly ignorant, having heard nothing of late from you. In the mean time I cannot chuſe but give you notice, that there is here one Manus O Devine, who hath been a notable trooper and a lieutenant of foot in the Iriſh army, (but that he was a lieutenant will not eaſily be proved) this man hath taken 6 or 7 great town-lands from ſeverall landlords, but lying together, whereby he hath many patrons to excuſe his tranſplantation, thoſe lands he hath thoroughly planted all with ſtrangers unknown in theſe parts, and the Iriſh expect them to be drawn together of purpoſe, in caſe of any alteration, for they behave themſelves proudly, and not like other churles, and under colour of plowing are able to make up among them a reaſonable good troop of horſe. This may ſeem but a contemptible buſineſs to ſome, but it ought not ſo to ſeem to thoſe, who look on the beginning of evil with an eye of watchfullneſs and prevention. I dare ſay, if there were any more ſtirrs, this Devine, in the part he is in, might do more miſchief then half of all the O'Neyles left in this county of Armagh. I am informed by an Iriſh gentleman of good quality, that of late there hath been one or more great meetings of the Iriſh ſomewhere not farr from Connaught, and that they were called by the vicar generall, or ſome who pretend to have authority from their primate newly choſen at Rome. Many ſuch meetings they had before the rebellion at viſitations, and the firſt ſermons of friers; and indeed they would be looked into by theſe in authority as moſt unwarrantable and dangerous aſſemblies; which being all I have to ſay at this time, &c.

January 2, 1655.

For dr. Henry Jones.

A letter to dr. H. Jones.

Honored sir,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 673. HAveing underſtood before I left Dublen, that biſhope Duier was in the queenes-county, I thought fitt to make that my way into Conoght, and meeteing here with a prieſt, by name Tieg Henecy, who ſpoke within 5 dayes to the ſaid biſhope in a widdow of the Coghlan's houſe in the queenes county, and tould him, that there were ſeverall Iriſh officers in Flanders drawen out of the field with their ſoldiers by the king of Spaine's directions, to be ſent as a forlorne hope into this nation, and that their number is 5000, and commanded by coll. Mortagh, mr. Tieg O Brien, and their deſigne is to land in Monſter. He likewiſe tould me, that the ſaid biſhope tould him, that there is another ſmall partie to land in Scottland, and that both parties will aboute one tyme land; and ſuddenly, if nott croſed by winde, the the ſaid biſhope is going to Conoght, butt his occaſſions this prieſt knowes nott, as he tells me. I am now goeing into the queenes county to ſee, if I could meete with the biſhope, or att leaſt to know whither he is gon. I left att your ſiſter's a letter for you to be preſented unto the councell, and it would further me very much to have whatt therin I prayed. Truly this intelligence in my oppinion may be poſſible, for I am confident that coll. Brien would come into this nation upon any ſcore to doe miſchiefe. This being all that I could learne from the ſaid prieſt, butt that he recommended

me to another prieſt, by name Duling, who is much acquainted with the ſaid biſhope. A. D. 1655.
Praying your honour to preſent my humble ſervice to the major generall, I remayne

Kildare, Novem. 23, 1655. Your honour's moſt faithfull and humble ſervant.

The ſuperſcription,
To the honourable dr. Henry Jones, ſcout-maſter generall of the army.

A brief account of what is obſerved concerning the Iriſh, *&c.*

Dublin, January 23, 1655.

1. THAT there is at preſent a more than ordinary confluence of prieſts in all parts, who fill the minds of the diſcontented Iriſh with expectations of a change. Vol. xxxiv. p. 663.

2. That there has been lately a general and private faſt among the Iriſh, moſt of them not knowing wherefore; the like having been obſerved before the beginning of the late rebellion.

3. That there are lately private meetings of the Iriſh gentry in the country more than formerly.

4. That biſhop O'Dwyer, and a frier named Bonaventure in Laghlyn, are appointed as chief for receiving intelligence from abroad, and for diſperſing the ſame in Ireland according to directions, and to make returns of what they find neceſſary. That the ſaid biſhop O'Dwyer hath been in a few weeks in many places of Lemſter and Munſter, and lately in Connaught, and now is in the county of Clare.

5. That there are two prieſts, who paſs by turns from London to Dublin, and thence ſend their papers to the ſaid Dwyer and Bonaventure, from whom having received their diſpatches, they return into England. That theſe two prieſts were four times within theſe twelve months in Dublin; that one of them landed there about the end of November laſt.

6. That the ſaid Bonaventure is now gone to the county of Tiperary with a letter brought by one of theſe prieſts; which letter is in cyphers, and to be decyphered by John Walſh of the ſaid county eſq;.

7. That ſome of the tranſplanted are ſending back their cattle out of Connaught into the other provinces, intending privately to follow. That about 300 cows were lately ſent over the bridge of Althorne into Weſtmeath, the tranſplanted owners of them pretending their having ſold them to ſome in Lemſter.

8. That many of the diſbanded are ſelling their lands, and buy ſerviceable horſes.

9. That there is ſomething to be doubted of the Scots in Ulſter, the particulars whereof are in further enquiry.

10. That a Scotchman (one of the company in the ſhip that plyeth between Galway, Juiſbaffin, and the iſles of Arna, whereof John Price is maſter) lately told an Iriſhman in Connaught of the power of his countrymen in Ulſter, that they were able to raiſe 40000, but that they wanted arms and ammunition; adding, that he was then repairing to Dublin with a petition to the council, wherein if he ſucceeded not, he would, with four other Scotchmen in the ſaid ſhip, carry away the veſſel for the ſervice of the Scotch king.

11. That in July laſt the Scotch king had debates, where to land forces in Ireland; that moſt in that council were againſt landing in Connaught, by reaſon, 1. That the eyes of the Engliſh are moſt in Connaught in reſpect of the Iriſh thieves. 2. That the greateſt part of the Engliſh army would make againſt them in that province. 3. That by landing there the proviſions of their friends the Iriſh would be conſumed, who for preſerving their intereſts might rather join againſt them. That Inchiquin adviſed rather the landing in Munſter, where firſt he ſaid he was confident he could gain 5 or 600 Engliſh horſe in 15 days, beſides the Iriſh who would join. 4. That the Engliſh army muſt be neceſſarily diſperſed, ſo as that it would leſs trouble them in Munſter than elſewhere, in regard that a conſiderable part of it muſt attend the diſcontented, and numerous Iriſh in Connaught, and that a great body was alſo neceſſary to attend the motions of the Scots in Ulſter; that the remain would not be conſiderable in Lemſter and Munſter, whereby the army landing in Munſter would have little oppoſition, would be maſters of the field, would ſuddenly gather ſtrength and proviſion; and that on the drawing thither of the Engliſh forces out of Connaught and Ulſter, the Iriſh in Connaught, and Scots in Ulſter, would find their advantage.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Jan. 29, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 631.

CEUX de Hollande, au moins les gecommitteerde raden ſe ſont fort formaliſes pour l'accord, que l'electeur a fait avec la Sweede, en Pruſſie ; tant par ce que ceſt accord ſera contraire au traité du 27 Juillet, & ſpecialement contre le XVI article, que par ce que les miniſtres de Brandeborch ont eſcrocqué les 3 mois de ſubſide ; ne leur eſtant deu pas un : au moins rien devant le mois de Mars, & pourtant ils ont requis les miniſtres de Brandeborch a venir dans ledit college des gecommitteerde raden : ou eſtants on leur a repreſenté ce que deſſus, & demandé reſtitution de ce qu'ils avoient receu ; eſtant receu ſoubs condition, *quæ non fuit impleta.* Le ſieur Weyman a eſté ſurprins : & a dit qu'il falloit avoir patience juſque a ce que les vrays articles de l'accord ſeroient venus. Et quand les autres ne ſe ſont pas contentés de cela, il a requis de le luy donner par eſcrit.

On a parlé derechef des affaires de Salé : & de ce que le ſeigneur de cette place la pretend.

Le ſieur de Hubert eſt en fin venu de Zelande, & s'eſt preſenté pour l'ambaſſade vers Pruſſie.

En quelle façon on a eſcrit a ceux d'Overyſſel ſe voit par la jointe copie.

On travaille ſur la correction du deſordre de clercs, pour menager la greffe ſecrement.

Ce 30 Jan. 1656.

Il y a eu aſſemblée ſur la lecture des lettres de Stetyn, Coningſbergh, & Dantſick, toutes encore confirmants la concluſion du traité, ſans en ſavoir autre particularité. Eſtant toutefois bien certain que l'electeur relevera la Pruſſie du roy de Sweede : & donne la moitié du peage a Memel & Pillauw au dit roy. Ermelant ſera a l'electeur, a la reſerve de Brunſberch, autres diſent, Frawenberch. Dans 20 ans le roy de Sweede pourra redimer ledit Ermelant pour 150,000 rixdalers, mais je croy que ce ſera 1½ million de rixdalers que l'electeur aura pour les fraiz de ſon armeé. L'aſſemblée des eſtats generaux a cheve de croire, que l'electeur a contrarié a l'alliance avec ceſt eſtat : au moins au XVI article. Et ceux de Hollande perſiſtent a vouloir ravoir toute leur quote du ſubſide, comme recu des electoraux de mauvaiſe foy.

Les ambaſſadeurs de ceſt eſtat venu a Hamborch, & entendants l'accord fait en Pruſſie, ont eſcrit, qu'il leur faudra un autre inſtruction ; auſſy le reſident de empereur leur a parle de la bonne reſolution de l'empereur ſon maiſtre.

1 Fev.

Ceux de Brandeborch n'ont pas encore communiqué le traité fait en Pruſſie, quoy que le ſachant bien en gros, aſſeurants que la garniſon au Pillauw & Memel ſera entierement a l'electeur, mais le peage ſera pour la moitié aux Swedois : mais ils ne diſent pas clair, ſi l'arbitrage ou moderation du peage ſera tout a fait aux Swedois, ou bien conjointement aux Swedois & a Brandeborch. La reſte ne touché pas ceſt eſtat. Les miniſtres ont aſſeuré qu'aujourd'huy ils auroient un expres : & alors donneroient notification a ceſt eſtat : & que l'accord n'eſt pas ſi prejudiciable comme l'on crie. C'eſt ce qu'ils ont notifie, mais ſeulement en particulier, en attendant le traité au net. Avec cela auſſy meſſieurs de Hollande ſe laiſſent aucunement contenter touchant la repetition du ſubſide payé a Brandeborch, au moins juſques a l'aſſemblée de Hollande.

Auſſy l'on n'a pas encore rien reſolu touchant le changement des inſtructions : Item le diſcours du reſident de l'empereur. Car les inſtructions eſtant formées avec connoiſſance des provinces, l'on n'oſeroit pas ſi facilement les changer ſans icelle.

Le reſident de Sweede a ce matin eſté voir expreſſement le ſieur preſident, & par ordre du roy de Sweede notifié aux eſtats generaux la naiſſance du prince, excuſant la tardivité, ſur ce que le roy eſtoit ſi loin de Stockholm & que la nouvelle avoit eſté auſſy toſt icy qu'en Poloigne. Mais lettre du roy au eſtats generaux n'y a pas eſté. Ce qui autrement devoit avoir eſté. Mais l'eloignement du roy a ſervy d'excuſe.

De l'inſtruction ou changement d'icelle auſſy n'a pas eſté parlé. Mais il y a eſté fait nouvelle inſtance de la part du roy de Dennemarck, ou de ſon deputé le ſieur Roſenwinge, pour avoir le reſtant du ſubſide promis de ceſt eſtat au roy de Dennemarck par le traité de l'an 1653, ſur quoy on a admoneſté & ſomme les autres provinces, ou les defectueuſes a payer ce qu'elles reſtant : cela n'eſt pas ſigne de grande inclination de Dennemarck a s'engager avec ceſt eſtat.

Les eſtats de Hollande conviendront que le 12 Fev.

Ce 3 Fev.

Les ſieurs de Slingelandt & de Maaſdamme, tous deux ambaſſadeurs deſtinés vers Sweede, firent hier rapport, comment, ſelon la reſolution des eſtats generaux de Mardy le

1 Fev. ils avoient eſté remercier le reſident de Sweede de la notification, qu'il avoit fait ledit 1 de Fev. par ordre du roy (quoy qu'il n'y a eu nulle lette du roy aux eſtats generaux, & qu'auſſy le reſident n'avoit pas fait la notification que ſeul preſident) de la naiſſance d'un prince de Sweede. Ce compliment fait opiner, que de coſté & d'autre on jettera de l'eau au vin. Toutefois juſque encore il n'y eu nulle beſoigne ny conference pour changer les inſtructions, a cauſe qu'on veut avoir devant toutes choſes les vrayes conditions du traité que l'electeur a fait avec la Sweede : pour les envoyer aux vroet ſchappen des villes de Hollande, a fin que ſur cela les deputes viennent a l'aſſemblée inſtruits ſur ce cas ; & ce qu'il y aura a faire tant pour l'ambaſſade & l'inſtruction, que pour l'equipage de la Flotte. A. D. 1655.

J'ay de bonne part, que hier ſoit venu un expres a la princeſſe douariere de l'electeur : mais encore ſans les articles. Qu'on promet d'envoyer apres que le roy & l'electeur s'auront veu ; qui ſera a Slippenpiel, ou l'electeur ira voir le roy, & le priera de venir a Bartſteyn, ou l'electeur le veut traiter.

Le ſummair du traité, comme j'ay de fort bonne part, eſt comme dit ce qui ſuit :

Tractatus Suecici cum electore ita ſunt finiti, ut ſereniſſimus princeps Suecicus ſit factus e Polonico ; conventum eſt enim, ut ducalis Pruſſiæ feudum a regno (N. B.) Sweciæ recognoſcat ; homagium præſtet per legatum unius anni ſpacio elapſo ; hoſtibus regis Sweciæ nullam opem ferat ; præſidia ſua e locis Pruſſiæ regalis avocet ; Epiſcopatum Warmienſem loco præmii habeat, pro inita compoſitione ; in portu Pillavienſi & Memelenſi dimidium telonii retinent. Quantitatem vero telonii definiant mutuo conſenſu, poſtquam & cæteros portus Pruſſiæ ſubjecerint.

Les eſtats d'Overyſſel, au moins des 4 membres, ont desja reſcrit, qu'ils envyeront leur deputes au point nommé icy. Ce qui fait opiner, que ces 4 membres ſeront fort aiſe d'eſcouter les accordans.

Mr. Daniel Gookin *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

YOur commands obleidging me to give inteligence by all oppertunities, it was expedient not to omit this per the Barbadoes, no other beeing like to offer it ſelfe for a good ſpace ; it is but very little heitherto that I have to acquaint your honer with, ſeeing it is only four dayes ſince my arrivall in New England, after ten weeks of a trying paſſage from the iſle of Wight, it cannot yet bee collected upon any grounds of certenty, what will be the iſſue of my imploy. I hope the beſt, and truſt through God's aſſiſtance not to bee wanting in my utmoſt endevours. I have communicated the matter to the governor and ſome other principall men, who ſeeme to reſent things very well, and promiſe their beſt councell and incouradgement, being poſſeſed of his highneſes aymes at God's honer therin, together with his ſpetiall reſpects to this people. As for other coloneys, that are remote, and where I expect moſt may be done, I cannot adreſs myſelfe to them, untill the ſharpnes of the winter be paſt, which for the preſent renders the waies unpaſable, but in the interim ſhall proſecute the worke in this coloney. Vol. xxxiv. p. 689.

Ther are two things received by the people, that ſeeme obſtacles to the worke ; one is the unhelthfulnes of the iſland occaſioned by an evell report raiſed by ſome unworthy perſons, that have come from thence into the parts ; the other is ſtrong fears of continuell invaſion and diſquiett by the Spanyards. I hope that both may be taken of or eaſed, when truth is diſcovered. I can conclude nothinge, but committ the ſucceſs to the Lord, who worketh all things according to the councell of his owne will. With my humble ſervices and unworthy prayers for the Lord's preſence and grace continually to abide with his highneſs and his helpers, to ſtrengthen and incouradge their harts and hands in the Lord worke, with my perticular reſpects to your honnor, I remaine, ſir,

Your affectionate and humble ſervant,

Boſton, January 24, 1655. DANIEL GOOKIN.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

YOurs bearinge date 17th January I received two dayes ſince, and ſhall take care to obſerve your directions concerning the ſame, and eſpetially that concerninge mr. Lieceſter. I am perſwaded, they were all of them guilty in that deſigne ; but I am afraid wee ſhall not yet have much againſt them here, for wee have examined ſome alreddy about that buſſineſs. I could deſire the examinations againſt them all (to wit) Lieceſter, Booth, Warburton, and Werden were ſent down together. Wee are at preſent dealing with War- Vol. xxxiv. p. 693.

A. D. 1655. burton upon an other ſcore; hee hath a great eſtate, and was never ſequeſtred, though we believe we can prove he was in actuall armes for the king. Booth hath buried his wife the other day. I apprehended one ſir William Naile, a dangerous fellow as any this county hath, and have him ſtill priſoner: if you have any thing againſt him, though but a little, it would make up work with him, though I ſhall doe what I can in that buſineſe. Wee are pretty weli over that article concerning the exterordinary tax, and that wee may not come ſhort with them, wee have have taken courſe to find out their eſtates and the fuli vallew of it; wee are now putting in execution the reſt of the particulars. I have ſent you here incloſed copies of the orders wee have ſent into all parts of the countreys, and we have put it into the hands of the moſt judicious, religious, and beſt men in every counſtablerig, and truly I find a reſolution in your commiſſioners in every county to doe it effectually. I cannot but admire at the content good people receive, and how this worke makes bad men to ſtudy peace, and an inoffenſive walkeinge. I hope through the bleſſing of God it will have a bleſſed iſſue. I find it a difficult buſſineſe how to obſerve my inſtructions as to alehouſes, and not weaken that revenew, though truely it's too viſible that they are the very bane of the countys. Yeſterday and day before I mett the commiſſioners and juſtices for the hundred of Blackborne about theſe things ſpecifyed in the orders, and wee find, that theſe alehouſes are the very wombe, that brings forth all manner of wickedneſe; wee have ordered at leaſt 200 alehouſes to be thrown down in that hundred, and are catching up looſe and vile perſons. I am takeinge ſecurity from all papiſts, maligniants and diſaffected perſons. I have accordinge to a proclamation of his highneſe and counſell taken good ſecurity for all atturneys that are papiſts, and have been in armes againſt the parliament or preſent government, that they ſhall act no more as attorneys in this commonwealth, for truely I think they are the worſt perſons wee have to deale with: ſome hath given ſecurity alredy. Wee ſhould have bene glad wee might have defended to 40 l. *per ann.* if the counſell had thought it fitt. I ſhall not tyre you no more, but that I am

Your honor's faithfull ſervant, whilſt

Parkhead, the 24th of Jan. 1655. CHA. WORSLEY.

Wee meet for this county of Lancaſter at Preſton on wedneſday next, and upon the ordinance for ſcandalous miniſters. If his highneſe would have letten mee have had a company of the regiment into the caſtle of Liverpoole for a while, it would be of great ſervice to us.

Mr. Aſhurſt was clerk of the crowne, but coll. Weſt did officiate for him. It would doe well it were granted to an honeſt man.

The oaths of ſeveral merchants, who have ſuſtained loſſes by the king of Spain.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 695. JOhn Niclaes of London merchant maketh oath, that he hath really loſt and been damnified by the king of Spain the ſum of 1580 l. ſterling principal and intereſt, by money and bullion ſeized upon for his uſe, which the ſaid king promiſed to repay to this deponent, but hath not as yet paid any part thereof. And this deponent hath alſo loſt, by Pedro Del Conicke the ſum of 688 l. 18 s. 0 d. ſterling, the ſaid Pedro being one of the ſaid king's ſubjects and protected by him in his army. And this deponent hath loſt, being ſeized upon by the inquiſition of Spain, the ſum of 107 l. 15 s. and in the hands of John Roderigo Putwoy; and this deponent hath alſo loſt in the deſign of mr. Samuel Wilſon 77 l. and in the Mary Ketch driver, the St. Francis, the Fortune and other veſſels bound out and home from Spain, the ſaid veſſels being ſeized and taken by the Spaniards, the ſum of 572 l. all which loſſes and damages do in the whole amount unto 3031 l. 15 s. ſterling.

Sworn the 24th of January, 1655.

John Niclaes. NAT. HOBART.

JOhn Bligh of London maketh oath, that he hath really loſt in the Peter of Dover the ſum of 60 l. and in the Mary Magdalen 100 l. and in the Roſe 100 l. and in the Abraham of Dover 60 l. the ſaid ſhips being ſeized and taken by the Spaniards with ſhips belonging to the king of Spain. All which loſſes do in the whole amount to 320 l. ſterling.

Sworn the 24th of January, 1655.

John Bligh. NAT. HOBART.

Richard

RIchard Webb of London merchant maketh oath, that he hath really loſt in the A. D. 1655
Francis, and another veſſel with her bound from France for England, the ſum of 280 l. the ſaid veſſels being taken by an Oſtend man of war; and he hath alſo really loſt in a ſmall veſſel of Dover taken by a Dunkirk man of war 273 l. and he hath alſo loſt in a ſhallop of Diepe bound for Cam, taken by a Spaniſh pickeroon, the ſum of 207 l. which loſſes do in the whole amount unto 760 l.

Sworn the 24th of January, 1655.

Richard Webb. NAT. HOBART.

I Do aſſign and ſet over to Richard Webb all my right title and any intereſt of the within mentioned loſſes, that I have ſuſtained by the Spaniards, for valuable conſiderations me moving thereunto. Witneſs my hand this 24th of January, $16\frac{55}{56}$.

Witneſs Tho. Webb. JOHN NICLAES.

I Do aſſign and ſet over to Richard Webb all my title and intereſt of the within mentioned loſſes ſuſtained by the Spaniards for valuable conſiderations me moving thereunto. Witneſs my hand this 24th of January, $16\frac{55}{56}$.

Witneſs Tho. Webb. JOHN BLIGH.

The commiſſioners for Cornwall *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES.

WEE cannot but look upon it as a very great manifeſtation of your tender care of the publick peace, in the midſt of ſoe many high concernments and tranſactions of ſtate, when your councels and actions are not only to be at home, but abroad too, that you ſhould ſoe far vouchſafe to honour and ſhew your tender reſpect and care of us, as to ſend down major generall Diſbrowe one of your councell from your highnes great affairs above, to countenance and ſettle the peace of the county againſt the machinations and deſignes of the publick enemy, whom wee ſee are reſtleſs in their plotts and contrivements, which have not only broken out in their former actions, but in very late ones alſo, and whom wee believe will very difficultly be kept quiet and peaceable, without diſabling them of means and power by ſome ſuch courſe as this is, that is now taken. Wee have received the inſtructions and orders of your highnes and your honourable councell, which wee ſhall faithfully and dilligently put in a way of ſpeedy execution, and wee doubt not but (by the bleſſing of the Lord) the fruites thereof will be anſwerable to your highnes expectation. Wee ſhall preſume from tyme to tyme to give your highnes advertiſements of our proceedings therein, and ſhall continually pray our gracious and good God ſtill to own and preſerve you from all your enemies, ever remaining, Vol. xxxiv. p 699.

Your highnes

Bedmyn the 24th of January, 1655. moſt humble and faithfull ſervants,

Edward Noſworthy,	John Fox,	Anth. Nicoll,	Ja. Daniell,
John Seyntaubyn,	P. Ceely,	Tho. Orde,	Triſt Arſcott,
Ja. Launce,	Jo. Chattey,	Andrew Trevitt,	W. Braddon.

Admiral Goodſonn *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

YOUR honour's of the 30th of October by the Marſtonmore, who arrived here the 15th inſtant, by which I am informed of his highneſs's reſolution of carrying on this work againſt the Spaniard here, his highneſs's care of proviſion being made according; (the lord ſtrengthen his heart and hands in the ſame:) and his highneſs's confidence of our not omitting opportunities. It hath been the trouble of my ſpirit we have not been able to make uſe of time and opportunities as I would, but inforced to lie in port to ſee the withering away of a poor miſerable people. As for the king of Spain's fleet deſigned for the Indies, I ſhould be glad we could by any means give them an encounter, and ſhould truſt God for a bleſſing in it; although I might ſay our men are not two-thirds the men they were, when they came out of England, not ſo much to quantity as to quality. Although God hath debated in meaſure with us in the fleet, yet his viſitations hath been ſuch, by which our men have been much weakened; and many of the beſt and ſtouteſt of our men Vol. xxxiv. p. 707.

A. D. 1655. ſnatch'd away by death. The ſhips indeed ill manned generally at their firſt coming out; and as for the ſquadron of ſhips, which came here conduct of major Sedgwicke, I underſtand to be little better manned, than the ſhips, which come from Newcaſtle with coals, which they uſe to ſay, though they are but few, yet all workers. But theſe, though more in number, yet when the officers not accuſtomed to work, and the boys which cannot work are ſet apart, they will be but few men found in them; in ſo much that one of them being ſent to ſea was forced to bear up, ſaying he had not men enough to work his ſhip, to whom we were inforced to lend men to that purpoſe, or elſe he muſt have laid in harbour; and how theſe may be called men of war, know not. I could wiſh it were a declared law, how many ſervants every individual fleet ſhould carry to ſea, and of what age ſuch ſervants ſhould be when firſt entred. In that officers plead cuſtoms of carrying many ſervants, and of thoſe moſt of them children, not any ways uſeful. I deſire excuſe of being large upon this account, in that it doth ſo much concern me, that when you think you have a very conſiderable fleet abroad, you have rather a ſhadow than a ſubſtance; and my judgment is we ſhall never beat the Spaniard with ſuch weapons. As for the plate-fleet, we have not encountred, neither know where they are; all the advice that I had from thoſe which we have taken is, that they departed Carthagena for the Havanna about the 18th or 19th of March, ſo they muſt of neceſſity, I conceive, either have lain in the Havanna, or been upon their way homeward. We have not durſt to go far to leeward as the Havanna with the ſquadron of ſhips with me, becauſe of the great dependence the army hath had upon us, and the great time that muſt have been expended, if we had only gone thither and come back. But I am confident, that many of our Flemiſh ſhips, if they ſhould have gone ſo far leewardly, would not have beat it up again. The ſhips that you intend for war in the country, they muſt be good ſailors, and faſt ſhips upon a wind. I humbly conceive, that the Flemiſh ſhips, if you keep a ſtanding body before Cales, they will be more uſeful than here. It was here thought fit by commiſſioner Sedgewick and council of war, that a ſquadron of nine or ten ſail of the beſt ſailing ſhips ſhould go on the other ſide, to lie before or to the windward of Carthagena, to intercept any ſhip that ſhould be coming from Spain or other where thither; and that myſelf ſhould not go in regard of the weak condition of the army, and how my ſtay might conduce to their incouragement, and the diſpatch of buſineſs here, and the attending his highneſs's further pleaſure, which was then daily expected. Upon the 22d of November capt. Blake, whom general Penn appointed to me as vice-admiral, ſet ſail with nine ſhips to the forementioned ſtation: but ſmall time after their coming there met with very foul weather, in ſo much that the vice-admiral near Rem. D. Grand ſpent his foremaſt; the ſea running high could not ſave any thing, but was forced to cut away his yards and topmaſt with all to them belonging, ſo making with a ſpare topmaſt a jure-maſt returned hither the 14th of December, where we have new fitted. The Dover alſo at the ſame time having ſpent her foremaſt and bowſprit, made ſhift with them hither. The Hound being an old ſhip was ſo beaten in the ſtorm, that upon a ſurvey by four commanders and four carpenters, ſhe was adjudged diſabled for the ſea, ſo was laid by after the vice-admiral's return. Captain Buberry commanding the party that remained, gave an account of his being at St. Martha, where he went aſhore, and ſaith there gathered together about a 100 people, but fled into the woods, and had again begun to build ſome houſes, but they deſtroyed them. To leeward of Carthagena they took two ſmall boats, that do uſually carry plantaines and garden fruit to Carthagena; the men of which ſaid, that about a month before there went out of Carthagena two great ſhips or galleons, with three or four ſmall merchantmen for Porto Bello, and conceived they were to return again for Carthagena. Upon the receipt of the news I ſent away captain Buberry in the Portland, with the Laurel arms of Holland, Paul and Martin, to lie betwixt Carthagena and Porto Bello, if poſſible to intercept them. Thoſe ſhips ſailed twelve days ſince. On the 11th of December ſent captain Powell in the Selby, and a brigantine to round this iſland, to take knowledge of the coaſt, harbours, bays, rivers, creeks, &c. and for the intercepting of any that might be trading from Cuba with the people of this iſland, which are ſcattered much on that ſide; and to deſtroy all houſes, plantations, boats, perriagoes, or what he could light on of the enemies; upon which work he ſaith he diſcovered the enemy in two or three places, but at no place ſo many, as they durſt encounter ſixty or ſeventy men which they landed. In this deſign he ſaith they burnt about fifty houſes, a bark, five perriagoes, and two canoes. The Falmouth and another brigantine is at preſent to ſet ſail upon that work. The Dover, Selby, Grantham, and Welcome are upon the careen, hope will be in ſix days ready. We have been at work about building a fort for the ſecuring the harbour; when it is built, it will be but mean, and as yet but half built: however, we are reſolved to ſet to it heart and hand to finiſh it if poſſible: there is in it of the battering guns brought out of England, and of thoſe taken at St. Martha, mounted twenty guns. Sir, it's poſſible you will aſk me, why we did not proſecute the and deſign of St. Jago di Cuba, as by my laſt? My reaſon. By that time we had done the work there intimated, that the ſoldiers had not

men enough to ſecure their own quarters, as will appear by the account you will now have of them. I believe to be now living, officers and ſoldiers, beſides women and children, twenty-ſix hundred. Of this conceive you will have a true liſt by commiſſioner Sedgwicke or the army. I have this to ſay in the midſt of my ſorrow, that I am glad to hear, that the Lord hath made his highneſs and you ſenſible of his mighty out-goings againſt us, for certainly ſuch diſpenſations are God's ſtrong works. The Lord in mercy give us to make a right application. I deſire to begin at home. What will become of the remnant, God only-wiſe knoweth. They did once ſet themſelves to plant ſome food, but of that little, what was not burnt up with the ſun, was the moſt part ſpoiled for want of weeding: and they at this time will not be perſuaded to do any thing towards their bellies or ſecurity, except fetch it from the magazine; ſo that if the magazine fail, they muſt inevitably periſh. The cattle that were any thing tame, few at all left; ſome regiments not having any of fleſh but horſes, dogs, cats, and ſuch like, a long time. They have had advertiſements from my ſelf what it would amount to the killing of their dogs, which indeed, had they horſes and dogs, there were food enough to ſerve all the people of the iſland of hogs and other cattle, but they muſt be fetched out of the mountains. Horſes that were in ſuch abundance at our arrival here, by their exceeding number, that they counted them the vermin of the country, but ſo ſcarce now, that amongſt all the regiments I believe they cannot mount a 100 men. A. D. 1655.

The iſland on the north ſide is deſcribed to be very good, and great ſtore of hogs and ſome cattle. The ſhips from New England are all arrived. The Falcon flyboat arrived the 19th of November, the Golden Falcon the 21ſt idem, the Adam and Eve the 8th of January. But as yet none of their proviſions meddled with. Your honour will ſee by the encloſed copies ſome tranſactions between the army, commiſſioner Seidgwicke, and my ſelf. We having ſeen their backwardneſs in doing any thing, that might conduce to their livelihood or ſecurity, we writ our letter at the time as dated. Upon the receival of ours they immediately, as appears by the date, writ theirs, though ſent it not to us till ſome days after. I have given to the commiſſioners of the admiralty an account of the ſtate of our ſhips here, the quantity of proviſion of all ſorts, and its quality; the account of our men well, and ſick at preſent, born upon the ſhips, and how many dead ſince my laſt, alſo the quantity of all naval proviſions remaining with us. According to your honour's deſire have made up the tickets of all thoſe, who deſire the ſame, and ſent to the commiſſioners of the navy, by the examinations of all that we have taken, concerning the militia of Carthagena. They ſay there is in the city of Carthagena five hundred ſoldiers in pay, and that the country hath of late raiſed two companies, which have reſided in Carthagena ever ſince they had the news of our fleet's being in the Indies. Alſo there is of townesmen Spaniards ſeven companies, of Mulattoes and of Negroes two; and in the great caſtles without the town four hundred ſoldiers more, which are under pay. What to preſent to his highneſs by way of advice know not; the people remaining are very unfit of doing ſervice here or elſewhere. If his highneſs hath thoughts to beſiege Carthagena, it will require a conſiderable army, and whether it be poſſible for an army to lie near the town, do ſomewhat queſtion. About the year 34 I lived ſome time in Carthagena, and know there was no water either in the town, or about the town, but rain-water, which is reſerved in ciſterns in all parts of the town, or that they did fetch it a mile and a half from the town at a ſmall ſpring. Whether if there might be water, if wells ſunk without the town, know not, neither can I learn by any of the Spaniards. I confeſs if Carthagena were taken, the main were taken on that ſide. As to the Havana, it would be better on that account for a ſiege, in that there is a rivulet of water that runs part through the town, and part without the town; but as before will require great ſtrength, in that the army muſt be divided, if they beſiege the caſtles on both ſides at once, in that the harbour runneth a great way into the land. How to diſpoſe of this ſquadron, ſo as that we might be a preſervation to this poor people, and encounter the Spaniard, know not. If the Spaniard be bound to the Havana, he may run along the coaſt of the main, and touch at Carthagena, and run to leeward through the ſands, or may run away twenty leagues to the South of this iſland, or within the ſhoals far along the coaſt, or may come to leeward upon the north ſide of Hiſpaniola, and ſo between and this iſland. The Lord in mercy give us hearts to be waiting for counſel and directions from himſelf. Thus humbly begging excuſe of your honour for my tedioufneſs, and remain

Torrington, Jan. 24, 1655. Your honour's moſt humble and faithful ſervant.
in the port of Jamaica.

Major Sedgwicke *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Marmaduke, the 24th of Jan. 1655.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 713.

YOur letters to admiral Goodſon and major general Forteſcue by the Marſton-Moore, who arrived here the 15th inſtant, came to my view, wherein I cannot but obſerve your cordial love and affection to us, and this deſign we are now upon; and although we have written to his highneſs as touching our ſtate and condition, which I know will, if arrive, come to your view, as alſo well knowing admiral Goodſon hath given you a large and true relation how things ſtand with us, yet be pleaſed to ſuffer me to add theſe few lines to your honour's conſideration.

You cannot but be thoroughly acquainted with moſt of the workings of providence towards this deſign ſince firſt ſet on foot; I would not be over deſpondent in my thoughts, yet I muſt profeſs I am not able to diſcover or make out to myſelf, what God intends in this buſineſs; only this I willing to believe and hope, God may lay us low in the duſt, and humble our ſouls before him, and if thereby he may be pleaſed to prepare our ſpirits for ſome more glorious carrying on to an end his work, it will in the iſſue be a mercy. But hitherto God hath torn us, and ſcattered us, and yet ſeems not to bind us up, or heal us. Did you but ſee the faces of this poor ſmall army with us, how like ſkeletons they look, it would move pity; and when I conſider the thouſands laid in the duſt in ſuch a way as God hath viſited, my heart mourns. I know this work could not be expected to be carried on without loſs of many mens lives; yet if God ſhall ſweep us away, as if he would take no delight in us, what may we think? Many of us are frequently ſaying, if God ſhould take them away in the face of their enemies, it would have been an honour to them and their nation; yet it is good to fall into the hands of the living God.

The ſick and low eſtate of our army puts us upon much trouble in our actings; it is certain we have enemies both of Spaniards and Blacks in the iſland, and they watch for an opportunity of our men; as for planters we have not above one family ſettled, if one amongſt us, neither do I expect any from our Engliſh colonies, till God give health amongſt us. Here hath come down to us from many of the windward iſlands divers people, with intentions of ſitting down with us, but at their coming hither, either fall ſick and die, or are ſo affrighted and diſmayed, as that although to their much impoveriſhing, yet will not be perſuaded to ſtay with us. Many women, that came down to their huſbands, finding them to be dead, have ſold themſelves for ſervants to be gone upon other plantations rather than abide with us, though we have offered them any encouragements to remain here. Divers ſmall merchantmen, that have been with us, that are gone to moſt of our Engliſh plantations from hence, have carried I know ſad and diſmal reports of our ſad condition, which makes me fear we can expect but few to come to us.

As for our preſent condition in reſpect of proviſion, we all, both fleet and army, are wholly ſupplied out of the common magazine of Engliſh proviſions, and they are not ſo apt to keep here as in other places. I pray God they fail us not, when we come moſt to make uſe of them.

Our ſhips I know the admiral hath given a full report of them; yet I know they are very much ſubject to be extremely damaged by the worms, and are already ſomewhat defective therewith. As for the nature and quality of thoſe eight ſhips came with me, I knew not of them till we ſet ſail in the Downs, and then was ſenſible of the truth, which the admiral writes.

As for our ſeamen, they are the beſt in health, though ſome die, and ſome are ſick, in ſo much that we need a good recruit fully to man our ſhips as men of war.

It is poſſible you may expect I ſhould declare my thoughts as touching his highneſs's affairs in this preſent deſign. It hath often not a little troubled my thoughts in the conſideration, that you could not but have far better and higher thoughts of our preſent ſtate and condition than it was, or is, as by your letters appears, believing us ſeven thouſand ſtrong in our army; but how it ſtands with us, you now fully underſtand; by which you cannot but know the army can afford no aſſiſtance to our preſent proſecution of any deſign; it is a mercy, if in a capacity to maintain this iſland. What recruits come in the next ſhip I know not. It is certain if God ſend the ſhips to us, it will be a galiant addition to your ſea forces, and bring us, with the bleſſing of God, in a capacity to deal with any forces of the enemy, that are either here or may be expected; but I cannot imagine we ſhall, without a conſiderable addition of ſoldiers, attempt any thing upon any conſiderable place on ſhore, I mean Carthagena or Havana, without which we do little. It is true we may with our fleet, and a few ſoldiers, waſte and burn towns and places of inferior rank; but that can effect or produce little profit, unleſs God caſt in ſome conſiderable ſhips into our hands. You cannot but think, that all the conſiderable

places in the Indies are as ſtrongly fortified, and forces drawn in as much poſſible can be, A. D. 1655.
and we know Carthagena and Havana have a conſiderable ſtrength in them; therefore this is, I think, that either a conſiderable fleet and army muſt be ſent forth, that may in a way of providence effect the bringing in of ſuch places, or elſe I fear the lingering of the war in this courſe will ſo exhauſt treaſure, with ſo unreaſonable returns, as will make you ſoon weary; or thus, if you think meet to proceed by degrees, it were doubtleſs beſt to begin upon the main as high eaſtward as the Spaniards are ſeated, and ſo take and poſſeſs the country down Ryo de Hatch and ſo to Santa Martha, which is thought might be with eaſe effected. So the country being reduced, you thereby ſtarve and block up Carthagena, who have much of their trade, and moſt of their ſubſiſtence, from theſe parts.

Some have been apt to think, that if the money ſpent in the deſign had been laid out in lying upon the coaſt of Spain, it might have brought the Indies to have bowed to eaſy terms; but that I wave.

Sir, I hope God is with you in your counſels, and will manifeſt his preſence in mercy with you. It is poſſible you may count me of a deſpondent ſpirit. I muſt acknowledge I am at preſent poſſeſſed with many various thoughts, and ſearchings of heart; yet this I muſt affirm, and it is true, never man heard me yet diſcourage the work, but have, do, and ſhall, to the uttermoſt I can, encourage and ſtrengthen the hearts and hands of any imployed in this affair. I have been thought too bitter in reproving the deſpondency of mens ſpirits to this buſineſs.

I ſhall, according to the talent God gives me, be willing to improve what I can, or have, to the carrying on to an end the work I am imployed in. I acknowledge my abilities weak, and I am an unfit perſon to manage what is expected from me; and I muſt profeſs, had I not thought to have found men of greater and higher abilities here than I do, I ſhould not, nor durſt not have accepted this employ ſo far beyond my poor abilities, of which I am now more ſenſible than ever.

Let this be my requeſt to you in your attending this buſineſs; ſend men of approved godlineſs, and of ſound and ſolid judgments and able parts, which are extremely wanting amongſt us.

Sir, be pleaſed to pardon my prolixneſs. I hope we are remembred by you in your moſt ſerious thoughts. I beg at the throne of grace God may guide your counſels, as in this affair, ſo in all weighty buſineſs he employeth you in. I am, right honourable,

Your moſt faithful and affectionate ſervant,

ROB. SEDGWICKE.

Vice-admiral Goodſon *and major* Sedgwicke *to the protector.*

Jamaica, January 24, $165\frac{5}{6}$.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

YOUR commands, and our duty, make us bold to preſent theſe to your highneſs. Vol. xxxiv.
We hope the letters ſent by the Auguſtine, and other conveyances, are arrived p. 721.
long before this. It is no ſmall trouble to us our being ſo much ſtreightened in opportunities, of more frequent giving account to your highneſs of the ſtate and condition of your affairs here in theſe parts.

We humbly crave, that we offend not in our plainneſs and naked laying open before you, how things ſtand with us at preſent, although we ſhould have accounted it a mercy to have our letters and lines filled with more pleaſing ſubjects; but God is wiſe and faithful in his croſſing our earthly expectations.

As for the condition of our army thus; after major general Forteſcue's death, and col. Carter being alſo dead, the command of the army naturally fell upon col. Doyley, and indeed the moſt capable, and the beſt fitted for the employ, whom we inveſted with the command of the army, and ſettled a council of war, (a thing not before known to this army) col. Doyley preſident, in which way hitherto they have acted and governed.

It hath pleaſed God yet to go on ſorely and ſadly to viſit us with his hand of affliction, and yet he is juſt and righteous, although he conſume and lay us in the duſt. Why doth the living man complain? yet our portion is filled with ſad complaints and bitter lamentations for the the ſlain of the people. The numbers of the army are much leſſened ſince our laſt letters; the whole not extending to three thouſand, many of them ſick and weak, the beſt and ſoundeſt much abated of their ſtrength and vigor, and God goes on every day to ſhorten our numbers. We die daily not leſs than fifty every week, which is much conſidering our ſmall numbers.

As

A. D. 1655. As touching the ſtate of this iſland in reſpect of proviſions, it is capable of rendering as comfortable ſupply as any iſland in the Indies; yet ſuch is our army's condition as they neither can, or have made any, or very little improvement thereof. We have as much as in us lay endeavoured to perſuade, and encourage to planting of ſuch proviſions as are moſt natural to theſe parts. Formerly ſome ſmall thing was done that way; but the unſeaſonableneſs of the weather, and mens ſo much falling ſick, as not being able to weed what was planted, it is moſt ruinated, and it is generally thought, though all that was planted had been preſerved, it had not been three days proviſion for the whole army. We were ſome few days before the arrival of the Marſton-Moore, putting the army afreſh upon planting, and tending thereto ſent them in writing all the encouragements that poſſibly we could propound; and on that very ſelf ſame day we ſent to them, the whole army made their addreſſes to their officers, to ſupplicate the preſident to treat us about their going off the iſland, which was preſented as a ſupplication to us to carry them off, the whole body of the people longing and breathing after a kind of deliverance, by being redeemed from the preſent apprehended miſery in being detained here.

Since the arrival of the Marſton-Moore, in obedience to your highneſs's expreſs and poſitive commands, we are now attending fortification, and to that end have reſolved to finiſh a work begun in this harbour, which though ſmall will be as much as we ſhall compaſs in ſome time. We alſo deſired col. Doyley forthwith, with the advice of his council, to ſettle his army in ſuch a poſture, as may beſt tend to their ſafety and well being, which they, we hope, will attend forthwith, yet are hereby taken off from thoughts of planting, which we know theſe men never would or could be brought unto. As for the cattle of the country, they were ſo extremely deſtroyed at firſt, and ſo hunted, that they are turned all ſo wild, that it is difficult taking any of them. Some few are taken by the ſoldiers, and ſome by ſeamen, but not ſo much as one pound to ſave a meal's meat of the ſtate's allowance. Cattle here are abundance, and if the iſland be once ſettled, may be brought into ſuch a condition, as may highly improve and ſerve this iſland both with horſes and other ſorts of cattle.

As touching the ſtate of the enemy upon this iſland, we can give no certain relation of them, but yet of late do know them to be more than formerly apprehended. We lately ſent one of the ſmaller frigats and a brigantine to ſurvey the iſland, to ſearch the harbours on the north ſide, and to make what diſcoveries they could of the iſland and the enemy. The frigat and brigantine both are returned ſome ten or twelve days ſince, which in general report thus: They were in ſome harbours on the north ſide of the iſland, three eſpecially good and large, in one of which they found many Spaniards quietly ſettled. Our frigat landed ſixty men, the enemy only faced them, and then retreated. Our men burnt all their houſes, and took ſome ſmall ſtore of old clothes and the like, and in ſome other places found ſome few Spaniards: and as they were returning on the ſouth ſide, to windward of point Pedro, the frigat landing ſome men found two Spaniſh houſes, in one of which he found ſeventeen fixed fire arms, which he brought away, and burnt the houſes, but took only one Mulatto. The brigantine put to the ſhore to the leeward of the ſaid cape, where faced him forty Spaniards mounted, who, as he came near the ſhore, marched up into the wood. The Mulatto upon his examination being demanded what the Spaniards intend to do, anſwered, they lay up and down expecting we would leave the iſland, that they might again poſſeſs what formerly was their own. Our ſoldiers do alſo in the out quarters ſometimes ſee ſome few Spaniards mounted killing cattle, who ſometimes wound, then kill one or two of our men.

As for the Negroes, we underſtand, and to ſatisfaction, that they, for the moſt part of them, are at diſtance with the Spaniards, and live by themſelves in ſeveral parties, and near our quarters, and do very often, as our men go into the woods to ſeek for proviſions, deſtroy and kill them with their launces. We now and then find one or two of our men killed, ſtripped, and naked, and theſe rogues begin to be bold, our Engliſh rarely, or ſeldom, killing any of them. Never was there any either Spaniard, Mulatto, or Black, that ſince our generals went away did ſo much as make any tender of a deſire of a compoſition. Both contrary; thoſe few Blacks we had amongſt us, that did formerly belong to the Spaniards, are run from us, even all but ſeven or eight, that are now kept with ſhackles to prevent them; amongſt which Blacks that run from us there were two Iriſhmen went with them, who, as we apprehend, are with the Spaniard, and who cannot but know our condition, and we muſt, and cannot but acknowledge it as a great favour from God, that hath reſtrained them from cutting off our men, who are in as low and weak an eſtate as can be thought of.

As touching your highneſs's advice of raiſing ſome quantity of horſe, we have put the army upon it, but we fear the condition of our men, and the difficulty of attaining horſe are ſuch, that they will effect little; yet what can ſhall be done. The truth is, they have with much difficulty kept ſo many horſes as will draw up their proviſions to their quarters; beſides the horſes in this country feeding upon nothing but light graſs, in three days riding are unfit for ſervice, when with much difficulty taken. When

When your highneſs's commiſſion and inſtructions to major general Forteſcue came to hand, we forthwith ſent for col. Doyley, and underſtanding your highneſs's pleaſure was, nothing ſhould be wanting to the carrying on of this buſineſs, and that the commander in chief of the army ſhould act as a commiſſioner, we therefore eſtabliſhed col. Doyley commander in chief of the army, to act with us as commiſſioner, till your highneſs gave further order. We cannot but be ſenſible of the ſtate and quality of the commanders in general, men of no great high natural parts, and by much and long ſickneſs, parts and abilities much impaired and weakened. A. D. 1655.

As for the ſtate of our fleet, we ſent out nine frigats and a dogger, to lie upon the coaſt of the main about Santa Martha, and thoſe parts, under the command of vice-admiral Blake; admiral Goodſon then, by advice of the council, ſtaying in harbour with his ſhips. The ſquadron that went out were commiſſionated to ſtay ſix weeks, who did ſo, meeting with little but ſtorms and bad weather, loſt two of their foremaſts, ſplit and ſpent many of our ſails, being much tattered and torn; arrived at their time in the port, two of which frigats were before Carthagena, viewed the harbour, and ſaw four or five ſhips therein. Two more of our frigats being beaten as low as Palme iſlands took there two poor plantation boats, and had this information, that there went from Carthagena to Porto Bello, a little ſpace before their being taken, two ſmall galleons and three ſmall frigats, which as they conceived were to return from thence back to Carthagena as ſoon as our ſhips had quitted the coaſt; upon which intelligence we fitted five ſmall frigats, which went hence the 10th of this inſtant to lie between Carthagena and Porto Bello. In the mean time we are fitting and careening thoſe ſhips with us now in harbour, and are now endeavouring to bring them all in readineſs for ſervice, thoſe five gone over to the main being commiſſionated to ſtay out five weeks. There will be no want of endeavours to comply with your highneſs's deſires, as touching the fleet, ſo far as we are in a capacity. One of our men of war being a Dutch frigat, old, and intended as a fireſhip at her firſt coming out, was ſo battered and ſhaken at her laſt being out, that ſhe is now unſerviceable; and this ſhip, that brings this, being not very convenient for a man of war, we thought to ſend her home. Our ſeamen are generally in indifferent good health, ſome notwithſtanding are ſick; we have loſt more than fourſcore of them in the fleet ſince the Auguſtine went from us; we ſhall want recruits of ſeamen as well as landmen.

We have fifteen good ſhips in harbour, one that lieth windward of this iſland, and one now going to ſurround the iſland again, and five that are gone towards Carthagena, twenty-two in all, beſides two or three ſmall veſſels, which as ſoon as may be ſhall be brought into one body; deſiring in all things as near as we can to attend your highneſs's commands, though we cannot but apprehend it marvellouſly difficult to think where to meet with the Spaniſh, before they either come to us, or are to leeward of us. Which way he intends down we know not, on this ſide the iſland or on the other; the ſeas between us and the main are a hundred and thirty leagues at leaſt. To divide our fleet, we think, in proſecution of ſuch a deſign were not convenient; neither do we think it convenient or any way ſafe to leave the harbour without ſhips, before conveniently fortified, being well aſſured, that the enemy on the back-ſide of us vieweth our harbour often; and had not a conſiderable force of ſhips ſtaid here, we do believe the land forces had been put to ſome difficulties.

As for our proviſions, both fleet and army ſubſiſt wholly on thoſe proviſions ſent to us; only ſome few refreſhments now and then gotten on ſhore, but not any thing that ſaveth a baſket cake. Our proviſions ſpend much, ſome decay by worms, and other ways, the climate being ſuch, that our Engliſh proviſions are much more ſubject to decay here than in Europe. We have proviſions for the fleet and army for about five months, being the greateſt part of them in New-England proviſions, which we hope may prove good.

We are all ſatisfied as concerning your highneſs's great care in our ſeaſonable ſupplies, and wiſh, if it were the good pleaſure of God, we were in a capacity to come forth in ſome action, that might anſwer ſo great love and tenderneſs to us. We had long ſince attempted St. Jago de Cuba, could our army have afforded us but 500 men; but from that full intelligence we had of the ſtrength of the place, we thought it not convenient to hazard our chief ſea forces without a convenient number of men fit to land.

We daily expect the arrival of the other ſhips your highneſs is ſending to us: in the mean time are fitting all thoſe we have, which we hope will be all equipt and fit for ſailing and fight in ſix days.

It is our deſire to attend your highneſs's command in keeping up love, unity, and amity between army and fleet, which through mercy we have attained to in a good meaſure, and hope that we are all willing to lay hands and hearts together in any thing, that may conduce to the carrying on to the end our work. We hope that God, who hath in righteouſneſs laid us low, will humble our hearts before him, and in his time raiſe us up to the glory and praiſe of his name, which we believe is engaged in this deſign.

A. D. 1655. ſign. Though we have met with many humbling providences, yet God begins ſomewhat to ſmile upon us; our men are not ſo ſickly as formerly, and ſome gaining ſtrength and ſpirits, begin again a little to revive. Our God fit us for what work he ſhall employ us in.

We hope we may ſay with ſome ſincerity and with uprightneſs of heart, that we are ready to attend the will of God in your commands, and to act and give forth our ſelves according to that meaſure of wiſdom and ſtrength, as God ſhall betruſt us with, and ſhall punctually attend the letter to your commands ſo far as we are in a capacity.

Our prayers to God are for you, that he would manage his own work in your hands to his praiſe and his people's good and welfare: there is ſpirit enough in him, that is the God of the ſpirits of all fleſh; and ſuch a meaſure we beg for you, as may enable you to act valiantly, to do ſome ſingular thing for Chriſt; which whether it be to be done in theſe remote parts of the world or no, we profeſs we know not, but are waiting and looking out to ſee what may be the good pleaſure of God to us, and do hope in his beſt ſeaſon he will ſhew ſome ſignal teſtimonies of his will as concerning the work we are now upon; and do ſometime think, he may fling away us that are here as people unſuitable to ſo glorious a work, and may raiſe up other people of a purer ſpirit, that may carry it on in a more ſpiritual way, or make us men of another ſpirit. Let the Lord ſend by whom he pleaſe, we believe you have an intereſt in heaven, and hope we are the ſubject of your prayers: we ſtand in as much need thereof as ever poor people did: an anchor caſt within the vale will hold; if Chriſt own us, we continue and conquer. Sir,

Your highneſs's moſt humble

and moſt faithful ſervants,

ROBERT SEDGWICKE, WILLIAM GOODSONN.

Admiral Goodſonn *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv. P. 733. WHereas I am bound to ſerve his highneſs and the commonwealth, and I can ſay with a good conſcience I have ſo done ſince called thereto; and as grace and nature binds me to L - - - take care for my relations; and ſir, it is thus with me, that ſince the year 49 in the ſaid ſervice I have not only ſerved all my time for nought, but ſpent out of my own eſtate between four or five hundred pounds. It may be aſked how others have done, whoſe ſalary have been meaner? how others have lived I know not; but this I can ſay, I have not ſpent what I have ſpent voluptuouſly, neither have lived below the commands conferred on me ſome years ſince. I bought in the fens five hundred acres of land, the greateſt part in the South Level; and the laſt two years ſowed near three hundred acres of cole ſeed, which was ſome dependance upon my family's ſupply; but I have heard, that by a flood God was pleaſed to take that away; and this alſo brings a great charge upon the land to the repairers of the banks, and to put another crop in the ground: what eſtate I have otherways is ſcattered abroad in the world by adventures and parts of ſhipping; ſo that I left my wife between two or three hundred pounds, when I came out. Upon theſe conſiderations my humble deſires are, that your honour would be pleaſed to ſpeak to his highneſs, that my wife may receive four or five hundred pounds out of my ſalary. I have invited my wife to give your honour a viſit upon this account. Right honourable,

Your honour's humble ſervant,

Torrington, Jan. 24, 55. In Jamaica. WM. GOODSONN.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the ſtates general.*

MY LORD,

Vol. xlvi. P. 341. THEY are preſſing ſeamen every where, to ſupply their fleet with men, being almoſt ready; and I am told, they have ordered 20 muſketeers out of every company of all the regiments in England to be likewiſe put aboard of the fleet of this eſtate. The general Mountagu is gone into the country, to look after his domeſtic affairs, with an intention preſently after his return to betake himſelf to the fleet. General Blake, as I am informed, is to go abroad at beginning of the next week. There is yet no news from the Weſt Indies. All the books, which were lately printed and ſeized on, are ordered to be burnt in Cheapſide or before the Exchange.

The lord protector hath knighted the lieutenant of the Tower and coll. Tho. Pride, and alſo prick'd down thoſe, that are to be ſheriffs the next year in all the provinces. I am told, that in the city of Lincoln ſeveral gentlemen being met to ſee the dancing of the ropes, the roof of the houſe fell down at that preſent, and killed ſome 60 perſons, and others hurt. A. D. 1655.

Weſtm. Feb. 4, 1656. [N. S.] NIEUPOORT.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I Have received the bill of 1000 gilders, for which I give you moſt humble thanks. I am aſſured from two ſeveral places, that for a long time ſince, yea from the beginning, 170 hath been agreed with 141, and that he hath .... *ſua voluntate*, being very glad to have an occaſion in the mean time to arm himſelf: and I perceive, that 166 hath no good opinion of an 155, till ſuch time as he hath done his buſineſs with 141, with whom he joineth at preſent againſt 166 and againſt 175. Thoſe of 105 are and remain very ill ſatisfied with 170, in regard that he abandoneth the intereſt and the ſoul of 154. They have reaſon as to 170; but as to 105 itſelf, they have no reaſon, as having after the ſame manner rejected 158. True it is, that the article between the 141 and 170 is, and ſeems to be drawn up plauſibly enough, that the toll in Pillauw and Memell ſhall be conſtituted *mutuo conſenſu*; and it is ſaid, that 170 will never agree, that the toll ſhall be raiſed higher than it is at preſent, conformable to the 16th article of the treaty, which the elector hath with the ſtates general.

But it is conceived, that by a private article the elector hath explained, that he will agree to a toll in the Pillauw and Memell, conformable and equal to that in the Swediſh ports; for otherwiſe the king of Sweden would have no benefit by this treaty, and by reaſon the elector doth delay ſo long before he communicates this treaty, that is taken for a ſign it is not to the advantage of this ſtate.

And ſeriouſly from all parts they adviſe, that all the oppoſition made by 170 hath been only out of deſign; that 170 was long ſince agreed with 141; that 170 was very glad of the occaſion to arm himſelf, and to maſter his ſtates, as well of Pruſſia as of Cleve, who have always very much alledged their rights, privileges, and liberty; yea 104 themſelves have always defended and maintained in that the ſtates of Cleve. But this time they help as it were 170 to oppreſs and exact upon them, to the end to make 170 to take up arms againſt 141. But 170 at preſent doth laugh as well at 104 as at the ſaid ſtates. Yea I have advice, that in the country of Cleve he will cauſe new levies to be made, inſtead that having made peace with 141, he would diſband his troops. All this doth very much trouble 104, and they do not know which way to turn themſelves. But in effect 105 are ſo paſſionate for 179, that they are like thoſe lovers, that are blind and tranſported.

It is known, that formerly the 124 of 104 did ſollicite the 130 to ſecond by an 124 the 124, that 104 will ſend to 141; now having writ that 130 is reſolved to ſend an 124 to 141, yea likewiſe that 130 hath again declared, that he will wholly labour for a peace between the proteſtants, not deſiring any advantage or inequality in the matter of 179, this giveth new jealouſy, there being propoſed, that 130 ought

to

A. D. 1655.

the protector Holland
to be desired to pass an act of that in writing, by the which 130 and 105 do reciprocally
the Swede commerce
promise not to accept of 141 any inequality in the matter of 179. Having writ thus far,
the Swede
I received yours of the $\frac{8}{18}$ Jan. It is as you write, that the agreement between 141 and
Brandenburgh Holland fleet
170 doth surprize the 105; and I do not believe, that the design of their 134 will proceed.

correspondence states general
He, who at Stetin hath a 152 with 104, doth write true enough; but the most part is such a discourse, as is to be had upon the exchange at London. And least that may
the Swede
cause him to receive any prejudice by 141, (for he hath no cypher) they burn his letter
emperor
at present. Likewise I do hear, they will write to him to go towards the 143.
Holland
That 104 should give any assistance here to the Evangelical Cantons, or even to those of Geneva, that hath no likelihood; and so much the less, in regard it is said, that the protestants have the advantage.

You write to the end to send you another direction, how you may write to me. You may be pleased to direct your letter to mr. *Nicholas Henninck wonende in de Bagynestraet, teegen over Hetmanshooft*; or you may direct to me in my own name and quality. But likewise if you desire another cypher, I will send you one.

Those of Twent and Deventer are already come; namely the lords Scheel, Bevervorde, Schrick and Newland; but those of the other four quarters are not yet come.

The assembly of the states of Holland will be precisely on the 15th of February.

The Hans towns have desired here leave to transport from Norway some wood in two ships directly for Antwerp, for the reparation of the house of the *Osterlins* [those of Norway]; but (under pretence to make report thereof to their principals) they have tacitly denied it, for fear of the consequence, having likewise refused it formerly to the English. I am

Feb. 4, 1656. [N. S.] Your most humble servant.

Mr. J. Johnson *to* John Ashe *esq; at* Creshfoard *in* Somersetshire.

February 4, 1656. [N. S.]

Honoured sir,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 703.

IN my last, which was the 20th past, I gave you an account of the present state and condition of these countreyes, as alsoe the provisions of shipping, &c. that are making ready in Spain against the spring to secure their fleets and coast, and fight the English in case they appear any more in those seas; all which this weeke's letters from thence doe again confirm, and have brought orders to court, for to publish the warr against the lord protector of England; and they say something to that effect is already in the press to be printed, but whether it will be by declaration or proclamation is not known, neither being yet come forth; but it is certain there are sundry letters of repriſall given out to the capers at Dunkirk and Ostend, who make all the hast they can to putt out to sea, fearing least the English frigotts should come and block them up before they get out, which would not only spoile their intended designe, but alsoe ruin most of the undertakers. The Brest and other French pirates (which goe under the notion of Scots king's men of warr) being now banished the French ports, come tumbling into ours, and are very well received by the governors, which makes our cavaliers very jocund, although, for ought I can yet learne, they have no such great reason for it, governors of sea-ports being always ready to countenance pirates for their own private gains, and it's believed these have no other ends in it; for notwithstanding all the applications, that have been made by those of Collen to the Spanish court, and that the Scots king hath written himself sundry letters to the king of Spain; yet the Spaniard hitherto hath not been pleased to answer any of them, scarce taking any notice of their agents, and yet notwithstanding wee see he is resolved on a warr. This week's letters from Dantzick, and other places of Poland, brings us very great and certain news from thence; first, that the Tartars and Cossacks, which had made an irruption into that kingdom, while the king of Swede was busied in his affaires in Prussia with the duke of Brandenburg, are totally defeated by

general Douglas a Scotſman, whom he left in Poland as his lieutenant-general in his abſence. Secondly, that to the aſtoniſhment of all, but eſpecially the Hollander and the city of Dantzick, the Brandenburgher is agreed with the Swede upon very diſhonourable terms; as firſt, that he the ſaid duke of Brandenburg and his heirs ſhall receive the dukedom of Pruſſia from the king and crowne of Swede, and doe homage for the ſame. 2dly, That he ſhall now furniſh the king of Swede with part of his army. 3dly, That there ſhall be a toll ſett upon all ſhips that trade into the Baltick ſea of 20 *per cent.* except Engliſh, which ſhall be free, the half to be received by the king of Swede, and the other half by the duke. 4thly, That neither thoſe of Poland, nor the city of Dantzick, ſhall be comprehended in, or have any benefit by this treaty, but be left to themſelves, with other articles leſs materiall, which for brevity I omitt to mention. Upon this agreement thoſe of Dantzick preſently ſent agents to treate with the king of Swede; but he refuſed to hear them, till they firſt furniſh him with 500 l. ſterling, and cloths for all his army, which hath made thoſe of Dantzick ſoe deſperate, that they are reſolved to ſtand it out to the laſt; and in order thereto have themſelves burnt down all their ſuburbs, to the number of 4 or 5000 houſes, and have ſent for ſuccour to the Hollander, who are now in debate concerning the ſame, as alſoe how they ſhall carry themſelves newters between the Engliſh and Spaniards in this conjuncture, they being very loath either to give or receive offence from either, although they ſay they plainly ſee, that the lord protector of England's deſigne is to endeavor their ruin, and that he hath had a great hand in this Swediſh buſineſs; and ſome write, that they are reſolved not to ſuffer their ſhips, which paſs the channel, any more to be viſited or ſearched by the Engliſh, and that they will ſend to the lord protector, and ſignifye ſoe much unto him. What effects this may produce tyme will learne. This being at preſent all I have worthy your knowledge, I crave leave, and remain A. D. 1655.

Yours,

JOHN JOHNSON.

All of us here (and eſpecially my ſiſter) enjoy our healths, and doe preſent our dutys and reſpects to your ſelf and the reſt of our friends in the country. But the great belly remains as yet in ſuſpence.

Alderman Eſtwicke *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Perceave, that ſomething of that diſcourſe, which you and I had at oure laſt meetinge, is come abroad, and it is apprehended by ſome, that I deſire a place in the cuſtom-houſe. Soe ſoone as I heard it, I did immediatly indeavour to waight upon yow to declare the contrary, but I found yow ſoe ingaged in buiſſines, that I could not come at yow. I intended to have beene with yow this morning, but am neceſſarily hindred; therefore am bold to preſent yow with theſe few lines. I am very confident of your love and reſpect to mee, and it may bee, that hath prevailed with yow to mention my name in relation to the cuſtome buiſſines; if it hath, I pray let no more bee ſaid of it. When any place falls, that I can freely and cleerely ingage in, I ſhall humbly crave your favour in it, and alwaies remaine Vol. xxxiv. p. 747.

Jan. 25, 1655. Your much obliged freind and ſervant,

STEPHEN ESTWICKE.

At the council at Whitehall.

Friday, January 25, 1655.

ON reading a report from the commiſſioners of the admiralty and navy, mentioning, that they have an account from capt. Smith, commander of the Pearle, who lately came from Bourdeaux, that the Engliſh trading thither are denied to carry their guns up to the city, but forced to land them at Blaye, as heretofore was accuſtomed, for as much as the ſame is contrary to the late articles of peace betwixt his highneſs and France: Ordered, that it be referred to mr. ſecretary Thurloe to take care of this buſineſs, and to move his highneſs to give ſuch order therein, as his highneſs ſhall in his wiſdom judge meet. Vol. xxxiv. p. 751.

W. Jeſſop of the council.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY ITT PLEAS YOUR HIGHNESS,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 763.

I Have now communicated your inſtructions to the commiſſioners of each county within my circuitt, and indeed have mett with much chearfulnes and reſolution to the worke. The gentlemen of this county are very harty and cordiall, eſpecially Anthony Rous, mr. Nicolls and colonel Ceeley. We have appointed tueſday to begin the worke att this towne, and have alſoe iſſued forth a ſommons for other att Liſkerd upon friday. I am this day goeinge to Pendennis, and have ordered the two militia troopes to meete me heare upon munday next, where I intend to muſter them, and to give directions for the payment of them, and ſhould begge your highneſs order for my authority and ſoe doinge in each county. Aſſoone as the worke is over, I purpoſe to paſſe by the way of Plymouth to Exon, where I ſhall waite for your highneſs further commands, and abide

Your highneſs moſt faithfull ſervant,

Truroe, Jan. 25, 55. JOHN DISBROWE.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretaty* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 755.

I Am now almoſt at the utmoſt extent of my journey intendinge this day for Pendennis, and upon munday doe hope to begin to ſett my face eaſtward againe, and therefore muſt deſyre you to haſten thoſe orders I mentioned unto you in my laſt concerninge the payment of the militia troops. I ſhall venture to pay the two troopes heare, in reſpect I cannot returne hither againe. I have now imparted his highneſs and the councell's orders and inſtructions to the commiſſioners of each county within my charge, and have found much freenes and chearefulnes to the worke. I intend to give two meetings in this county, (viz.) upon tueſday and friday following, and then ſhall ſteare my courſe by the way of Plymouth to Exon. I ſhall againe begge you to be myndfull of the order for the payment of the militia forces, and to obtaine his highneſs further comands for him, who is

Yours in all integrity,

Truroe, Jan. 25, 55. JOHN DISBROWE.

Col. Robert Lilburne *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 759.

WE are now upon the buſines of the late plotters, and have proceeded againſt ſir Richard Maliverar and major Robert Waters, who I heare is a priſoner in the Muſe. I conceive you may have ſome conſiderable examinations of his, which if fitt to be communicated to any here, I entreate they may be ſent, for the better inableing of us to proceede againſt whome they may concerne in theſe parts; but if not, I entreate that you will pleaſe to cauſe him to be examined upon this incloſed information, and that you will tranſmit his anſwere as ſoone as may be unto me; for this is like to be all the evidence will be gott againſt that daingerous man mr. Cuth. Carr.

I allſoe intreate to know how the caſe ſtands with mr. Geo. Liſſon, who you took bayle of, and I doubt is now fledd, for we have ſent for him but cannot yett heare of him, but of a report that he is gon beyond the ſea. We had ſir Henry Slingſby before us to day, and was readie to paſſe ſentence upon him, but that he deſired time to make ſome defence to morrow, which in juſtice we could not denie; we have every day ſome ſmale deſcovery, and indeede our hands are very full, but here has bene a good appearance of commiſſioners this weeke, which has bene a good helpe to ſir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

Yorke, Jan. 25, 55. R. LILBURNE.

Commiſſary

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, Feb. 5, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS.

SInce my laſt of the 2d of February here hath not happened much to adviſe. The duke of Brandenburgh doth divide all his men upon the frontiers of Pruſſia againſt Lithuania for fear of the Muſcovites; and likewiſe his majeſty of Sweden doth advance with moſt of his forces towards Thorn and Poland, in regard the king of Poland is raiſing and gathering together all what he can poſſibly to ſtrengthen himſelf. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 827.

The Swedes have taken the fort and place of Stoum belonging to the baron Guldenſterne.

The electreſs of Brandenburgh is ſaid to be on the mending hand.

There is yet no publication made at Coningſbergh of the treaty made between the king and the duke.

The prince of Condé *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, February 5, 1656.

MArigny is arrived here: he delivered me your letter of the 27th of January, and hath entertained me of all things. You will receive herewith a bill of exchange for 200 l. ſterling. I am doing all what I can to prevail with theſe gentlemen for a ſubſiſtence for you. In the mean time I pray continue to let me know all that paſſeth where you are. Vol. xxii. P. 475.

LOUIS DE BOURBON.

A letter of intelligence.

Stetin, Feb. 5, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

A French merchant, Olmet by name, he lived formerly at Hamburgh, arrived here this night, and gave me further notice of ſome things than what we have yet had. Vol. xxxiv. p. 779.

Concerning the articles of the agreement between the king of Sweden and the duke, he gave this relation for as much as came to his knowledge.

1. The duke ſhall renounce all alliances any ways prejudicial to the crown of Sweden.

2. The dukedom of Pruſſia as alſo the biſhoprick of Ermeland ſhall furniſh no more than 1500 ſoldiers, namely 1000 horſe and 500 foot for the ſervice of the crown of Sweden.

3. The duke is to demoliſh the fortifications of Braunſbergh, to the end they may not damnify thoſe of Vrouwenborgh, which place with the dependencies thereof his majeſty doth reſerve to himſelf.

4. His majeſty ſhall enjoy half of the toll in the Pillauw and Memel, which are not to be raiſed or leſſened but with the common conſent of both parties.

5. The duke ſhall be diſcharged hereafter from maintaining ſome men of war, for ſecuring and preſerving of the coaſts of Pruſſia.

6. The king is obliged to withdraw his forces out of the territories of Pruſſia within twenty days.

The king is to protect the duke againſt all enemies.

This is all, that the ſaid merchant was able to inform me concerning the ſaid treaty; he had followed the king a good while, of whom he was to receive ſome money that was owing unto him.

The king of Sweden is to ſtay at Thorn, and prince Adolph to march with the body of the army towards Warſaw. Mr. Rolt the Engliſh envoy took his leave of the king three weeks ſince, and is expected here within ten or twelve days; he had much honour and favour ſhewn by the king.

The news doth continue, that the king of Poland is wandring up and down with a conſiderable army upon the frontiers of his kingdom.

A. D. 1655. The ſaid merchant knew to tell me likewiſe, that the Swediſh army is very poor and bare of money from the leaſt to the greateſt.

The Keyſer is ſaid to have tranſmitted all his new raiſed forces to the king of Poland, and is ſtill buſy to raiſe more to the ſame end.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 795. I Know you do very wel remember, althoh in the midſt of ſo much biſnes, the commiſſion you gav me to buy the Naples horſes and mares for his highnes; theyr coſt and charges I ſent you, which came to dollar 2832 1 5 which, according as you then ordered, I plac'd it to generall Blak's account, who promiſt to ſee me imburſt upon his arrival in Ingland; but now his ſecretary mr. Hempſon wryts me, that by meanes of generall Blak's ſudden departure to ſea he cannot attend it, but refers to your honour for payment; wherefore I herwith ſend you an account of diſburſments for generall Blak, by which is due unto me for ballance dollar 2761 16 4 at 5 s. per doller is ſtarling 690 l. 9 s. 1 d. which moneys I hav this day drawn upon you payable to mr. Geo. Smith marchant, at two monthes after date, be pleaſed worthy ſir to giv due acceptance and payment unto my bils when due. If I had not paid for his hynes horſes generall Blak would not hav bin in my det.

The great duk's court is gon hence towards Florence: when I took my leave of him, I put his hynes in mynd of a kind of neceſſity, that our nation had here of a church, living in a manner like hethens without faith or law: he gave me little anſwer unto it, but told me, if he ſaw other parts of Itally grant it, he would lykwys tak it into conſideration. I knew nothing would com of it, and that it is a ſtring thes princes do not lov to hear toucht; however I thought it good to motion it, althoh but to keep the demand alyv and in memory, againſt ſuch tym as his hynes the protector ſhall aſk it, when I am very confident it wil not be denyed him. The nois of the great fleet coming into thes ſeas under generall Blak's command has cauſed the pope to remov all the great treaſure of Loretto, which they ar fearfull of being ſo nere the ſea. Tis advyſed hether from ſeveral parts of Turkey, that a great rebel has ſtormed and ſackt the citty of Alep in Syria, wherin is a great factory of Ingliſh, amongſt whom your ſervant has ſpent ſom yeares ther. I am

Right honourable,

Leghorn, Feb. 5, 1655. [N. S.] your moſt faithfull ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

The right hon. generall Blake, *debtor.*

Vol. xxxiv. p. 798.

	Dollars.
To caſh comited to mr. Hempſon on ſhore.	10000 : 00 : 00
To caſh counted more to mr. Hempſon on ſhore,	3000 : 00 : 00
To caſh counted to mr. Hempſon on bord the Georg at an adjuſtment,	3909 : 04 : 01
To dol. 3000-- drawn on me from Naples by mr. R. Lee, and at 10 Carlines one duckett, and 9 Carlines the doll. is, - - - - - -	3333 : 06 : 08
To caſh paid mr. Andrew Piers in mony, - - -	230 : 00 : 00
To caſh paid mr. Piers more and by his order, ajuſted with him, - - -	1136 : 10 : 00
To caſh paid the captaines and men of 2 French prizes, - - - - -	300 : 00 : 00
To ſeverall vitles provided for the fleet, as per account heerwith, is -	7196 : 05 : 01
	29105 : 05 : 10

The right hon. generall Blake, *creditor.*

	dollars.
By bills given me on the commiſioners for the cuſtoms, for - - - -	15000 : 00 : 00
By the French prize cal'd the Madonna di Roſario laden with woolls and hides from Conſtantinople, - -	14000 : 00 : 00
By bills given me more on the comiſſioners for the cuſtoms, - - - - - -	4000 : 00 : 00
By proceed of the French prize call'd the St. Francis, laden with Tripoli woolls,	7112 : 10 : 05
Reſt due to me for ballance of this account,	2761 : 16 : 04
	42874 : 06 : 09

To

The right hon. generall Blake, *debtor.*

	Dollars.	
Brought over, - - -	29105 : 05 : 10	A. D. 1655.
To ſeverall other diſburſments for the fleet as per account, - - - - - -	289 : 09 : 01	
To ſeverall diſburſments about the Warwick pinnace as per account, - -	257 : 16 : 00	
To drawn on me by mr. Lewis and Mead of Genoa, furniſht per to the Hampſhire and Maidſtone, - -	2805 : 10 : 04	
To caſh ſent per the Warwick pinnace, - - - -	4000 : 00 : 00	
To caſh paid mr. Bowry comander of the pinnace for vice-admiral Badeley, which he will re-allow in this acco.	30 : 00 : 00	
To coſt and charges of 4 mares and 2 horſes ſhipt aboard the Succes at Naples, by order of the right hon. ſecretary Thurloe, importing D. 2583¾ which drawn upon me, made heer - - -	2832 : 01 : 05	
To furniſht capt. Simons of the Profit Elias at Naples, for proviſions as per his receipt D. 1316½, which drawn on me at ſeverall rates made,	1440 : 16 : 10	
To furniſht capt. Smith of the Succes at Naples for proviſions D. 1884¾, made heere - - - - - - -	2062 : 05 : 02	
To be made good to the Engliſh conſul at Naples D. 46, diſburſt for mantenance of ſom mariners left there behind the fleet, - -	51 : 02 : 01	
	42874 : 06 : 09	

Legorn, Auguſt 22, 1655. By me CHARLES LONGLAND.

The Dutch *embaſſadors in* Denmark *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SINCE our departure from Hamburgh, from whence we writ twice to your high and mighty lordſhips, we have purſued our journey from day to day without any intermiſſion; only one day we were obliged to ſpend in waiting upon the duke of Holſtein at Gottorp, where we found the duke, and ſo we thought it our duty to take the occaſion to ſalute his highneſs in the name of your high and mighty lordſhips, in conformity to the letters of addreſs and credentials given to us for that end. He was pleaſed, after he had given us audience, to invite us to dinner, where he held ſeveral diſcourſes of his affections towards your high and mighty lordſhips. Our credentials were anſwered with recredentials, which we ſhall bring over with us at our return, together with our report, if God pleaſeth. We paſt this afternoon the water called the little Belt; but for want of veſſels we were fain to leave our coaches, horſes, and the reſt of our baggage on the other ſide of the water, and will not be brought over till to morrow; and in regard the ways are very bad, we ſhall not get to Copenhagen in ſeven or eight days yet. Of the articles of the treaty of peace between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburgh we could not learn any certainty, neither at the court of the duke of Holſtein, nor elſewhere; Vol. xxxiv. p 803.

A. D. 1655. elſewhere; and we ſhall expect with devotion your high and mighty lordſhip's good pleaſure upon what we writ to the lord griffier Ruyſch, in our letter from Hamburgh upon that occaſion. Concerning our abode at Hamburgh, we were civilly treated and enterained by the magiſtrates, for which we are to return them thanks, and for the proteſtations which their lordſhips made to us of their good affections to your high and mighty lordſhips.

From Aſtens in Funen, Feb. 5. 1656. [N. S.]

C. V. Beuningen,
M. Vierſen,
G. Van Rede.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 823. MY lords, ſince my laſt of the 2d of February nothing conſiderable has happened. The elector of Brandenburg quarters all his troops on the Pruſſian frontiers towards Lithuania, for fear of the Ruſſians. His majeſty of Sweden marches likewiſe moſt of his troops towards Thorn and Poland, ſince it is believed, that the king of Poland draws together all ſorts of nations near the mountains of Ungary; yet he continues ſtill at Croſſen without acting. As to the fidelity of the Tartars and Coſacks nothing certain can be thought nor mentioned.

The electreſs of Brandenburg is ſaid to be on the mending hand; and the elector's train of artillery was carryed already out of Marienburg. The Swediſh troops are pretty near the town. The Swedes have taken by ſurpriſe Stoum, a certain pretty ſtrong place by nature, and a fortreſs, ſituated about 2 miles from Marienburg, belonging to the baron of Guldenſtern.

Neither at Elbing nor at this place here has happened any alteration.

Wherewith &c.

Dantzick, Feb. 5, 1656. [N. S.] high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

P. PELS.

P. S.

They have made at Koningſberg as yet no publication of the peace or agreement which is concluded, except only the incloſed tranſlated edict concerning foreign goods and people flying to that place for refuge.

Reſolutions of the ſtates general.

Sabbati, Feb. 5, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxiv. p. 793. THE lords the deputies of the province of Overyſſell having informed the aſſembly, that ſeverall commiſſaries of the ſaid province, according to their high mightineſſes requeſt contained in their letter of the 28th of January laſt paſt, relating to accommodation and compoſition of the differences in the ſaid provinces, that happened there ſome time ago, were arrived here, did at the ſame time declare, that it was their opinion, that the ſaid differences could be accommodated the ſooner and with the more diſpatch, if the ſaid accommodation were attempted previouſly by ſome few perſons. For which purpoſe they did propoſe the perſon of the lord prince William of Naſſau, together with the lord John de Witt, councellor penſionary of Holland and Weſtfrieſland; which being put under deliberation their high mightineſſes did well approve thereof. Accordingly the ſaid lords prince William of Naſſau and the councellor penſionary de Witt are hereby deſired and authoriſed to uſe their beſt offices and endeavours, to the end that the ſaid differences may be adjuſted in an amicable way, making from time to time their report.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Feb 5, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxii. p. 467. THE parliament is reſolved to remonſtrate to his majeſty, as well upon the ſubject of the raiſing of the monies, as upon his forbidding the companies to meet.

Yeſterday here died the duke of Chevreuſe of a ſtopping upon his ſtomach; the chancellor is likewiſe afflicted with the ſame diſeaſe, which is the reaſon why the parliament

hath not yet had audience of the king, nor likewiſe an anſwer upon the demand which the commiſſioners have made to this miniſter. A. D. 1655.

The duke of Orleans is expected here at court very ſuddenly. The prince of Condé is alſo expected.

The prince of Orange arrived here laſt night in the company of the king, the queen, and monſieur the duke d'Anjou and the queen of England, who went as far as St. Dennis to meet her; ſhe is lodged in the palace royal. The duke of York went as far as Perronne to welcome her into France; ſhe was conducted to the palace by their majeſties, and was complimented the ſame night by the count d'Eſtrades, . . . of the cardinal.

Monſieur Augier *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

ALL that I have to adde unto my laſt of this day ſevennight is, that in ſequele of the aſſurances the cardinall cauſed to be given me that daye, that he ſent all manner of orders unto the count of Brienne for the diſpatching of mr. de Cezi's buſineſſe; the ſaid count having ſince mett to that purpoſe with mr. l'embaſſadeur de Bordeaux, they have reſolved to ſend to morrow for ſome treators (ſufficient perſons that we have directed unto them) to treat with them of the ſecurities that ſhall be propounded unto them, upon condition they ſhall paye us in ſuch a time and terme as we ſhall be contented therewith; the ſaid lord embaſſador, who hath hitherto chiefly laboured to be reimburſed of the advances he hath made during his embaſſage, aſſuring us, he will henceforth be more free for the ending of the ſaid mr. de Cezis buſineſſe, being ſtill reſolved not to part from hence untill it be concluded. Vol. xxxiv. P. 775.

The ſaid count of Brienne had appointed me laſt mundaye for to preſent me unto the king before that the councill ſatt; but the chancelor being fallen very ſick that daye, and his majeſtie having ſpent all the weeke in dauncing, I am put off by the ſaid count untill the occaſion of next councill, which maye be about next mundaye or tueſdaye, being the ſaid chancelor is a little better.

This parliament doth notwithſtanding the king's prohibitions meete every day for the revoking of the edict his majeſtie hath given for the fabrication of a newe coine called Lys; all the corporations aſſemblies of this kingdom have deputed here for the ſaid revocation. The parliament of Tholoſe hath given a decree prohibiting the ſaid fabrication within their juriſdiction upon peine of death. This morning his majeſtie hath ſent word unto this parliament to ſend unto him their deputies. Whereupon the firſt preſident and ſeveral councellors have had audience of his majeſtie in a cloſe rome; mr. de Servient had in the ſaid chancelor's abſence informed them of his majeſtie's intention, which was, that they had not to meete upon the ſubject of the ſaid edict, nor to meddle nor make with the coine; and as for their five compagnions, which are newely exiled, that his majeſtie would recall them when he ſhould think it fitting for his ſervice. It's thought nevertheleſſe that ſome alteration will be brought unto that edict in the generall diſcontent of theſe people and parliaments.

The duke de la Rochefoucaut is appointed extraordinary embaſſador for Suiſſerland, to appeaſe the difference between the Cantons, with threatnings that his majeſtie will aſſiſt that partie which ſhall ſeeme to be moſt reaſonable. The popiſh clergie continueth its papiſticall leagues, whilſt that the ſtrengths of England and the union of the Sueds with Brandebourg increaſeth their jealouſie: this court on the contrarie looketh on all things with an indifference, meddling in no manner with the princeſſe of Orange's intereſt, who is here arrived by her mother ſince two dayes, whereof your honour maye ſee the particulars in the here annexed Gazette.

A rumor hath runned here of the emperour's being deceaſed, of a marriage of the ſaid princeſſe of Orenge with the duke of Savoye, of the prince Francis of Loraine's eldeſt ſonne to one of the cardinall his neeces, and of the king's voyage to Lyons; but all this without any ſolid ground. There is more likelyhood of the king's going within few weeks to Fountainebleau, where the duke and dutcheſſe of Orleans will come and make a turne to viſite him. This is all that this ſeaſon affords for the preſent. I remaine alwaies

Paris, Feb. 5, / Jan. 26, 165$\frac{5}{6}$. Right honorable, your honor's moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſervant,

RE. AUGIER.

Col.

A. D. 1655.

Col. Rob. Lilburne *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 771. I Thinke it my dutie to give account of affaires as any thing conſiderable occurres. Haveing had a good appearance of commiſſioners this weeke, we began yeſterday with the plotters, and proceeded againſt ſir Rich. Malliverer and major Waters. This day wee had ſir Hen. Slingſby and col. Brandling before us, and made good proofe againſt the former; but upon his earneſt motion, that time might be given to make his defence, his ſentence is ſuſpended till to morrow morning; and for the latter, we have got ſoe much from his owne mouth to day, as (I thinke) will ſerve his turne without any further proofe. The reſt wee ſhal proceed againſt as time will permit, haveing ſomething or other dayly diſcovered unto us. I thought it my duty alſo to give your highnes an account of this incloſed. Many of the commiſſioners meeting with great and hainous complaint of the wicked carriage of many exciſemen, (many of whom are deſperate cavalleires) are thinking of repreſenting ſome expedient to your highnes about the exciſe of ale and beere, which wil be an addition to the yearely proffit it affords your highneſs, and take away thoſe great abuſes in the preſent collectors thereof, and will not be a little ſatisfaction to thouſands of people, and tend much to the knitting the hearts of abundance of people in affection to your highneſs, and great ſatisfaction to the people in generall in theſe counties, if your highnes thinke it worthy your countenance or conſideration; and in the interim I humbly move, there may be noe diſpoſall of it unto ſuch untoward people, that bring contempt and reproach upon the preſent government, which my zeale to preſerve inviolable occaſions this preſumption, which I hope your highneſs will pardon in

York, Jan. 25, 55. Your highneſſe's moſt humble ſervant,

This day ſentence is paſſed upon ſir Hen. Slingſby, 26 January, 55. R. LILBURNE.

Commiſſioners for Nottinghamſhire *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 767. WHEN wee ſeriouſly conſider how implacable and indefatigable theſe bloody enemies to religion, ſtate, and commonwealth, have beene and ſtill are, (notwithſtanding the ſeverall graces and indulgencies they have really received) and how dangerouſly and epidemically ſuch plotts and deſignes (formerly and of late) have beene layd, contrary to atheiſme it ſelfe for ingratitude, and how inſolently and confidently they proſecuted the ſame deſignes, (aſſuring themſelves of infallible ſucceſſe;) and when we likewiſe conſider, how by the infinite goodneſſe and providence of God, and the greate care and wiſdome of your highneſſe, thoſe helliſh plots and deſignes have beene both wonderfully diſcovered, and timely prevented, and thoſe irreconcilable enemyes (by reaſon of conſcious guilt) diſperſed and defeated; and when wee further alſoe conſider, what frugall and prudentiall meanes are uſed by ſettling a militia in every countie, to prevent the like for the future, and conſequently to preſerve the ſafetie and peace of the nation, (wherein this countie of Nottingham is concerned and involved) wee cannot but ſtand amazed, and leave all others to admire the infinite goodneſſe and providence of God, and the univeral care of your highneſs; and therefore (as wee are obliged) doe with all humilitie (as is moſt due) aſcribe all praiſe and glory to God, and honour and gratitude to your highneſſe. And yet we reſt not here; for if wee ſtill further conſider, that there was and yet is *lex neceſſitatis*, (not of your highneſſe's, but of the enemies owne making) both to continue and to pay forces, elſe noe *ſalus populi*, (which is *ſuprema lex*) what can wee (or any others) ſay, but muſt acknowledge, that the inſtructions communicated unto us by major generall Whalley, (under which wee, though unworthy doe acte, and of which wee hope to give your highneſſe a good accompt) are compoſed of great juſtice and mercie, wiſdome and equitie of juſtice, in chargeing the guiltie, and eaſeing the guiltleſſe; and of mercie in charging the guiltie noe more; of wiſdome in finding out, and ſettling ſuch an excellent courſe, (as moſt probably will diſcourage and prevent the deſignes of the wicked, and incourage, and procure the peace and ſafetie of the good people); and of equitie, in laying a charge upon all that have beene guiltie, and in laying a greater charge upon ſuch as are more guiltie. If all did ſuffer becauſe they were Midianites, ſoe all ought to ſuffer becauſe they are enemies. Had any wicked deſignes of any of the enemies taken effect, all the enemies (being wrapt up in one clew, and involved in one and the ſame intereſt) would have had their proportionable ſhare in the ſucceſſe; and therefore (in all equitie) ought to beare their proportion-

able charge or burthen in the loſſe, accordinge to that juſt and equall rule in lawe, *qui ſentit commodum, debet ſentire & onus.* May it pleaſe your highneſſe, wee humbly conceive, that out of the whole premiſſes this concluſion will follow, that there are diverſe things, which are abſolutely neceſſary, and not fitly or properly parliamentary; for although parliaments are held the beſt for makeing of lawes, yet they are not the beſt for the execution of lawes: and therefore although the execution of lawes, the diſcovery and prevention of plotts, and the carrying on of deſignes, are abſolutely neceſſary for the well being and preſervation of a nation, yet in regard both ſecrecy and expedition are therein ſoe requiſite, none will ſay, thoſe are proper works for a parliament; then conſequently *lex neceſſitatis* (for that preſent) muſt take place. And for the carrying on that neceſſary worke, truly (wee ſpeake ſincerely without any flattery) wee cannot but redouble our gratitude unto your highneſſe, for ſending us a perſon ſoe acceptable, who is our native countryman, of an antient and honourable family, and of ſingular juſtice, abilitie, and piety. And with him wee earneſtly deſire, and ſhall (by God's aſſiſtance) ſoe carefully endeavour to proſecute your highneſſe inſtructions and commands, as ſhall render glory to God, honour to your highneſſe, juſtice to every one, peace to our country, and ſatisfaction to our owne conſciences. All which ſhall not onely bee the endeavours and deſires, but alſoe the conſtant prayers of

A. D. 1655.

Your highneſſe moſt humble, faithfull, and obedient ſervants,

Nottingham, Jan. 25, 1655.

Edw. Nevill,
Ja. Chadwicke,
Sam. Bolles,
W. Wightman,
Hen. Sacheverell,
Edw. Cludd,
Phi. Lacock,
Tho. Briſtowe,
Rob. Kirkby,
Hen. Champion,
Robert Brunce.

Mr. W. Pierrepoint *to the lord chief juſtice* St. John.

My lord,

MY brother Francis is made ſheriff of Nottinghamſhire, for which hee is more troubled then ever hee was at any thing in his whole life. If he cannot gett a diſcharge, hee muſt ſuffer what ſhall bee impoſed uppon him. And in truth if it were my caſe, my lord protector might doe what hee pleaſed with mee; my conſcience would not permitt mee to execute that place. I would have writt to your lordſhipp about 10 dayes ſince, when I firſt heard of it, but that I beleeved you were not in London; and knowing your great buſines in the terme time, I would not now have troubled you, but that this is ſoe heavie upon my brother's ſpiritts, as a neceſſity is uppon mee to beſeech the help of all my friends.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 773.

I writt about ten dayes ſince to my lord preſident, and to mr. ſecretary Thurloe, to whom I am exceedingly obliged for ther promiſe of aſſiſtance. I beſeech you lett mr. ſecretary have yours and my thanks for it. My brother and I doe very much honour my lord protector, and are moſt deſirous to doe him ſervice, but in this wee cannot. I moſt earneſtly beſeech your lordſhipp's uttmoſt aſſiſtance, that my brother may bee diſcharged.

Thorby, Jan. 26, 1655. Your lordſhipp's moſt affectionat, moſt humble ſervant,

W. Pierepoint.

An intercepted letter.

Spayne, February 5, 1655. Stilo Novo.

Sir,

I Writt you the needfull by the laſt ordinary. Since you may pleaſe to take notice, that this king hath abſolutely admitted thoſe pirates, that formerly inhabited Breſt, and all Iriſh are to have like priviledg with the natives. I underſtand it is upon the termes they were at Breſt, viz. to have liberty to make ſale of there prizes they take by the king of Scotts comiſſion, paying this king a fee out of it.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 791.

They goe on roundly at Cadiz provideing their fleete, which conſiſts of the number I writt you off in my laſt. They have ſent away three ſhipps to Hiſpaniola, with 800 ſtout land ſoldiers, and all ſorts of amunition, fitt for the defence of that iſland.

There are orders gone in thoſe ſhips to the Indies to all the ports to fortifie themſelves the beſt they can; the like order is come downe to all our ports in this kingdom, and they are in action about it. All the Engliſh goods and ſhips that were imbargoed are ſold, and order given to the baron de Battevilla to receive the money for the king's uſe, and to imploy it in ſetting out a galloon that is at St. Sebaſtens.

A. D. 1655. The Spaniſh and Oſtend frigatts have taken ſix ſmall Engliſh and two Scots veſſells, and carryed them for Biſcay: and the Engliſh frigatts have taken three Biſkey frigats, one Breſt frigat, and two Oſtenders, as wee are informed, ſoe that now a warr is began at ſea, and I ſee little hopes of accord as yett; being the needfull, I reſt

Your moſt aſſured friend.

Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* France, *to the ſtates general.*

Paris, Februay 6, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 845. AMongſt other diſcourſes I had lately with a great lord, he would aſſure me, that this crown, neither in men nor money, did give any aſſiſtance to the king of Sweden, and alſo that they were not obliged to give any aſſiſtance; and when I told his lordſhip that I was of another opinion, and that it was certainly known, that great ſums of money were paid at Hamburgh, the ſaid lord made an oath, that the ſame money was not ſent from hence; but his lordſhip aſſured me, that there was between the king of Sweden and the protector a great and ſtrict confederacy, whereof he had formerly given me advice; and for confirmation of this he related to me ſeveral credible paſſages, which he bid me to write to your high and mighty lordſhips for a truth.

Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* France, *to the ſtates general.*

Paris, February 7, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 851. THE encloſed articles were ſent to me out of England, as being the ſecret ones of the late treaty made between France and England; but having ſhewn them to the cardinal, he told me they were feigned by ſome body that is diſaffected to this crown, ſaying they were falſe, except a part of the 2d and 4th articles; and to the ſecond he ſaid, that the ſame was not yet effectually true: only his eminence ſaid, that the lord protector was very earneſt for a league offenſive and defenſive, not as a general buſineſs againſt all, but Spain alone, with whom both the kingdoms were ready to engage in an open war; without doubt his eminence thought in caſe Spain would not condeſcend to a peace, whereunto France is very much enclined.

A copy of the ſecret articles of the treaty between England *and* France.

1.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 849. THAT France ſhall pay the four millions lent by queen Elizabeth to Henry the IVth, with the intereſts, being liquidated to 12 millions, payable at eight payments.

2.

That there ſhall be a league offenſive and defenſive.

3.

That England ſhall furniſh the king with his ſhips at his charges to retake Dunkirk and Graveline, and the king is likewiſe to aſſiſt the Engliſh to retake Nieuport and Oſtend; and no aſſiſtance to be given to the declared enemies or rebels reſpectively.

4.

That the duke of York and other Engliſh are to go out of France within 40 days: that the queen of England, in regard ſhe is a daughter of France, not to remove out of France.

A project of the union of the ſtates of Overyſſell.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 853. SINCE that upon the 8th of April of the year 1654, there happened to ariſe a conteſt in the aſſembly of the lords ſtates of Overyſſell between the members, about the form of chuſing of a droſt of Twent; and that the ſaid conteſt and differences have encreaſed from time to time more and more, in ſuch manner that preſently after there happened

pened to be a formal ſeparation and diviſion of the ſaid members, to the infinite ſorrow of all honeſt governors in the ſaid province, and to the exceſſive diſturbance and trouble of the good inhabitants thereof; yea the ſeparation ſince that time became ſo great, that both parties of the ſaid diſſenting members aſſembled themſelves at two ſeveral places as ſtates of the ſaid province, and put forth acts in that quality, and choſe high and low officers both in the politick and military employments, and alſo turn'd out others that were legally choſen before the ſaid ſeparation, and took upon them ſeveral other affairs of the like nature, and importance: whereby the neceſſary authority of the government in the ſaid province was much ſlighted, the finances prejudiced, and both the juſtice and militia almoſt turned into confuſion, which if the ſaid ſeparation ſhould continue much longer, it would ſoon be the ruin of the ſaid province. A. D. 1655.

Wherefore their high and mighty lordſhips the ſtates general of thoſe United Netherlands, after ſeveral offices and loving admonitions made and endeavoured for the re-eſtabliſhing of the peace and mutual unity in the ſaid province, at laſt out of a peaceable mind being willing to ſhew their further ſingular affection and love to the ſaid province, did deſire in their letter of the 28 Jan. 1656 to the lords ſtates of Overyſſell, that they would be pleaſed to depute ſome of their members ſufficiently inſtructed and authoriſed to the Hague, to ſuffer the ſaid differences to be accommodated by their high and mighty lordſhips, or their commiſſioners, interpoſition, upon fit propoſitions and expedients as ſhould be produced for the determination of the conteſts between them. And ſince that the ſaid lords ſtates have ſhown themſelves pleaſed with the good intentions of their high and mighty lordſhips, by ſending ſeveral of their members to the Hague to the ſaid end, their high and mighty lordſhips have therefore deputed and authoriſed to that intent likewiſe the lord prince William of Naſſau, as alſo the lord penſionaries de Witt of Holland and Weſt Friezland, to uſe all good offices and endeavours, to the end the ſaid differences might be accommodated in love: who alſo in purſuance thereof having firſt deſired and had overture of the letters alledged on both ſides, after mature examination of the ſame, for the accompliſhing of the ſaid their high and mighty lordſhips chriſtian deſign, the ſaid lords commiſſioners have propoſed and projected that the ſaid lords ſtates of Overyſſell, to re-eſtabliſh their province again in its former peace, and to meliorate the ſaid inconveniencies as much as in them lieth, as alſo eſpecially to prevent all further differences and breaches, would be pleaſed to order and declare by a ſolemn act to be paſt after the beſt and moſt legal form, that all what was done or acted in the ſaid ſeparated aſſemblies, not any one thing to be excepted, ſhall be held as null and forgotten as though it had never been done; and all what commiſſions, reſolutions, letters, deductions, and other writings publiſhed by them during the ſaid ſeparations, to be held annulled, and of no effect. But for as much as concerneth, amongſt the reſt, the perſon of prince William, therewith regard ſhall be had to the form in the project of the harmony framed by commiſſioners out of the reſpective provinces, and reported to their high and mighty lordſhips on the 3d of December of the laſt year: that likewiſe the commiſſions, and benefices, and offices, both temporal and ſpiritual, which were taken away during the conteſt and ſeparation, ſhall be continued, and the diſplaced officers and miniſters reſtored; ſo likewiſe all contracts and obligations made by the one or the other ſide before, and ſince the 8th of April 1654, in the beſtowing of charges, places, or benefices, in general or in particular, ſhall be annulled by virtue hereof.

And that henceforward no ſuch diſorders, confuſions, and ſeparations ſhall be undertaken for any cauſe or occaſion whatſoever, being ſo highly prejudicial both to the ſtate in general, and the ſaid province in particular. And likewiſe that all what hath happened during the ſaid animoſities to the prejudice, damage, and diſhonour of any members of the ſaid province, whether noblemen, or towns of the one or the other ſide, made, ſpoken, writ, or undertaken, ſhall be held as not done or forgotten, ſo that this ſhall tend for a general amneſty over the ſame, in ſuch a manner however, that the ſame ſhall be underſtood to be made on both ſides only out of pure inclination to the reſtoring of peace and unity in the ſaid province: and without that the ſame ſhall tend in any wiſe to the prejudice of the honour or credit of the one or the other, which is wholly preſerved to all and every one in particular, and eſpecially that of the lord Rutgert of Haerſolte, droſt of Lingen, &c. as being herein moſt concerned, and is hereby expreſsly declared to be ſo.

That morever to remove all further matter of ſeparation, and to avoid all occaſions of further differences, the ſaid lord Rutgert of Haerſolte, droſt of Lingen, &c. hath only out of a peaceable mind, and without prejudice of his honour and reputation, ſuffered himſelf to be diſpoſed to renounce the ſaid election, about which the ſaid differences did firſt ariſe and proceed from, which was made on the 8th of April 1654, for the charge of droſſart of Twent: that in the mean time proviſionally the execution of the ſaid office ſhall be left to the lord of Bevervoorde: and that as ſoon as may be ſuch a regulation ſhall be agreed on for the chuſing and diſpoſing of offices and places, as that it may be done without any diſturbance to the publick peace of the province.

Actum in the Hague, Feb. 7, 1656. [N. S.]

Boreel,

A. D. 1655.

Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* France, *to the ſtates general.*

Paris, February 7, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 869.

THE reſolution of the 9th of January doth alſo command me, that I ſhall endeavour, to the end the lord embaſſador of France being in Switzerland, may be ordered by his king, to intercede, together with your high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioner, with the duke of Savoy, in the behalf of the Waldenſes; and to the end to perform the ſame, I had ſo much diſcourſe with the lord cardinal, that his eminency did promiſe me at laſt, that he would undertake to inſert in the inſtructions of the duke of Rochefoucault, that he ſhould hold communication with the ſaid extraordinary commiſſioner, and alſo review and examine the late treaty made with the Waldenſes at Pignerol, and to conſider if they can find therein any articles and conditions which are too hard and rigorous, that they ſhall uſe their endeavours to get the ſame altered and mitigated; whereof his eminence ſaid he made no doubt, but that the duke would willingly refer it to the conſideration of the king, by whoſe mediation the treaty was obtained.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 889.

I Am under ſome diſſatifaction within myſelfe, when I conſider, that I am neceſſitated to act beyond his highneſs commiſſion. I have this day muſtered the two troopes of this county, who appeare full in their numbers, and free in ther reſolutions to ingage in his highneſs ſervice. And I am under a promiſe to provide money for them, and that ſpeedily, which I ſhall be in a capacity to doe, had I but his highneſs order for the payment of them; but if it comes not by the next poſt, I ſhall for once adventure the payment of them, but muſt againe begge you to haſten the order unto me, for it's unpleaſant to me to act without rule. Too morrow is the day, that the cavilleirs are ſommoned to be at this towne, and upon friday att Liſkerd; att which two meetings I hope to get money enough to ſatisfy the two troopes. I have no more at preſent, but that I am

Turoe, Jan. 28, 55. Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

JOHN DISBROWE.

I pray get his highneſs orders for me to come to come to London when I have gone back againe through the countryes, and ſettled all my affairs here. Were not my poore wife very ill, I ſhould not deſire to come up, for I think I am as well here as there, though I have work enough two. I pray preſent my humble ſervice to his highneſs.

Mr. N. Brewſter *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 907.

I Thought it my duty to communicate a line or two, partly in obedience to your honour's appointment, which was that I might minde you (with the next) of that diſtreſſed friend of mine, ſome time of Ireland, where he was utterly impoveriſht by the warres. He was long ſince recomended to your honour, and I am the bolder to revive it, ſince his olde age and growing infirmity hath now diſabled him to make longer uſe of a porter's imployment, by which alone he hath been conſtrained many yeeres to maintaine himſelfe and family in London; and being ſo willing and capable to plant in Ireland, with ſome competent ſuccour allowed him toward the voyage, I doubt not but your honour's Chriſtian pitty will be ready to his furtherance in this behalfe.

Our affaires hereabout are quiet, ſo farre as yet I have learnt, onely about North Walſham the Black-Fryars-way ſeems to gaine upon ſome (miniſters and others) ſo farre, as grieves many ſollid Chriſtians, and perhaps may tend to worſe effects. I cannot but beare witneſſe to the godlyneſſe of thoſe that carry it on, yet ſo as I muſt acknowledge, that the more knowing ancient Chriſtians about us are generally amazed to behold ſuch undertakings among them, that profeſſe the humble way of Chriſt. I ſhall pray your honour to keep this in your breaſt till I write next, for I am intended to draw out (from the chiefe of them) what they meane in plaine tearmes, and what they would have, and thereupon give your honour a full account of this diſtemper, (whether better or worſe) whereby

whereby I may with more boldneſs ſtand for an evidence whenſoever your honour ſhall ſee meet to improve the report, for prevention of thoſe inconveniences, which I feare doe inevitably attend this way; a way, I am ſure, that never was in faſhion till now among men that pretend to piety and learning. The good Lord bleſſe, guide, and comfort your honour amidſt your greate and weighty incumbrancyes, for the good of his poore diſtracted inheritance: amen. Sir, A. D. 1655

Alby in Norfolk, Jan. 28, 1655.

Your honour's exceedingly obliged,

NATHANIEL BREWSTER.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

YOURS I received by the laſt poſt, and ſhall redilie obſerve your directions therein, and ſhall ſend in for thoſe perſons that can ſay any thinge concerninge ſir Robert Sherley and the reſt; I ſupoſe you meane one Randle Egerton: I have ſomethinge againſt hime alredy; I ſhal be glad to receive what you have. Wee are fechinge in one ſir Charles Egerton, one that was a member in the beginninge of the long parliament, and left it and went to the king's forces; wee dobt not off prouſe to make him a delinquent. Wee are reſolved to find out all ſuch perſons as ſoone as can be. I writ to you formerly about my lord Byron, hee hath ſome eſtate in this country. Wee are puttinge downe alehouſes, accordinge to the orders, as alſoe ſuch as are not able to entertaine ſtrangers, and of evell fame and name; and thoſe wee intend to ſtand that bringe in theire lyſence, and to give new ſuretyes, ſufficient men, unleſe wee find them ſuch that have alredy given in, and to let them give good ſomes, and to know what they are bound two, I meane the articles; as alſoe to take ſome courſe, that honeſt and ſufficient men be put in the plaſe of conſtables, for truly the want of that is a great evell to this nation. I am now takinge ſecuritie from all papis, and delinquents, and diſafected perſons. I will ſend you that liſt you mention as ſoone as poſſible, but I cannot doe it till wee have met in the reſt of the countyes. Wee meete att Preſton for this county one wedenſday next, and before wee part upon the ordinance for ſcandelouſe miniſters and ſcoolmaſters; one wedenſday ſevennight for the cittie of Cheſter, and for the county of Cheſter this day forthnight. I have herein incloſed ſent you a liſt of fit perſons to be added to that ordinance for ſcandelouſe miniſters for this county, which done would be of much uſe to us; for in theſe countyes wee can hardly get a coram, there is ſoe few named in it, and ſome that are dead, and ſome that will not act. I ſhal be at a ſtraight how to gett fitt and active men in theſe countyes for the commiſſion of peace, but I'le ſhortly ſend you up the liſt. After our meetinges I ſhall give you an account of our proceedings, noe more but that I am Vol. xxxiv. p. 877.

Your honour's fathfull ſervant,

Whale, Jan. 28, 55.

CHA. WORSLEY.

Col. Barkſtead, *lieutenant of the* Tower, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

HAveing taken a ſtrict view of mr. Halſall's lodgeings, I cannot find any poſſibility of his makeing an eſcape either by the leads, or any other way, (except his keepers ſhould prove treacherous, of whome I have very much confidence) only I doe find that one of his former keepers wifes, who was for ſome time admitted to make his bed, hath delivered twoe letters from his ſiſter to him, and likewiſe delivered twoe from him unto his ſiſter, of whome I ſhall take care for the future. The encloſed I found upon the teſter of his bed, together with a black lead pen with which he wrote, and a ſheet or twoe of ſmall paper. H. P. mentioned in the letter he ſaith is now a priſoner, and he thinks with the martiall generall, being a young youth that was taken a day or twoe after him. Not moore, but that I am, ſir, Vol. xxxiv p. 881.

Tower, Lond. Jan. 28, 1655.

Your affectionate freind and ſervant,

Jo. BARKSTEAD.

By H. P. he ſaith is meant one Henry Preſcott.

An intercepted letter, incloſed in the foregoing.

January 28, 55.

DEARE HART,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 883. THE beginning of your lettar was cutt of about 2 lines, and without date; I pray you lett mee know, wheethar you did itt. I deſiered to know, what you had given my keeper or his wife, and what you ſent to mee, of any thing ſince you came, but give mee noe accompt, nor whethar you had received any gould of myne. I deſiered iff you had that I might have itt, for iff I ſhould bee baniſhed, itt may bee that I ſhall not have tyme to ſend to you, as ſome wear ſerved from hence in the ſpring. What I writt about Will is very trew. I am very much troubled for H. P. I hope bettar than you write of him. I pray you forbear to viſett the gentlewoman before I ſee you. I am glad ſhee hath not beene troubled. I pray you bee kinde to mrs. Powell. I am confident Will ever long will repent him. I wiſh you could by accident meet him. I cannot thinck the leevtenant goes to Gam: however I would not have you moove any thinge concerning mee, as yett. I have much reaſon to thinck that they will put mee to death; but I thank God I feare itt nott, I am confident of his mercy to mee. Iff you ſee the pr. you may acquaint him with my condition, and the ſtricktnes of my impriſonment, and ſmalnes of my allowance, as my keeper tells you, and that I am ſomething ſickly with this uſage, which really is trew. Lett mee heer from you: my head aketh ſoe much, that I can write noe more. Give this to R. H. iff hee bee in towne. Lett H. P. know how much I am concerned for him; really itt much doth trowble mee, and makes mee ſometymes that I cannot ſleepe when I thinck of him. I am glad hee is ſoe harty. I hope well of him.

I pray you gett mee a little pott of ordinary pomatum, for the water you made hath ſoe much honey in itt, that it dries my head ſoe much, that I muſt uſe itt to anoynt my head with.

Iff my friend Hu. Pa. bee in towne, know of him whethar hee ever had any anſwer of the lettar that mr. Pi. had from him, and what is becom of itt, for itt concernes mee to know. My harty love to poore H. P. and A.

The examination of John Morena.

Falmouth, Jan. 28, 1655.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 889. HE ſaith he lived formerly in the town of Jamaica: ſince our forces have had the town, he lived at a place called Wanac Moore, and from thence he removed to St. Anne. Being aſked what condition the Spaniards are in? he ſaith, for the generality of them they are almoſt ſtarved, and uſe all the indeavours that may be for getting for Cuba. Being aſked where the Maeſtro del Campo was? he ſaith, he is now gone for Watta May on the north ſide of this iſland, and that one George, an Engliſhman, general Venables's ſervant, did wait upon him; he ſaith, that the Maeſtro del Campo was going for Cuba, but news came from thence to him, that the king of Spain was ſending an armado for their relief, whereupon he remains here, but moſt of the gentry of the land are gone for Cuba. Being aſked what periagoes have gone lately from Cuba? he ſaith, about 12 days ſince were two, and carried ſome 70 perſons; he ſaith alſo, they expected two periagoes from Cuba, and that the people are waiting for their coming at a place called Reo Moua, and there are three hundred men, women, and children which live there, and have huts in the mountains; and when they diſcern an Engliſh ſhip, there are two fires made, and then the people go into the woods with their goods: more he ſaith, that there hath been a great mortality among them, for want of proviſions they are almoſt all ſtarved. Being aſked where the Negroes were? he ſaith, ſcattered up and down thirty and forty together. Being aſked from whence his periagoes came? he ſaith, from St. Anna, and that there were 32 perſons in her. Aſked what goods were in the periago? nothing but clothes to his knowledge; and what are good they that ran away, carried them with them. Aſked whether any Spaniſh ſhips were lately at this iſland? he ſayeth, there was a ſhip came from Carthagena, and landed about Point Pedro wine, ſalt, and Indian corn, about ſix weeks ſince, and that there was another expected to come to them with relief, and further ſayeth not.

Examination of Francis Lopez, *who died on board the* Falmouth.

HE ſaith, he formerly lived in Jamaica town, his imployment was to kill hogs, and that he hath lived on the north ſide theſe five months, ſometimes at St. Anna and Byocone,

Byocone, and in the woods. Aſked what periagoes came lately from Cuba? he ſaith, 15 days ſince came four, but three are now gone back with paſſengers, and one was burnt by an Engliſh ſhip about 20 days ſince, who came and landed at a place called Fortoloſſe. Aſked what news from Cuba? he ſaith, they hear ——. A. D. 1655.

Stetin, February 8, 1656. [N. S.]

My lord,

WE are here yet altogether ignorant of the articles of the agreement made between the duke of Brandenburg and his majeſty of Sweden. It is to be ſuppoſed that ſomething lies concealed thereunder of very great importance, in regard they are kept ſo ſecret. It is ſufficiently known, that there doth ſeem to appear a perfect amity and correſpondency between the king and the duke, and a particular relation and intelligence between them; ſo that henceforward it is to be ſuppoſed that they will embrace one and the ſame deſign, whereby the old preſumption is now more and more ſtrengthned, that this treaty was not now, but well formerly reſolved in each other's thoughts. Vol. xlvi. p. 371.

It is writ from Koningſberg, that the ſaid duke is to raiſe nine regiments of horſe and foot, and to march ſhortly with his preſent forces towards Littauw to reſiſt the Muſcovites there.

The earl of Waldeck, who is ſaid of a certain to be gone from Berlin for Holland, will inform their high and mighty lordſhips more than any body, of all ſecret particulars.

The king of Poland doth ſtill remain upon the frontiers of his kingdom, and the Coſſacks and Tartars are ſaid to have ſworn to be true and faithful unto him.

It is believed by ſome that the king of Sweden will ſpend this next ſummer in maintaining what he hath already conquered; others are of opinion, that there are further deſigns in hand.

A certain perſon of quality told me not long ſince, that it would not be ſo ſtrange, that notwithſtanding all theſe great preparations of the city of Dantzick to defend itſelf, ſhould yet agree with the king of Sweden; which if it prove true, will be contrary to the opinion of many.

Laſt ſaturday here came a letter from his majeſty of Sweden to the earl Wrangel, to be ſent to him with all ſpeed; whether the ſaid earl be ſent for, or ordered to ſtay where he is, we ſhall ſoon learn. The markgrave of Baden and the earl Axelſpar departed from hence yeſterday towards the king.

Advice out of Koningſberg *of the* 8*th of* February 1656.

MY laſt was of the 4th current. Since that here hath not happened any thing remarkable, than only that all foreigners retreated out of our countries, and againſt whom the king of Sweden doth wage war into this dukedom of Pruſſia, are to make oath of fidelity to the duke of Brandenburg within five weeks; or if they refuſe to do ſo, then they are to depart out of the ſame within the ſaid time. Vol. xxxiv. p. 937.

The duke of Radzivil is ſtill here with his companion the earl of Thoorn.

The dutcheſs of Brandenburg is reaſonably well again recovered of the ſmall pox. The court here will remove from hence very ſuddenly, and go and reſide for ſome time in each province of this dukedom, to give good orders about the governments thereof.

They write from Dantzick that they pay the 100 penny, that they are much diſcontented, and yet are reſolved to defend themſelves.

Mr. Wiliam Swyft *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

I Received two letters from you the laſt weeke, the firſt was of the 11th inſtant, which commanded nothing but what was my duty to mr. Rolt; my carefulnes in the conveyance of your orders towards him, which hitherto I have diligently performed, and have given you ſeveral accounts thereof; and I hope ere this time you are fully ſatisfied concerning my readines, as in all other things, to obey you therein. Towards the end of that your honour's letter there was an advice concerning the well huſbanding of expences, to which I can only anſwer this, that I am confident, that there are none gone along with mr. Rolt, that will urge him to unfitting or unallowable diſburſements; and as for mr. Vol. xxii. p. 525.

Rolt

A. D. 1655. Rolt himſelfe, I cannot beleeve, but that your honour is ſoe well aſſured of his diſcretion and frugality, without the conſideration that his hands are tyed up by the great awe and affection he bears to his highnes, (beſides the expectation of future encouragements) that your thoughts will at all call his ſtewardſhipp into queſtion. I am perſwaded there will be noe fault, eſpecialy of that nature, to bee condemned in him at his returne.

The ſecond letter was of the 18th inſtant, which promiſed a frigot to meete him upon newes of his drawing hitherward; ſuch a convenience will be very wellcome (the rather that he will bee thereby the more confirmed in the opinion he already hath of your good inclinations towards him) ſince you are pleaſed ſoe favourably to provide for the ſafety of him and his company. Hee will (according to information) bee here about the midſt of February; from whence hee may (the Elve being now open) directly come for England by ſea: I mentioned ſomthing to this effect to your honour by the laſt poſt, and I hope I ſhall have your reſolution thereupon almoſt as ſoone as this can come to you from,

Right honourable,

Hamburgh, Jan. 29, 165⅝. your honour's moſt faithfull and obedient ſervant,

Wm. Swyft.

A paper in vindication of mr. Richard Bradſhaw, *the* Engliſh *reſident at* Hamburg.

Vol. xxii. p. 561.

FOR the ſuitable vindicatinge of the commonwealth in the perſon of the reſident at Hamburgh, for the affronts putt upon him by the diſaffected amongſt the Engliſh company there, and for the future better regulating of that court, it's humbly propoſed,

Firſt, That the cheif ringleader Francis Townley, who hath not only ſince his laſt coming over to Hamburgh been the principal cauſe of all the diſturbance and diviſions among the company, but alſo has been the cheefe in deſigning the outinge of the reſident from the place of deputie, as alſoe the well affected from having any ſhare in the government, becauſe they would not goe along with him and his faction in that affront, but cheefly becauſe they applied themſelves to the lord protector, may be prevented from making the like diſturbances againe or plotting ſuch affronts, by making him uncapable of bearing any office in the company whatſoever for ſome years tyme, 5, 6 or 7 years as it ſhall be thought fitt, and alſo uncapable to ſitt in court during 7 years, as it ſhall be thought fitt, and alſo uncapable to ſitt in court during that tyme, becauſe of his turbulent ſpirit knowne to the whole company.

2dly, That all ſuch as were actors, abettors or contrivers with him, or any other in the late unworthie deſigne of ejectinge the reſident or otherwiſe affrontinge him, which hath been frequent, as alſo all ſuch as ſhall be found to have countenanced or correſponded with any miniſters of Charles Stewart, or ſhall be found to have oppoſed or hindered the reſident in the ſecuring of George Waites his papers, or any way to have abetted, or ſided, or held correſpondencie with him ſince the reſident expelled him from Hamburg for his traiterous practiſes, that all ſuch may be excluded from having any vote in court or bearing any office for three, four or five years tyme, and yet may be admitted to ſitt in court for the direction in the affayres of the company, and to have liberty to ſpeake their minds in matters relating unto trade, they behaving themſelves decently, and not propounding any thinge which may tend to ſtrife or contention upon penaltie of being excluded the court for the aforeſaid tyme, and notwithſtanding be ſubject to the orders of the company for their faults, becauſe ſome men accompt it a great accomodation to be free from attending courts, and therefore may give occaſion wilfully, of turninge out or abſenting themſelves.

3dly, That the aſſiſtants in the government (as indeed their own charters require, though not regaded by the late diſaffected faction) be choſen of the moſt experienced in the company, and ſuch men only as are of known good lyfe and converſation, well affected to the government of the ſtate, and not under the age of 30 years, and ſuch perſons thus qualified and choſen not at any time after to be left out in the choice, except it be when there is choice of other like qualified men, or that they give juſt cauſe by their own miſcarriage againſt the ſtate or orders of the company, or that any of the ſaid perſons goe for England to live there, or ſhall with leave of the court obtayne liberty to be free from houlding, or that ſuch prove inſolvent or bankrupt in ſuch caſes, and where the orders of the company for any crime makes any of the ſaid parties uncapable, he may and ſhall be left out in the choice and not otherwiſe.

4thly, In regard the company at preſent in Hamburgh conſiſts moſt of young men, unexperienced either in the affayres of the company, and the cuſtomes and laws of England, as alſo ſuch as have had a hand in the affronts putt upon the reſident, and ſtill do continue their deſignes againſt him and the well affected, and are moſt of them ſuch

ſuch as formerly have been excluded the court for their not engageing to the ſtate. A. D. 1655.
It's therefore propounded, that until others more hopefull, and that are not engaged againſt the reſident, be grown up, the number of aſſiſtants, which by the charters of the company are limitted to 24, of which 13 muſt make a court, may for ſome tyme be diſpenced with, where there cannot be a full choice of ſuch like qualified men as aforeſaid, and that in ſuch caſe 9 may make a court, and this to continue only for five or ſix years, and not longer, without prejudice to the companie's charge.

5thly, The place of deputy in Hamburg is yearly eligible, and the power of chooſing or laying aſide of any man hath been and ſtill is exerciſed by the company at Hamburgh onlie, though it ought to be with the advice of the company at London: ſo that it hath been found by experience, that ſuch deputies as could not comply with the corrupt humors of the major part, who are ordinarily the worſt, but have endeavoured to exerciſe their places according to their oaths and duties, have been yearly ſubject to their affronts, either by the turning them out, or leſſning their ſtipends; by which it comes to paſs, that ſuch as have left their countrey and employment to do them ſervice being ſoe diſapointed, have either yeilded to their humors, or elſe without friends have been utterly ruined. To prevent which for the future it's propounded, that the deputie at Hamburg may be choſen, but with the approbation of the company at London both for ſtipend and place; and being once choſen his ſtipend not to be leſſned, nor himſelf laid aſide but by the conſent of both courts, firſt to be ſignified by the court at London to that at Hamburgh, and to be done by them three months before the election, that ſo not only the company may conſider of the motion, but alſo that the deputy may be provided for the change. But if the court at Hamburg ſhall not conſent to the change, he ſhall then continue his place as before, by which means the company will be freed from all plotings and deſignes, and it will be an encouragement to any man that ſhall be deputie to execute his place chearfully, and alſo encourage others to come over when there ſhall be want.

Reſident Bradſhaw *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

SInce my laſt of the 22d I have received your two laſt week letters of the 11th and 18th preſent, and remitted the incloſed to mr. Rolt, from whom we expect letters this night, if come in tyme to incloſe. I have ſignified to ſir John Henderſon according to your direction, with which I preſume he will reſt well ſatisfied, and betake himſelf to the Swediſh ſervice. I could not refuſe the civility of ſending forward his letters, though I told him my thoughts of that way, and diſſwaded him from it e're this. I preſume you are ſatisfied in my care in ſending the letter of revocation to mr. Rolt, who hath welcomely received it as he wrote to me in his laſt. I expect him here within a fortnight, having furniſhed him with letters of creditt in ſeveral parts for what money he ſhall have occaſion of. The fregat may now come hither for him, if you ſo thinke good, but Rotterdam is the ſecurer place for the ſhip, it being difficult to find the mouth of this river in the winter time, and dangerous to fall in with it in fowle weather. Vol. xxii. P. 563.

I am ſorrie there is no ende put as yet to the buſines of the company; the faction here grow higher upon it; for now they ſticke not to ſay among themſelves, that his highneſſe may command what he pleaſe, but they will doe what they thinke meet. They are angry that mr. Baron comes not over to them, and were yeſterday about to have choſen another of their own faction in his place; but in the end, reſolved to write to him for his poſitive anſwer, that they may proceed accordingly: and they are much diſguſted with the court at London for adviſing them by the laſt poſt to have patience, and not heighten things till his highneſſe's pleaſure were known; which their committee ſolicited weekly, judging it an undervaluing of their authoritie to wait longer, ſaying it was ſufficient for their committee to wait on his highneſſe when he ſent for them; and ſoe much they ſaid yeſterday at an aſſembly ſhould be writ to the court at London by their ſecretary this poſt, who being wholy their creature and craftye, feedes the humor notably. Truly, ſir, if ſome ſpeedy courſe be not taken either by commanding Townley or three or four more home; (for if they be only removed out of the court they will here influence others) or otherwiſe by putting the power into the hands of the court at London, with ſome proviſoes, that a faction carry it not there alſoe, I believe you will ſhortly find, that his highneſſe, may breake them, but never bow them to his commands, they being, as I am credibly informed, entered into a combination under their hands, to ſtand by one another in this buſineſſe till they have their wills, or ruine the company if they can, though it ſhould coſt them their whole eſtates; and now that they thinke the court at London begin to ſhrinke from them, and their hopes at Whitehall leſſens, the ringleaders grow more deſperate, moſt men judging mr. Townley not farr from the condition, into which many of his parties are lately fallen, to the greate diſhonour of the nation. I begg your pardone for this detention, and profeſſe my ſelfe

Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

Hamburgh, Jan. 29, 1655. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. I heare one Petticome is agent for the kinge of Denmark in England: at my being in Copenhagen he ſhewed himſelfe a ſcornefull enemie, by ſending to my table, whilſt I was at dinner, an axe and a head of paſte in a diſh, and otherwiſe acted what he could againſt me, which I preſume you will note if you thinke it ſutable. General Knipe knows him well, and how he acted there.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll, Eſqi. YOur laſt to me, which is come to my hands, is of the 10th inſtant, ſince which ſir John Reynolds is arrived, with whom I have had ſome perticuler diſcourſe of affairs and perſons in Ireland, and am confirmed in the beleife wee had here before of the manadgment of thinges in that place. And that which I moſt rejoice in is, that matters ſtand very faire for a freindly union and accommodation, which is moſt to be deſired and endeavoured of all other things, as that which is not only lovely and beautifull in itſelfe, but the beſt meanes to preſerve this honeſt cauſe and the aſſertors thereof from fallinge into the hands of the common enemye. Sir John hath not yet delivered his inſtructions, nor his fine expedient, unto his highneſe, who of late hath beene ſomewhat ill, and not yet very fitt for buiſſines. But I ſuppoſe he will have opportunitie for it to morrow morneinge. In the meane tyme he is very welcome to H. H. and hath dined with hym twice.

I thought to have ſent your lordſhip by this a breviate of the thinges now under conſideration in reference to Ireland; but I had not tyme to get it ready, but ſhall not faile to ſend it by the next, that if any thing be ſhort in it, your lordſhip may ſignify in tyme any further additions.

I heare noe more of the Spayniards intentions for Ireland; but it's certeyne, he will have a powerfull fleet in the ſpringe; and therefore it concernes us to be aware of hym in all places. Our fleet is alſoe haſtning out, which through the bleſſinge of God will be very conſiderable. The warre continues betweene the proteſtant and popiſh cantons of Swiſſerland, though I am not able to give your lordſhip by this any perticulers of their proceedings; only thoſe of Zurik are ſtill before Rapperſvill, a towne of the popiſh cantons, where ſome men have beene loſt on both ſides; and that the popiſh cantons are prepareinge to releive it, and the other to defend their ſeige. Berne is alſoe in the feild with a good army. Wee expect perticulers by the next. The ſtate of matters betweene the Swede and Brandenburgh is in the encloſed print, and therefore ſhall not trouble your lordſhip with any thinge of it here. I remeyne

Your lordſhip's moſt faithfull humble ſervant,

Jan. 29, 1655. JO. THURLOE.

Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* France, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 939. MY lords, the lord cardinal hath told me, how that he had certain advice, as that an extraordinary embaſſy from Bruſſels or the lord don Stephen de Gamarra ſhould ſuddenly make a propoſition to your high and mighty lordſhips, to make them jealous of the great encreaſing power of the lord protector and the commonwealth of England, and his near alliance with the king of Sweden; ſecondly of the accommodation of this king and England; and that therefore there being ſuch a good correſpondency between theſe three, your high and mighty lordſhips ſhould do wiſely to foreſee and prevent the inconveniences and prejudices, which will otherwiſe proceed from thence or follow thereupon, in caſe (as is reported) theſe allies and confederates do intend to conquer the Spaniſh Netherlands on the one ſide, and in Eaſtland, other kingdoms and countries, and to bring the buſineſs of Europe into a quite new poſture. Wherefore it is referred to the conſideration of your high and mighty lordſhips, whether for the common good of the empire of the Spaniſh and free Netherlands there ought not to be made a league and confederacy between theſe, to prevent and deſtroy all ſuch deſtructive deſigns of the confederates, and that this ought to be done without any delay. But his eminency would needs perſuade me, that all the ſaid points, which the Spaniſh embaſſy had to declare, were in no wiſe true for as much as concerneth France; but that this king is inclined to renew the old and faithful amity and alliance with your high and mighty lordſhips, and to obſerve the ſame in ſincerity,

cerity, yea more than formerly, whereof their high and mighty lordſhips may have full A. D. 1655.
aſſurance of this when they pleaſe to make overture thereof, which this court hath for a long time expected and deſired. Moreover, that in regard this king is wholly inclined to make a peace with Spain upon reaſonable terms, and that therefore his majeſty will not engage himſelf with any confederacy for the continuation of the war, whereby the freedom of this crown ſhould be limited to make a peace with Spain; his eminence therefore deſired, that I ſhould give your high and mighty lordſhips notice thereof, not only in his name, but likewiſe in that of the king, that ſo your high and mighty lordſhips ſhould not give credit to all ſuch diſcourſes as may be reported to the contrary. All which I thought myſelf obliged in duty to ſignify unto your high and mighty lordſhips.

Paris, Feb. 8, 1656. [N. S.] W. BOREEL.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Edenburg, the 29th of Jan. 55.

HONORED SIR,

BY the greate favor of yours of the 22d inſtant I finde a verry juſt doubt ariſinge in you, concerninge our lettinge the intended petitioners petition what we ſhould put in their mouthes; but poſſibly that objection may ceaſe, when I ſhall aſſure you firſt, that the councill heer neither indirectly nor directly know any thinge of it. Secondly, there is none of the petitioners but two, (who I have imployed to incite the reſt) that are knowinge of it. Thirdly, if by ſome meanes or other they know not, what particulars to mention, as thos which wil be of beſt acceptance, they may thinke they have done enough in mentioninge ſom generals, which will neither convince us ſoe fully as enumeratinge of particulars wil doe, nor wil be ſoe ſtronge an obligation upon them, nor ſoe thoroly ſifte and dive into their intentions, ſince many may not be ſcrupelous, to ſubſcribe a petition conſiſtinge of generalls, who upon condeſcendinge to particulars, might ſtart back. Fourthly, I have bin alwayſe ſoe openly a profeſſed ennemie to makeinge of bargaines betweene the ſtate and the people, that even to the two I intruſt I have declared, that I would not at all eſteeme this, if it ſpringe from any other principle, but a reall conviction and ſenſe of their duty, and that they wil be deluded, if they expect any other recompence but an acceptinge of it, as ſoe meant. But yet, ſir, I have ſoe juſt a reſpect and obedience to your opinion, that I ſhall proceede no farther heerin, till I have the honnor to heare from you again, nor after, but as then you ſhall direct. I heare the miniſters are verry jealous of this intended adreſs, becauſe thos, who make it, are indifferently of the honneſteſt ſorte of publicke reſolutioners and remonſtrators, wherby thos parties in an action of the higheſt civill concernment are not owned as ſuch by thos which are of them, and it ſeemes they would have that thred of diſtincktion run through all the worke. Vol. xxxv. p. 911.

I moſt humbly thanke you for the newſe you are pleaſed to communicate to me: doubtleſſe the unitinge and deſignes of the ennemyes of the truth ſhould provoke the profeſſors of it to unite alſo. And therefore I endeavor that worke heer what I can. I am not doubtfull but ere longe to get the miniſtry of this nation by a voluntary adreſs to owne, and publickly pray for the now authority, and in their ſtations to incite the people cheerfully to obeye and ſerve it. I have got the cheifeſt miniſters of late, to confeſs privatly to me, that ſoe opoſite a change to what they lately weare, does not now ſoe much ſcruple them as publickely to profeſs it; ſoe that now their ſhame and not their conſciences beinge to be overcum, I truſt the higheſt difficulty as to this particular is over: we have indeed renderd one party ſoe jellous of the other, that we now ſeeme to be the courted. I muſt confeſs I thinke the remonſtrators are generally better, then the publicke reſolutioners; but I profeſs, thes of late acte better towards us then thos. I ſend you this coppy of col. Gilbert Ker's letter to the high ſheriff of Roxburrowſhire, which he delivered at the firſt meetinge of the juſtices of the peace for that ſhire, he beinge mentioned in the comiſſimon: he is one of the remonſtrators, and a very leadinge man in that party. I have ſtill bin of opinion, and am more confirmed therein dayly, that we ſhall hardly doe our worke by buildinge with any one of thos two partyſe, but by compoſeinge a third, extracted out of both, and conſiſting of the honneſteſt and moſt peaceable amongſt them; by which you will have this one advantage, that all your party will not be lead by any one party of the miniſters, which the other way they will wholly be. I beg your pardon for this longe trouble and that you will beleeve me, as indeed I am,

Your moſt affectionate, moſt faithfull,
and moſt humble ſervant,
BROGHILL.

Incloſed

Incloſed in the preceding.

A copy of the letter of col. Gilbert Ker *to the ſheriff of* Roxboroughſhire.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 915. I Underſtand by your order, that I am named by his highneſs councill in their comiſſion to bee one of the juſtices of peace in this ſhire, which comiſſion doeth relate to an ingagement and inſtructions, which the councill has bin pleaſed to iſſue forth to bee the rule of the exerciſe of their power, which inſtructions and ingagement I have ſeen and peruſed. Sir, I ſhall not ſpeake either to my inability or want of guifts for ſoe weighty a charge, or my being a ſtranger to this place, in reſpect of ſuch intereſt as frequently concurrs to capacitat a perſon to bee a member in a judicature for doeing their cuntry ſervice, though both or either of theſe might have been a ground ſufficient to have laide me aſide; but neither of theſe are the maine ground to preſſe me to take the freedome (being called thereunto) to declare, that I cannot accept of that imployment; but after ſuch ſerious inquiry for light from the Lord and his word, in order to this thing, as the Lord has been pleaſed to give me grace to make, I am convinced in my conſcience, that imployment is ſinfull and unlawfull, as it is there ſtated, framed and ingaged into, as being not allowed by the word of the Lord, contrary to our ſolemne league and covenant, as alſoe a manifeſt incroachement uppon the liberties of the kirke of Chriſt in this land. The conviction of this uppon my heart is the ground, why I judge that office ſoe ſtated ſinfull and unlawfull, and therefore willingly dare not walke after the comandment of his highneſs councill. And ſince my unworthy name is inſerted in that commiſſion, I doe in all humility deſire, that this may not teſtify my want of cleerenes to accept that charge; but ſince I am called unto, I deſire that this may remaine my teſtimony againſt the ſinfullnes of ſuch a courſe, as further backſlideinge in covenant breaches may involve us. It is to me a weighty ſcripture, that Mal. ii. 10. Why doe you deale trecherouſly every mann with his brother, by blaſpheming the covenant of our fathers. This ought to bee ſeriouſly laide to heart in its ſeaſon, leaſt that ſad threatening in verſe 12 overtake the deſpiſed. This I deſire to preſent, as that which I conceive my dutie in humble returne to your order: in which I hope there ſhall bee noething found inconſiſtent to that dutifull honor, obedience, and ſubmiſſion, that the Lord in his word calls me to give unto the magiſtrat, whom hee in his holy and wiſe providence has given order over us.

Yours in all dutifull obedience,

GILBERT KERR.

An intercepted letter.

SIR,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 953. I Writt to you about a fortnight ſince, and therein acquainted you the reaſon I did not ſend thoſe commodities you writt for, yett I have now aſſigned them to you, and ſent them aboard one Robert Williams bound for Rotterdam, and directed them thither to the perſon you ordered mee: you will doe well to take care they may be called for there. I alſoe writt you word, that mr. Wat: Factor was ſtill in the countrey, and ſent mee word he had ordred an account to be given to him by a friend of his that was coming to you: he ſtill continues in the countrey, ſoe that I cannot ſpeake with him to give you any further account, neither doe I believe, that you will have any that is good, for I underſtand he is here ſuppoſed to be failed, and ſome others of his partners, who had a good creditt upon the change, but now loſt. All trade here is at a great ſtand, and noe man knows whether to ſend goods. The Turkes it's ſaid have ſeiſed all our merchants goods, and put many to death, but wee hope this comes from the hands of falſe intelligencers; yett at preſent it puts us into a greate maze, and together with our own trouble at home makes us all at a ſtand. All the gentry of this nation are att preſent impriſoned, and ſtill every day more taken; to what intent is not yett knowne, but itt makes this cittie in a ſad condition for want of trade; it's hoped all may prove for the beſt att laſt. You ſhall hear from mee ſhortly by a friend that's coming over, and will give a perfect account of all comodities that will turne to any account here: In the meane while be patient, if you doe not here from mee ſoe often as you expect, for wee have little incouragement to my trade but ſitting ſtill, all things growing worſe and worſe. Pray give the encloſed to your brother, which comes from his taylor, who deſires itt may bee ordered him to receive. You appointed me to lay out the odd money in H. P.'s hands for tookens to your freinds in the countrey, which was done accordingly, and yett ſince mr. Weſt came and demanded that ſumme by a token from you, which I have paid accordingly, ſoe that this

ſume and the charge of ſhipping theſe commodities will come to above 4 l. which will be the overplus of what I ſhall have of your brother more then I paid him for the goods I had of him, therefore pray pay him ſoe much. I believe I ſhal be forced to ſee you ſhortly, for here is noe good to be done here. I am A. D. 1655.

Your aſſured friend to ſerve you,

London, Jan. 29, 1655. JOHN SANDERS.

The ſuperſcription.

A mounſieur mounſieur Jaques Le Grand mercht. au Cullen.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy le 3 Fev. [1655. N. S.]

AUjourd'huy derechef a eſté propoſé la revocation des troupes de Danſigk: ſur quoy hier desja les 4 provinces eſtoient d'accord, mais le ſieur Veth (pour ſon particulier eſtant d' autre opinion) ne voulut pas conclurre. Maintenant ſes collegues l'obligerent a conclurre: mais une des provinces eſtoit abſent. Si qu' encore cela eſt demeuré ſans concluſion. Vol. xxxiv. p. 943.

Eſtant aviſé qu'a Elbing le roy de Sweede s'avoit conformé avec les bourgeois deſirants faire ceſſer les pſeaumes de Lobwaſſer, & avoir l'uſage des chanſons de Luther, l'on avoit mis cela es mains du ſieur Hugens pour l'examiner, dont il a fait rapport, avec inclination d'eſcrire la deſſus au roy de Sweede. Mais l'on n'a guere trouvé de fundament de s'en meſler.

Dimanche 4 Fev.

Le roy de Dennemarck s'eſt reſolu tout a fait a un armement, au moins de 4000 chevaux & 6000 a pied. Un ſeul gentilhomme offre de lever mille chevaux ſur ſa propre bourſe habilles en la livrée de S. M. Le pretexte eſt, pour reſtablir la la Pruſſie en eſtat comme devant cette guerre. Le ſieur ambaſſadeur Beuningen n'eſpargne nullement ſa retorique pour induire ceſt eſtat a ſe joindre avec Dennemarck en ce bon deſſein, ce qui ſeroit facile, ſi on ne craignoit pour la mer Mediterrané.

Le roy de Poloigne a fait dire au ſieur ambaſſadeur Dorp, que Charnetſky avoit defait 2000 chevaux Swedois: ceux de Brandeborch le nient.

Lundy 5 Fev.

L'on aura reſolu de faire encore dire a ſa excellence l'ambaſſadeur de Spaigne, que le ſieur Greffier n'a pas couché la reſolution touchant le priſonier la Ratte (a Duynkercke ou Oſtende) en autre façon, que comme l'on luy a dicté. L'excuſant ainſy de ce que ledit ſeigneur ambaſſadeur aura taxé ledit Greffier.

La lettre du ſieur Beuningen eſt miſe ce mains du ſieur Huygens & autres, mais l'on n'a pas encore en conference la deſſus. On verra ſi l'on voudra preſter l'oreille aux projets & concepts du ſieur Beuningen.

Mecredy le 7 Fev.

Aujourd'huy comme encore hier on n'a eu en mains que l'affaire d'Oſtfriſe. Hier fuſt reſolu de rediger la reſolution du 1 Fev. en un traité & convention, dont le concept eſt leu a ce matin, & ſera communiqué aux deputes d'Oſtfriſe.

Aujourd'huy a eſté par ceux de Hollandre preſſé l'equipage en mer: & qu'on vouluſſe prendre en conſideration les offres faites par le roy de Dennemarck, ayant deſſein de ſe mettre en armes: ſur quoy le ſieur Beuningen a derechef eſcrit fort expreſſement, ſi qu'on a reſolu de tenir demain conference la deſſus. Et ſe verra quelle inclination ont les provinces pour s'engager avec le Dennemarck.

Jeudy le 8 Fev.

La chambre mypartie a eſcrit 1. Touchant un ſuper-arbitre. 2. Touchant la ſuppletion d'un de Hollande. 3. Touchant celuy de Friſe; qui eſt ſi long temps abſent.

Le ſynode de Geldre a eſcrit pour avoir Raveſteyn & Meegen ſoubs eux.

L'on a reſolu d'eſcrire aux ambaſſadeurs en Dennemarck: en ſorte que modeſtement on leur donne a connoiſtre de n'eſtre pas trop chauds, ny n'engager pas l'eſtat avec precipitation. Et que ceſt eſtat ſe reſerve les libres deliberations.

L'on eſcrira auſſy aux ambaſſadeurs en Pruſſie de voulour procurer pres le roy de Poloigne & la Ville de Danſigk la libre navigation, au moins pour les navires de Hollande.

Et au roy de Sweede parleront touchant la derivation de la riviere.

Vendredy le 9 Fev.

A. D. 1655. Le ſieur Huygens a fait ou rapporté un concept de reiglement, ſelon lequel tous conſuls en Eſpaigne, voire meme tous ſujets de ceſt eſtat ſont rendus comme dependants du ſieur Reede de Renſwoude miniſtre reſident a la cour de Spaigne.

Aux ambaſſadeurs en Dennmarck ſera eſcrit, que les choſes qu'ils ont eſcrit icy en leurs 2 derniers lettres on a trouvé de telle importance, qu'on les a rapporté aux provinces: & que ſans leurs expres aveu & conſentement on n'oſeroit pas s'y engager: que pourtant ces ambaſſadeurs feront bien de ſoy tenir ſimplement a leur inſtruction.

Au roy de Sweede on eſcrira de ne pas divertir la Weyxel, & au roy de Poloigne de n'enfeſter pas la mer par depredation, ny gaſter le Pillauw par enfoncement de navires, comme l'on menace.

Le ſieur de Thou partiroit de Paris a my Fevrier. Les François prennent & vexent quantité de navires Hollandois.

Le mere ou abbeſſe du cloiſtre Kouwater pleint, que Ravenſway a fait grande inſolence.

Auſſy plaignent les habitans de la Meyerye des inſolence de nos ſoldats.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, Feb. 9, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 949. THE dutcheſs of Brandenburgh is now perfectly well recovered, whereof I made mention in my laſt: this is now to confirm the ſame. The articles of the peace between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburg are not yet known. There hath been yet no thankſgiving made in the churches for the ſaid peace, neither are yet any prayers made for the king of Sweden. What order will be taken likewiſe for the toll in Pillauw is alſo uncertain; only it is ſaid, that a Swediſh controller is alſo to ſit in the room where the licences are granted.

We are informed here, that his majeſty of Sweden is gone for Thorn; others ſay he is gone further. Of the king of Poland's approaching with his troops there is yet no certainty.

Mr. Ed. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 957. IN perſuance of your commands from my moſt gracious maſter, expreſſed in your acceptable letter of the 21ſt of Dec. (which I received att Elbing) haveing after the overture of agreement betweene the king's majeſtie and the duke, (which is ſince completed) retired myſelfe from that courte to that place to refreſh my ſelfe and company after our hard march, I forthwith addreſſed myſelfe towards the king againe, whom about two dayes (after the interview betweene him and the elector att Bartenſtein had paſſed (as it is reported) with much kindneſſe and ſatisfaction on both ſides) I happily found att a towne in the byſhopricke of Varmia called Shippenpeil; from thence I marched with him to a citty called Wartenburg, where I had audience. I humbly tooke my leave of his majeſtie att that tyme, taking a freſh oportunity, according to your commands, to congratulate (as I had often done before) in his highneſſe name the great ſucceſſes in his affaires, which God had beſtowed uppon him; and that it was his highneſſe reall intention to endeavour a nearer union betweene them, which I doubted not would apeere in the treaty now with his extraordinary ambaſſador for a ſtricter union between the two nations, to which his majeſtie returned a gracious acceptation, expreſſing the great deſire he had not to be found wanting in a ſuitable and reciprocall reſpect and affection to his highneſſe and for the governement under him; whereuppon I tooke the boldneſſe humbly to thanke his majeſtie, and thereuppon to ſay, that I doubted not his good affection towards his highneſſe, havinge received ſuch large and ample teſtimoneyes of his gracious favour to myſelfe during my abode in his court, for which in particular I am obliged to pray for his majeſtie's long life and proſperous raigne. Some other diſcourſe paſſed at that time, which I am loath to committ to the frailty of a paper meſſenger, and therfore ſhall take the boldneſſe to keepe it in my owne breaſt, till I ſhall have the happynes to waite on you in perſon, which (I hope) will not be long, being thus farre onwards of my journey for England, intending (God willing) to be att Hamburgh about the middle of the next month, if noe croſs intervening accident doe ſuperſede my endeavours. In the meane time having noething of any certainty in matter of news at preſent to write, I take my leave, and ſubſcribe myſelfe what I truley am,

Your honour's moſt humble and moſt obliged ſervant,

Dantzick, Jan. 30, 1655. E. ROLT.

Dr.

Dr. H. Jones *to* Fleetwood *lord deputy of* Ireland.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Made bold by the laſt poſt (in coll. Sankeye's pacquet) to trouble your lordſhip with ſome paſſages of intelligence heere; in purſuance whereof this now incloſed (ſince then come to my hand) is alſo preſented. The former was from Conaught; this is from Ulſter, into which province it is neceſſary now to have ſome inſpection. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxiv. p. 681.

By another alſo from the queene's county I have it now given, that ſome of the Iriſh forces in Flaunders are drawen out to be ſpeedily ſent as a forelorne into Munſter, under the command of coll. Murtagh O'Brien, and that another party is to land in Scotland (if it be poſſible) at the ſame time. This was lately declared by biſhop O'Dwyer (mentioned in my former) unto a prieſt his confident, and by that prieſt privatly ſpoken, where I found it. The letter giveing this inteligence I delivered to lord Henry, together with a copie of the incloſed, from whom although I doubt not but your lordſhip will have all, yet I conceived it my duty to give this accompt to your lordſhip alſo. That generall faſt amongſt the Iriſh, mentioned in my laſt, appeareth now to have beene continued from September untill now, and ordered to be obſerved on wedneſdays, fridayes, and ſaturdayes weekely, with more than ordinary abſtinence, thoſe being dayes, whereof (they ſuppoſed) little notice would be taken: the end of that faſt is, that the nation may be delevered (as they ſay) from the tirany and miſery under which they now are. Mr. Thomas (who was ſometimes lieutenant generall of the horſe to generall Preſton in Lemſter, and is now in Flaunders) hath lately written to his wife in Ireland, that e're long he would viſit her, which runnes on the accompt before mentioned. The goode Lord watch over his people for goode, and diſappoint the evill of wicked men intended to us, and fill you with his ſpirit, by whom you may be guided in all your waies to his glorie. To whoſe grace I recomend you, and reſt,

Dublin, January 30, 1655. My lord,

Your lordſhip's moſte humble and faithfull ſervant,

HEN. JONES.

H. Cromwell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

BLeſſed be God, affaires heer continue in a peaceable quiett poſture, and our freinds findeing, that their clamouroſeneſs hath not hade that ſucceſs they hoped for, begin to be more quiett and ſilent then formerly. Allen and Vernon appeare little abroade, and are verry angry at Sankey's compliance, whome I'll truſt as farre as I cane ſee hime; but I thinke there may be good uſe made of hime, and therefore ſhall keep my old correſpondency and familiaritie with him. Vol. xxxiv. p. 671.

I perceive by ſome intelligence I have mett with, that the Iriſh are bigg with expectation from ſomethinge abroade; their prieſts have been verry active to prepare the people for new attempts. They give out, that their is a conſiderable number of officers to be ſent out of Flanders, ſuch as weer formerly of this nation; but I ſuppoſe you have better intelligence frome thoſe partes. This incloſed will let you ſee what our intelligence is heer: how true it is, I can't tell; but however it will putt us uppon carefullneſs and watchfullneſs. I doe intend to take advantage from their non-tranſplantinge to ſeize uppon and ſecure the moſt conſiderable, active, and dangerous perſons reſideinge within the provinces of Munſter, Leinſter, and Ulſter, whoe may legally be diſpoſed of as you pleaſe to forreign ſervice or otherwiſe. I have taken what care poſſible may bee for the diſcoveringe any ſhipps, that ſhall bringe ammunition and armes, and hope to prevent their deſigne therein. Wee have not one ſhipp of force uppon the weſtern coaſt. Wee have writte to the admiralty aboute it, but have had noe returne. It weer good we had 2 or 3 ſhipps of countenance conſtantly to attend thoſe parts. Coll. Cooper is this morninge gone to his charge; wee have given hime information of the moſte dangerous perſons there, and have given him directions to diſarme them, and ſecure their perſons if he ſee cauſe. Queſtionleſs their hath bin ſomething a breweing there, which I have not only from the intelligence ſent from my lord Broghill, but allſoe from ſome I have mett with heer. Wee ſhall uſe our uttmoſt to prevent any breakings forthe either frome Scots or Iriſh. It would be a great ſecurity, as allſoe an advantage to your intereſt, to have Gallway (which is the ſtrongeſt towne in the 3 nations) well planted with Engliſh. At preſent there are not ſix familyes in it, and the houſes decay dayly. If you could treate with ſome honeſt able merchants of London to undertake it uppon good and ſafe tearmes, though you gave them the houſes freely, it would be much for your profitt and ſafety.

I have

A. D. 1655. I have endeavoured, as much as in me lyes, to procure the collections for the poore proteſtants of Piedmont, judgeing it not only to bee charity, but duty to relieve thoſe poore diſtreſſed creatures. There hath bin 1100 l. which was gathered frome the people, returned by bill already. I ſhall make what improvement I can of it further.

The ſouldiers have been in ſuch a neceſſitous condition, that we could not as yet lay holde of what they have given uppon that account. The incloſed paper will let you ſee what it is. The next moneys that come out of England wee ſhall without faile make it good; if you are in any preſent neceſſitie for it, you may uppon the credit of this make uſe of 4 or 5000 l. of our Iriſh money. But if you pleaſe to ſpeake with my brother Fleetwood aboute it, I thinke it would not doe amiſs. I have bin too tedious, and therefore ſhall only remind you of a ſupply of councellors and judges, which indeed wee verry much wante, juſtice Cooper haveing not as yet acted, and, as I heare, is reſolved not to act at all. I am,

Sir, your truly affectionate freind,

January 30, 1655. and humble ſervant,

H. Cromwell.

The examination of colonel Anthony Gilby *of* Everton *in the county of* Nottingham, *taken at* Newark *upon* Trent *the* 31*ſt of* January 1655, *by major general* Whalley, James Chadwicke, Samuel Bolles, William Wightman, *eſqs; capt.* Edward Cladd, Philip Lacock, Th. Briſtow, Gabriel Odingſells, *gent. and capt.* Hen. Champion.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 975. THIS examinate ſaith, that about a fortnight before the late riſing at Rafford in this county, he was with mr. John Cooper at his houſe in Thurgarton, and went up from thence to ſir Roger Cooper's houſe in the ſame town, where he was with the ſaid ſir Roger Cooper, mr. Cecil Cooper his ſon, and mr. Drewry Cooper, but cannot tell whether mr. John Cooper went up with him or not; and that he never met with major Scott, nor with mr. John Cooper at any time near unto that riſing; only mr. John Cooper came to his the ſaid mr. Gilby's houſe about three months before that riſing, (as he remembers) and that about tueſday following that riſing he went to Gainſborrow to ſell a little barley, whereof he had a ſample; but finding the price not good, he offered it to no body, and ſtaid there that night, and went from thence to Market Raiſon in Lincolnſhire the next morning, to ſpeak with one mr. Booth, whom he ſuppoſed would be there, becauſe his daughter lived there, but he himſelf lived about twelve miles off, and ſtaid at Market Raiſon only that night, and ſo returned homewards; and in his way between Gainſborrow and Walkerith he met with his man William—that now ſerves him, ſent by his wife with a letter to him, wherein ſhe adviſed him not by any means to come, home for fear he ſhould be taken by the ſoldiers, who had been to ſearch for him, leſt he ſhould be abuſed by them. Upon which he went to his ſiſter mrs. Elizabeth Bulſter at Durrington in Lincolnſhire, in all which time there was no body with him; and that he ſtaid but one night with his ſiſter, and went thence towards London, where he lodged at one mr. Heſkett's houſe in high Holbourn, near Bloomſbury, an attorney or ſollicitor, and lodged there till his highneſs iſſued his proclamation, that all cavaliers ſhould depart this city; and there met with mr. Thomas Nayler ſometimes in the ſtreets, but does not remember whether he went into any houſe with him. And being aſked how oft he was with mr. John Cooper in London? he ſaith, he met with him ſometimes accidentally in the ſtreets, but doth not know whether he went into any houſe with him or not; and ſaith alſo, that about the ſame time he met with major Barker accidentally (as he thinks) upon the exchange, with whom he had no diſcourſe, but only how do you, and the like. And being aſked how his plate came to be ſent out of his houſe, and convey'd to one mrs. Williamſon's in the ſame town? he ſaith, his girl did it, without the privity of his wife, becauſe (as he apprehends) the ſoldiers had been there to ſearch for him, and had taken away a horſe; and ſaith, he hath a ſiver can, and about a dozen of ſpoons of his own, and a ſilver porringer, ſilver box, and ſilver diſh, which are his childrens; and further this examinate ſaith not.

A true copy of the original, examined by me

Jo. Boawre, clerk to the ſaid commiſſioners.

Mr. G. Ireland *and mr.* William Linley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 211. IN order to his highnes expreſſe of the 24th inſtant, wee are this day mett at Liverpole to putt in execution what is thereby comanded. But in regard of our diſtance aſſunder,

assunder, and the shortnes of the days, wee could not come together till evening, and soe have not hadd tyme before the poast's departure hence to doe much in referrence thereunto, but shall by the next give you a full accompt of our further transactings; of which wee thought it our dutyes to give you this accompt, although but shorte; and shall endeavour to the utmost of our powers to use all dilligence and vigilencye therein, whoe take leave, and remayne, A. D. 1655.

Right honorable, your very humble servant,

G. Ireland,
William Linley.

Right honorable,
The persons mentioned in the list, to witt, Carpenter, and Weaver, and Lynn, are already secured, and now under a guard at Preston.

W. T. *to secretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Have heard of the seaseinge of sir John Packington, who, I beleive, if guiltie, has other confederates. I am not willinge to accuse persons without ground. I'le give yow my jealousies; the last Michaelmas tearme sir John, collonell Sands of Worstersheire, and one collonell Blunt, a papist and dangerous person as any in London, att whose chamber all these with major Norwood and diverse others had theire constant randezvouse. Blunt's chamber is neare the water-side, fower pare of stares. I beleive it is the same chamber where Norwood lay, the corner chamber over one mr. Thurland's chamber. Blunt lies there but seldome, haveing lately married a widdowe, beeing a Scotch lady. I begg your pardon to subscribe no more then, sir, Vol. xxxiv. p. 587.

Your servant,
W. T.

Major general Worsley *to secretary* Thurloe.

Right honourarle,

UPON tuesday last I mett the commissioners for the county of Chester att Nampt-wich, att which time wee proceeded to an extraordinary tax upon them, which were summoned to appeare at that time, and have added somethinge to the former summ; and have this day mett for the county and cittie of Chester, and have proceeded to the extraordinary tax there. Wee likewise sate this weeke upon the ordeinance for ejecting of scandelous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and schoolemasters, and have received articles against diverse; but I finde both in this county and the rest, that it will bee hard to carry on that worke without more commissioners bee nominated, and have beene desired by the commissioners of the severall counties, to intreate you, that more may bee added to them nominated in the ordinance; and then I doubt not, but in a short time to give you a good account thereof; and for that purpose wee have thought of these inclosed for this county, and shall send likewise for the rest. I finde a very greate wante of justices of the peace in these countys, both by reason of those that refuse to act, as alsoe of the smallnesse of the number; and shall send you a list of such as are conceived fitt for that imployment shortly. The report wee have here is, that coll. Duckenfeild is named high sheriffe. I thought fitt to signifie, that hee is the onely person, that refuses to act with us upon the orders and instructions of his highnes and councell. Wee have agreed upon a way how to putt the rest of the orders in execution. I cannot but admire at the forwardnesse of good people generally to cary on this worke. I finde itt to bee the judgement of the commissioners generally, that it were a speciall good worke to descend full as lowe as fiftie pounds *per ann.* and five hundred pounds in personall estate. Wee finde our selves deficient in this, that where a person hath an estate of two hundred pounds a yeare for thirtie one yeares or fortie one, or if A. B. live soe longe, it appeares but to bee a chattell, and soe will not come within our compasse. Wee humbly begg some directions in this case. I shall bee at Stafford on the 16th day of this instant; att which time wee shall tax the rest, which have not beene yet dealt with; and hope at that time to take course, that the rest of the orders may bee putt in execution there. Wee are busie in all the counties, takinge securitie from papist and disaffected persons. Noe more at present, but I am Vol. xxxiv. p. 297.

Your faithfull servant,
Cha. Worsley.

A. D. 1655. I pray to take ſome courſe, that wee may pay the ſeverall troopes, and get ridd of thoſe that are unworthy. Wee have now moneys ready, wee onely want your orders.

Major general Kelſey *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 649. BEing at Maidſton with the reſt of the commiſſioners, where wee receved a complaint from ſeverall honeſt men againſt on Coppin of Rocheſter, for preaching and maintaining ſeverall blaſphemous tenants, ſaying Chriſt's humane nature was defiled with ſinne, and that he offered ſacrifice for his owne ſinnes, as well as for the peoples, and that all men ſhowld be ſaved; denying hell or heaven to be any other than what was within him; and many ſuch damnable tenants, and drew many followers after him, and the ſouldiers theire many of them did begin to adhere unto him, and ſome officers to much favoured him; upon which wee ſent to apprehend him, but he was not to be found; but I comeing to Chatham about buſyneſs relating to the navy, ſent to ſerjant Parker, and ſome other juſtices of the peace to meet me at Rocheſter, where wee examined witneſſes concerning the ſaid Coppin; and finding the thinges charged againſt him was teſtifyed by ſeveral wittneſſes, did comitt him to the goale; but knoweing that many ſcandalows profeſſors, that have fallen of from the worſhip and ſervices of God, and ready to follow after any thing that is evell, are ready to cry out for liberty of conſcience, and are not backwark to ſay it's perſecution wors then in the biſhops time, and the like; and knoweing not how thinges may be preſented to your highneſs, I make bold to give your highnes this accompt. I could wiſh, and doe humbly offer it as my opinion, that he may be ſent out of the land, as yow have done Beedell; and I further offer it to your highneſs as my humble opinion, that it would be convenient to remove the ſouldiers that are at Rocheſter to ſome other place, and to ſend ſome other in theire roomes; for that I am afraid, they have drunck in ſoe much of theſe tenants, that I feare they may doe hurt by lying theire, becauſe many towneſmen being tainted will be ready to ſtrenthen them in theire opinions. All which I leave to your highnes conſideration, and remaine

Your highnes moſte humble ſervant,

THO. KELSEY.

Heads of a treaty between the protector and the king of Sweden, *in the hand-writing of ſecretary* Thurloe.

Vol. xxxiv. p. 205. 1. THAT the former treaty and confæderation made betweene his highnes and the late queene Chriſtina ſhall ſtand in full force.

2. That there ſhall be a confæderation offenſive and defenſive between his ſaid highnes and the kinge of Sweden, their kingdomes and dominions, and againſt the kinge of Spayne, and whole houſe of Auſtria, whereof Poland is a chiefe branch, and thoſe who ſhall aſſiſt them.

3. That the ſtates generall of the United Provinces, and ſuch other princes and ſtates as ſhal be thought fitt, ſhall be invited into this confæderacy, and by ſuch meanes as ſhal be thought convenient.

4. That as ſoone as their affaires will permitt, an army ſhall be raiſed, conſiſtinge as well of forces of both theſe confederates, as of other princes and ſtates, who ſhall enter into their confederacy, for invadinge the dominions of the ſaid common enemy in ſuch manner, as ſhal be agreed upon.

5. That there ſhall be noe treaty of peace or truce with the ſaid enemy, but by common conſent.

6. That for proſecutinge the ſayd common enemy, it ſhal be lawfull for both to levy ſoldiers, and hire ſhips, as well merchant as ſhips of warre, in the dominions and territories of each other, in ſuch manner and numbers as ſhal be agreed upon.

7. That it ſhall be lawfull for one to buy armes, powder, ſhott, or other ammunition, and warlik preparations in the dominions of the other, and to tranſport it into their owne dominions, provided it may be done without prejudice of the other.

8. That in caſe either ſide be invaded by the ſayd common declared enemy, upon demand of the partyes ſoe invaded, the other ſhall aſſiſt hym both with land and ſea forces, at the expenſe of hym deſireinge it; wherein regard ſhal be had to the ability of the party, of whom ayde is deſired, that more be not deſired of hym, then with conſideration had to the then conjuncture of tyme, and the ſtate of his owne affaires, he is able to ſpare.

9. That

9. That noe declared rebell or fugitive of the one ſhall be ſuffered to come into or abide in the kingdomes and dominions of the other; and if any ſhall be there, they ſhall be baniſhed within forty dayes after notice given, upon payne of forfeiture of life and eſtate. A. D. 1655.

10. That all ſhips carrying commiſſions for takinge prizes from any prince, that hath noe territories, to be eſteemed as pyrates, and dealt with by both accordingly.

11. That it ſhall not be lawfull to conceale the goodes of each other's enemies.

That noe contraband goods ſhall be carryed to the enemies of the other, and that under the name contraband ſhall be conteyned, &c. that if any contraband or enemies goods be found in the ſhips of the one, thoſe goods ſhall not only be forfeited, but all the reſt of the ſhip's lading, and that ſhip itſelf.

That the certificate herein-after named ſhall be the forme to be carryed by all merchant ſhips, accordinge to the 12th article of the ſaid treaty; and in caſe it ſhall appeare, that any of the ſaid certificate and paſſes be counterfeit, or that the ladinge of the ſhip ſhall be otherwiſe then is expreſt in them, that then the maſter and maſters of the ſhips ſhall be corporally puniſhed, and the ſhips and goods therein ſhal be confiſcate and forfeited to that ſtate, whoſe prejudice was intended by ſuch falſe paſſes.

To the end, that the navigation and commerce may be encouraged, the tolls and cuſtomes ſhall not be rayſed in the places now in the poſſeſſion of each other; and in caſe of the conqueſt of any other places, noe greater toll, duty, or cuſtome ſhall be impoſed or ſet upon the people of either, then were due or payable in ſuch places before the conqueſt thereof, and the ſame priviledges and advantages in all other reſpects continued.

That if the tolls and cuſtomes be leſſened to any other forreigner, or further priviledges granted them, the people of either ſhall enjoy the like.

That the ſtates general of the United Provinces, and ſuch other of the confederates, as ſhall deſire it within 3 months, ſhall be included in the treatye.

Notes of particulars to be added to the treaty with Sweden.

TO be added to the 5th limitation,

Contrary to the treaties now in force between them and their reſpective friends and allies. Vol. lviii. p. 190.

The clauſe of ſecuritie to be left out.

In favour of navigation, and for prevention of all hindrance to commerce, trade, and traffique, it is agreed, that all ſhips belonging to the one or other confederate, or the ſubjects of either, haveinge the ſayd paſſports and certificates hereunto annexed, viz. all ſhips belonging to the commonwealth of England, or the people thereof, ſailinge in the Baltique ſea, and the ſhipps belonginge to Sweden or the ſubjects thereof, ſailinge in the ſeas of the comonwealth, or elſwhere in the ocean, ſhall paſſe freely without any moleſtation, hindrance, detention, or trouble whatſoever.

And for the avoydinge of fraud and deceit, which may creepe in by ſuch paſſes, it is agreed, that if any of the paſſes be counterfeited, that it ſhall be capitall; or if there be any goods in the ſhips not conteyned in ſuch paſſes, and belonging to the enemies of either, that it ſhall be a forfeiture of the ſhipe and ladeinge.

Paper of the Swediſh *reſident to the ſtates general.*

THE reſident of Sweden having received and peruſed, what the high and mighty lords the ſtates of the United Netherlands have been pleaſed to reſolve on the 11th of January laſt paſt, and communicated to him on the 13th following, returns thanks in the name of the king his moſt gracious maſter, for the friendly and neighbourly aſſurances, contained in the ſaid reſolution; and in acknowledgment thereof, reiterates the declaration of benevolence made by his majeſty in his letter of the 4th of April, and by his extraordinary ambaſſador the lord baron of Sparr in his propoſitions of the month of June, both of laſt year, viz. that not only the confidence and friendſhip, which has been eſtabliſhed for ſuch a long time, might be confirmed, but alſo be augmented for the ſatisfaction and advantage of both parties. Likewiſe, in order to ſatisfy their high mightineſſes in relation to his majeſty's armament againſt Poland, a declaration was delivered, wherewith their high mightineſſes, by their anſwer of the 14th of June following, containing ſeveral demonſtrations of affection, ſeemed and ſhewed themſelves to be very well contented and ſatisfied. About the ſame time there was alſo publiſhed by the preſs a preliminary maniſeſto or relation of the reaſons, why his majeſty was forced to wage war againſt Poland; wherein, Vol. xxxiv. p. 291.

A. D. 1655. among other arguments, is to be ſeen a complaint, that not long ago it was attempted by Poland, to introduce ſome foreign fleets in the Baltick, to diſturb the protection of that ſea, which from of old particularly did belong to the kings of Sweden. Soon after the ſaid reſident, underſtanding, by common report, that an extraordinary fleet of men of war ſhould ſail from here to the Baltick, found himſelf obliged, for the mutual ſervice and ſatisfaction of their high mightineſſes, as well as of his majeſty, to declare and to mention the ſame, in a memorial of the 13th of Auguſt, as alſo in that of the 27th of Septembr, viz. that from the ſide of Poland endeavours were made, to inſtill into their high mightineſſes ill impreſſions, and inſtigate them to diſturbances; wherefore the ſaid reſident cannot conceive very well, what occaſion there is for an elucidation of the words in his laſt memorial of the 4th of this preſent year: *Neighbours that countermine the peace of this ſtate.* The lord baron of Sparr makes mention alſo, in his propoſitions, of fomentations of malevolent men, whereof however, though very general and dark, their high mightineſſes were pleaſed to demand no elucidation. There is no ſtate ſo happy, which has not its ill-wiſhers, and it is not to be thought, that their high mightineſſes ſhould reckon themſelves to be more exempted therefrom than others. So that it is no ways ſtrange, that others alſo, beſides Poland, might envy their high mightineſſes tranquillity. To doubt this, would be, to enquire after a known way, or *nodum in ſcirpo quærere*; neither is this of any concern. The queſtion is not of who endeavours to countermine their high mightineſſes tranquillity, or who encourages them to ſend a ſquadron of men of war, or whether the ſame is done by others beſides Poland; for whether it is adviſed, or whether there is ſuch an intention, no body knows better than their high mightineſſes themſelves. The ſaid reſident refers only to the common report, (confirmed alſo by the licenced and weekly publiſh'd news papers here) with his humble and friendly proteſtation, that he is ready to contribute to the keeping up of a good correſpondence, according to the mutual expreſſions betwixt his majeſty's extraordinary embaſſador, (*ſecundum præſentem apud exteras in vicinitate nationes rerum faciem*, which are the words of his propoſition) and their high mightineſſes in the month of June laſt paſt; and therefore he could not help making the aforeſaid repreſentations, and giving the well-meant forewarning, being now rejoiced, that your high mightineſſes in the reſolution of the 11ſt inſtant approve of the ſame, and intend to be watchful, and to apply betimes all neceſſary remedies, and thus to make all matters of diſpute vaniſh, which have been reiteratedly mentioned, whereby the counterminers againſt the tranquillity of both ſides ſhall be defeated. Whenever the ſaid reſident ſhall find any further opportunities to be ſerviceable for the cultivation of a further mutual and good underſtanding, he will never be wanting in his endeavours.

January - - - 1656.

Being put under deliberation, it was agreed to and reſolved, that the provinces of Zealand, Utrecht, Frieſland and Overyſſel, ſhould be written to in ſerious terms, that the ſame would order and authoriſe their deputies in their high mightineſſes aſſembly, with all expedition, to aſſiſt in, and to promote the fitting out of an extraordinary ſquadron of men of war, to go to ſea againſt the ſpring.

Monſieur Augier *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 969

THE count of Brienne had appointed me againe laſt mundaye to preſent me unto the king att his entrance into the councill; but the chancelor being ſtill ſick, the ſaid councill mett ever ſince att mr. Dormeſon's houſe councellour of ſtate; and the ſaid count himſelfe being alſo fallen ſick ſince laſt wedneſdaye, I am ſtill expecting his oportunitie for to paſſe by his intermiſſion my compliment unto his majeſty.

The cardinall ſent me word againe yeſterdaye, that he had given all neceſſary orders unto mr. de Servient, as well as unto the ſaid count of Brienne, for aſſignments, upon which wee maye receive preſent payement of mr. de Cezi's debte. Monſieur de Bordeaux preſſeth as much as he can the ſaid payement, as alſo his expeditions for England.

The little queene's and the princeſſe of Orenge's feares att their firſt meeting have ſoe much the leſſe touched this court as that they have laſted butt little. There are talks now of the ſaid princeſſe's marriage with the duke of Lunebourg, which will doubtleſſe come to noething, as well as the duke of Nemours to mademoiſelle de Longeville, ſtarted by the princeſſe of Carignan, who indeavoureth to match the ſaid ladye with prince Eugene her ſon, by reaſon the ſaid duke has bin *in ſacris*.

The [illegible] edict for the coine here paſſeth by this reaſon, *Qu'a force d'y mal aller tout y va bien*. They make every daye 10000 crownes in lis of this new faction, for to give it after this

this rate unto the ſoldiers and others of his majeſty's creditors; nevertheleſſe I am informed it will only be made in Paris, by reaſon the provinces refuſe to accept of the liards and other ſorts of money newely created by his majeſtie. A. D. 1655.

There are certaine newes from Niſmes, that above 30 families comme out of Avignon, by reaſon of the miſunderſtandings happened there about two yeares ſince about the conſulate betweene the comon people and the gentry mantained by the pope, have profeſſed the reformed religion in the ſaid Niſmes, where ſeverall other popiſh families doe alſo convert as well as att Millau and other parts of Rouvergue and Languedoc. The popiſh clerge being not able to diſgeſt ſo many great mutations both public and private which threaten their kittchinne, the artchebiſhop of Tholoze thinking to complaine ſome dayes ſince unto the queene againſt thoſe of the religion in the ſaid Languedoc, ſhee chid him exceedingly, that hee would in ſuch a time as this kindle the fire in the ſtate againſt thoſe poore people, ſayd ſhee, which are the king's beſt ſervants, and who have ſhewed it by their conſtant ſervice during the laſt troubles, that they might have undone all the kingdome. The mareſchall of Grammont, one of the beſt heads of the councill, mentained ſtrongly the queene's reaſons, and the king happening to come thereupon turned his back unto the ſaid archbiſhop, who upon the denyall withdrewe himſelfe ſhamefully out of her majeſty's rome.

Great ſtore of proteſtant officers are parted from Languedoc to goe and ſerve the proteſtant cantons, who have ſent hither an expreſſe purpoſely to earneſt ſome officers, and eſpecially for their horſe. Wee have nothing elſe for this preſent worthie of your honour's entertainment. I remaine alwaies,

Right honourable,

your honour's moſt humble

Paris, the $\frac{11}{21}$ February, $165\frac{5}{6}$. and moſt obedient ſervant,

RE. AUGIER.

Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* France, *to the ſtates general.*

Paris, Feb. 11, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, here are letters out of Switzerland and from Geneva, which adviſe, that the ſiege of Rapperſweil, undertaken by thoſe of Zurich alone, did ſtill continue, the beſieged defending themſelves very couragiouſly; yet the beſiegers had proceeded with their approaches ſo far, that they were got under the walls, and were reſolved to give a general aſſault, the ſucceſs whereof will be of great conſequence. The army of the canton of Berne is alſo upon their march, conſiſting of 14000 men and 7 pieces of ordnance, and by careleſſeneſs of the arrear guard, they fell into an ambuſcade, whereby the whole army was put into ſome diſorder, 160 ſoldiers killed upon the place, and the cannon taken by their enemies. Vol. xxxiv. p. 973.

This court doth ſeem to take to heart the troubles of Switzerland, and to accommodate the ſame, hath ordered a conſiderable embaſſy, wherein the lord de la Rochefoucault is to be employed.

Here is alſo news, that the emperor is fallen very ſick of an apoplexy.

The edict about the money doth ſtill cauſe much trouble and heart burning amongſt the merchants and others here.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

This 4th of Feb. 1656. [N. S.]

THE lord Ripperda hath ſignified in the aſſembly, that the commiſſioners of the ſtates of Overyſell were come. Vol. xxxiv. p. 977.

The lord Mulart . . . . . of Twente and of Deventer. Theſe here are the lords Bevervoorde, Scheele, Nieulant, and Shrieck.

Thoſe of the other four members are not yet come.

The town of Lubeck having demanded permiſſion to carry two ſhips loading full of Norway wood, to raiſe the houſe of the Oſterlins; Holland and Zealand have taken it into conſideration, that is, fairly excuſed it.

February 5.

A. D. 1655. The commiſſioners of the other four members of Overyſſell are alſo come. The droſſard of Wollenhoven is the chiefeſt. After what manner they are ſummoned hither, the encloſed reſolution will tell you; by the other is to be ſeen that thoſe of Holland are yet alſo unprepared for the equipage.

The letter, which the lord Nieuport writes about the hire of his houſe, hath occaſioned in the aſſembly ſome grumbling, in regard he doth draw a great deal of money as embaſſador extraordinary; that an ordinary or inferior miniſter would be able to do the ſame thing, ſo that nothing was done upon the letter, but taken into conſideration by the provinces; but Holland doth favour him, and will make him to receive ſatisfaction. Likewiſe, when the harmony ſhall be once agreed on and eſtabliſhed, I believe the lord Nieuport will be alſo recalled, or that he will be eſtabliſhed in the quality of an ordinary embaſſador.

The embaſſy to Spain doth vaniſh; ſo that the baron of Gent (formerly alſo nominated for embaſſador to the emperor, ſince that to Spain) will paſs for a great chimerical embaſſador at leaſt *in partibus infidelium*.

February 5.

The lord Heinſius reſident in Sweden had this morning audience the firſt time ſince his return, having been ſick ever ſince: he only made report of his journey from Stockholm, having demanded commiſſioners before he will ſay any thing more particular.

There hath been alſo a conference held to alter the inſtruction of the embaſſadors into Denmark. The lord Bemmel is the firſt of this conference, but the lord raet penſionary ſaith to have particular advice from the lord Beuningen, that before the true intention of the protector was known, there would be nothing done. And at leaſt they will expect the true articles of the agreement in Pruſſia.

Alſo they have reſolved to write to the lord Nieuport to ſound the protector, to paſs an act or a treaty to oblige each other, that neither he nor this ſtate ſhall not take any advantage the one over the other in the buſineſs of commerce.

Upon the great and continual complaints againſt the depredations of thoſe of Calais, they have reſolved to practiſe the reſolution of the year 1651, and to *vim vi repellere*.

The members of Overyſſel have required, that prince William and the raet penſionary alone may be authoriſed to accommodate their differences, a thing whereof ſome have been jealous.

The lord Iſbrants hath writ, that he would expect the embaſſadors for Sweden on the 12th of Feb at Deventer: which hath been laugh'd at here; for the embaſſy is not ready; they have writ him word what he muſt expect here.

This 7th of February.

This day before and after dinner have been very much together the lords prince William and raet penſionary, and among themſelves they will agree well enough. The moſt difficulty will be, in caſe that the lord Haerſolte do part with the office of Droſſard of Twent, what ſatisfaction or reparation he is to have in his honour? for he hath been very much blaſted; beſides that it is feared, that thoſe of Zealand may be againſt the agreement, if it happeneth to be againſt the intereſt of the prince.

The city of Nimeguen hath made complaint, how that at Remunde they take too much toll.

They have had ſome further debate about the letter of the lord Nieuport writing of the embaſſy, which the lord protector will ſend into Pruſſia.

The embaſſy to Pruſſia is certainly ſuſpended till the next aſſembly of Holland, and then it will not conſiſt of ſo many perſons.

February 9.

Yeſterday till midnight prince William and the raet penſionary were together, to agree the commiſſioners of Overyſſell, whereof at laſt is reſolved a propoſition or project, which they have taken *ad referendum*; and will return back hither againſt that time, that prince William is to come from Frieſland hither.

As to the election of the prince for ſtadtholder of Overyſſell, that is to be delayed till ſuch time that the buſineſs of the harmony is to be determined. The lord Haerſolte is alſo to quit the charge of Droſſard, and thoſe of Twent however are to declare, that they do hold him an honeſt man, and by that means repair his honour.

From the elector of Brandenburgh (very much afflicted for the ſickneſs of the electreſs) is nothing yet come of the conditions of the treaty of Pruſſia.

Here

Here is arrived at laſt the commiſſioner of Dantzick; making himſelf ready to have audience to morrow. A. D. 1655.

They have ſummoned the ſtates of Holland with this clauſe, that on the 15th they will begin to debate and reſolve with the preſent.

The collation of the military charges is one of the chief points. *Item la harmonie.* The lord of Opdam will not have ſo many friends in Holland as he thinks.

Prince Maurice is going the round throughout all the towns of Holland as alſo of Zealand, for the generalſhip of the horſe.

February 10.

They have again burnt the letter of the correſpondent of Stetin, in regard the lord of Sweeryn had chiefly engaged the elector to the agreement with Sweden, and that he was very well rewarded for it; and that the earl of Waldeck was very angry at the agreement, and that the electreſs was very angry, that the elector had tranſgreſſed againſt the treaty made with the ſtates, yea that that had cauſed her ſickneſs: which are mere fables; and yet they may do a great deal of harm to the ſaid correſpondent, if they be divulged, and withall that Sweden did not yet do any hoſtility.

The envoy of Dantzick hath yet deferred his audience till to morrow.

There is an advice come from the admiralty of Amſterdam upon the piracy of thoſe of Calais, and one from Rotterdam concerning the tranſportation of counterband goods.

February 11.

The commiſſioner of Dantzick hath had audience, making ſome narration of what is paſt, and in what condition the city is in; and ſaying that he hath heard, that this ſtate would ſend ſome embaſſadors into Pruſſia, he required that thoſe embaſſadors may be inſtructed to interpoſe likewiſe for the ſaid city; and in caſe that by interceſſion and an amicable way the buſineſs is not to be obtained, that this ſtate would be pleaſed to name and order ſome commiſſioners, with whom he may enter into a more particular conference, and as well hear as make overture of ſome means to prevent the inconveniencies and any thing elſe that may be prejudicial as well to the common intereſt as the ſaid city. Upon which nothing is yet reſolved, only that he be deſired to deliver his propoſition in writing; beſides his there was nothing conſiderable.

Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* France, *to the ſtates general.*

High and mighty lords,

THERE are letters arrived here from Switzerland and from Geneva, which import, that the ſiege of Rapperſweil, undertaken by thoſe of Zurich by themſelves, did ſtill continue, when the ſaid poſt came away; that the beſieged behave well; however that the works of the approaches were carryed ſo far, even to the very walls of the place, ſo that they work with ſaps; and it is believed with much appearance of truth, that after the breach is made a general aſſault will be undertaken; and they are of opinion here, that the ſame is done already, the ſucceſs whereof, either on the one or the other ſide, will be of great conſequence. The army of the canton of Bern was at length likewiſe marching with 14000 men and ſeven guns; by the bad conduct of the rear-guard they fell into an ambuſh, whereby the ſaid army was pretty much put in diſorder; they had 160 ſoldiers ſlain, and their guns taken by the enemy, becauſe ſome that were not uſed to the like warlike employment betook themſelves to flight. So much is certain, that the beſieged in Rapperſweil did very much fire and triumph on that account. We hear likewiſe that the marquis of Caracena has given permiſſion to the Switzer regiments in the territory of Milan, that are in Spaniſh pay, to go to the aſſiſtance of their countrymen, and that the duke of Savoy cauſed alſo a vaſt many troops to march to the frontiers, which gives a great ſuſcipion to ſome cantons, ſituated in the neighbourhood, as likewiſe to the republick of Geneva. This court ſeems to take the troubles of Switzerland very much to heart; and in order to compoſe the ſame by way of accommodation, has appointed a ſolemn ambaſſy, wherein the lord Rochefoucault will be employed, who, without the pleuriſy, whereof he is at preſent ſick, would have ſet out already. Here are alſo tidings that the emperor is fell ſick of a dangerous apoplexy. The count of Fuenſaldagna goes from the Netherlands to Milan, to be governor there in the place of the marquis of Caracena, who comes to the Netherlands. The duke of Amville, who after the accommodation of my lord duke of Orleans, was ſent with monſieur Mancini a nephew of the lord cardinal, to Blois to his royal highnes, are come back with great ſatisfaction of the court and of themſelves: among other things the ſaid Mancini is ſaid to be preſented

Vol. xxxv. p. 6.

A. D. 1655. ſented by his royal highneſs with a ring of a conſiderable value. It ſeems that the new coin or ſpecies called lis, will go on, the deputation and remonſtration of the parliament not having met with the deſired ſucceſs, whom the king has anew and ſeriouſly forbid, to call any aſſembly of the chambers, and has as yet refuſed the recalling of the five exiled members, which they deſire with great earneſtneſs: and as to the affair of the coin itſelf, it has been thought adviſeable, that the council of ſtate ſhould iſſue an ordinance, which accordingly is publiſhed, whereby is forbid all oppoſition and contradiction againſt this new coin, with prohibition, that no body ſhall have liberty to raiſe or to pay away the old gold Louiſdors and ſilver Louiſes above the uſual price of reſpective ten or three livers under great penalty againſt the contraveners, as alſo againſt thoſe that foment among the people any ſeditious diſcourſes, as well touching the ſaid coin as any other ſubjects, whereby the publick tranquillity might be diſturbed. Nay that informations ſhall be taken againſt any merchants, that ſhall endeavour to raiſe the price of their goods, under the pretence of the introduction of the ſaid coin &c. which ordinance cauſes here much diſſatisfaction and troubles. Letters of Franckfort import, that the elector of Mentz was ſuddenly ſent for without knowing the reaſon why.

Wherewith, &c.

Paris, Feb. 11, 1656. [N. S.] high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

W. Boreel.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, Feb. 11, 1656.

Vol. xlvii. p. 7. THE king having given audience on monday laſt to the commiſſioners of the lords of the parliament in the preſence of the queen and ſome great perſons of the court, the next day report being made thereof to the parliament, they reſolved to defer it wholly to the pleaſure of the king, and to make new remonſtrances for the return of the exiled counſellors.

As for the buſineſs about the monies, the council hath put forth a new act for the putting in execution that of the king for the raiſing of the money, ſo that he is reſolved not to alter it.

The princeſs royal is very much careſſed by the whole court here. Some ſpeak of a marriage between that princeſs and the duke of Newburgh, who doth ſollicit it; and thereupon ſome ſay it to be the cauſe of her coming hither to conſult with their majeſties, as alſo the queen her mother. She was deſired to be at the dance on wedneſday laſt, but ſhe deſired to be excuſed, ſaying, that her deceaſed huſband died upon the like day; and in that reſpect ſhe could take no recreation.

The duke Francis of Lorrain is lodged in the palace of the duke of Orleans.

The princes of Conti was lately delivered of a dead child, whereof ſhe was extremely ill, and is now on the mending hand.

Barriere *to the prince of* Condé.

London, Feb. 11, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv. p. 9. I Have ſo little news to write to your highneſs, that I hardly know what to write; yet I think it my duty to write to you by every poſt, though it be only to aſſure you of the continuation of my ſervices. Monſieur de Marigni will have communicated unto your highneſs the ſtate of affairs of this country. Since his departure there hath not happened any thing remarkable. They are ſtill preparing here for war, and the fleet is ſaid to be ready.

Monſieur de Bordeaux is not yet returned, and ſome do make a doubt, whether he will come. I believe, when he is come, that he will haſten my departure; whereof I ſhall not be angry, ſince I can be no further ſerviceable here; and I ſhould be overjoyed to have the happineſs to ſee your highneſs at Bruſſels.

From the Dutch *embaſſador* Nieupoort.

My lord,

Vol. xxxv. p. 10. AFTER the receival of that letter and reſolution of their high mightineſſes bearing date on the 2d of November laſt paſt, concerning the buying of the neceſſary guns

guns for the uſe of the new built ſhips of the ſtate, I have enquired with due cirumſpection of ſundry merchants what quantity or number, of what caliber and at what price one might gett here, to which a few days after I got the following information, that but few guns, that carried twelve pound and above, could be had; that they were delivered in London at 25 l. ſterling *per tun* (that is to ſay two thouſand pound weight *per tun*) but that a perſon, that was about erecting two furnaces upon the coaſt, had ſaid, that provided one ſhould order a good number of them to be caſt, they would come ſomewhat cheaper. A. D. 1655.

Eight days ago the council found good to releaſe upon bail a certain ſhip of Amſterdam called the Iſabella, which was carried into Plymouth before the treaty with France was concluded, coming from Brouage, and bound for St. Malo with a cargo of ſalt; but upon my farther repreſentation, that there was no reaſon to detain the ſame, the council did this morning repeal the ſaid order, and declared the ſaid veſſel to be entirely free.

The day before yeſterday a certain ſkipper of Amſterdam was with me, who coming with wines from Nantes, was aſk'd near Hoofden whither he was going? whereupon he had own'd, that he was freighted for Dunkirk, and that he thereupon was carried into the port of Dover. I underſtood, that he was examined there, and therefore thought meet to aſk the copy of his depoſition in writing, having obſerved, that thoſe men ſometimes declare their cauſe otherwiſe to me, than they have owned before. As ſoon as I receive the ſaid information, I will do my beſt to get him free.

This morning the ſecretary of ſtate acquainted me, that the affair of the marine was ſo far prepared, that they would ſoon go into conferences with me on that ſubject. The indiſpoſition of the lord protector and the abſence of ſome lords of the council have cauſed a great hindrance in ſeverall affairs.

Wherewith, &c.

My lord, &c. ſign'd

Weſtminſter, Feb. 11, 1656. W. Nieupoort.

Nieupoort *to the ſtates general.*

High and mighty lords,

MY lords, the ſhips of this ſtate, which are fitted out at Chatham and other places on the Thames join from time to time thoſe that are in the Downs, and it is thought, that from thence they will join the other ſhips that are fitted out at Portſmouth, making up in the whole, as I am informed, a number of between 40 or 50 ſhips, moſt of them capital ſhips and frigats. Vol. xxxv. p. 12.

This week we have at laſt received tidings here from Barbados and Jamaica: a certain friend has communicated to me a letter of an officer, who is a captain of one of the ſhips, that ſailed thither under the command of major general Sedgwicke, dated in the port of Jamaica on the 8th of November laſt, importing, that they were arrived on the firſt of September on the coaſt of Barbados, without having loſt one ſingle man in their voyage thither; and having heard there the unfortunate ſucceſs of the generals Pen and Venables, they ſailed from thence on the 7th to St. Chriſtophers, where having underſtood the confirmation of the ſaid unpleaſing news, they took water and ſome other refreſhments on board, and purſued their courſe between the iſland St. Cruz and Virginia, and came on the 22d before St. Domingo, where on a place called cape Tibron on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Hiſpaniola they landed about 200 men to fetch water, but found no reſiſtance. On the 28th they ſaw two Engliſh ſhips, and arrived on the 30th at Jamaica, where they found the militia in a great want of proviſions, and that thereby and by other hardſhips a great many officers and common ſoldiers had died; however the ſailors on board of the ſhips were moſt of them in health and better provided. There they underſtood, that admiral Goodſonn with 8 ſhips was gone upon an enterprize to the town called Real de Haſs, againſt which he had formed his deſign; but having miſſed his aim, was ſailed to a ſmall town in the iſland of Hiſpaniola called St. Martha, where they had landed under the protection of their canon 400 men ſailors and ſoldiers, and forced the Spaniards to abandon their retrenchments; and coming into the town they found, that the Spaniards were fled from thence with as much as they could carry, but purſuing the ſame for above 12 miles up into the country, they had got a good ſhare of the booty, wherewith they were gone on board again, and having embark'd thirty pieces of canon together with the other booty they had fired the town, and went again to ſea from that port. I have heard from others, that general Forteſcue was alſo dead, with two lieutenant colonels and divers other officers and ſoldiers, ſo that there were not left above 4000 men both ſound and ſick. There are arrived here two ſhips from the Eaſt Indies, the one from Bantam

A. D. 1655. laden for the account of the company with a good quantity of pepper, benjamin, and cottons, and the other with 175 lasts of pepper from Sumatra on account of some private merchants: the commander with about 30 men died suddenly whilst the same was lading, so that the same was not fully laden; and instead of being bound directly for Leghorn she arrived here, which, as I am informed, will be a great loss to the owners.

A frigat of this state has chased some Biscayers about Styland, but they saved themselves between the rocks on the coast of Britain; however a small frigat with 8 guns and 60 men is taken and carried into Plymouth. Another English ship has taken another Biscay frigat with 62 men on the coast of France; she kept but 4 men of them on board, and landed the rest near Rochelle. Having heard no further sea news, nor any tidings from Scotland nor Ireland, I conclude, &c.

Westminster, Feb. $\frac{14}{1}$, 1656. High and mighty lords, sign'd

W. Nieupoort.

Lord Mohun's *engagement to the protector.*

February 1, 1655.

Vol. xxxv. p. 1. WHereas it pleased his highnes the lord protector to referr my petition to the right honourable general Disbrowe, and the commissioners for the militia for this county, in order for exempting of mee from the new tax, and the penaltyes of his highnes late declaration, who proposed to mee, that I should make some declaration of my disclaymer of Charles Stuart son to the late kinge; I do declare, that I do hold all former governments in theis three nations to be fully abrogated and abolished. And I do disclayme and renownce Charles Stuart his claym, pretence, or designes; and that I shall with my life and fortunes oppose him, and his interest, or any of his party, that shall by any meanes private or publique go about to disturbe the peace of this commonwealth, and the present governement; and that I shall faythfully obey, and to the utmost of my power serve, uphold, and defend his highnes the lord protector, and the present governement, against all pretences, claymes, and opposers whatsoever. And that this is the reall profession of my heart, I am desirous to publish it to the world, as that, which through the helpe of the Lord I will performe. Wittnes my hand freely,

Mohun.

Earl of Suffex *to the protector.*

May it please your highnesse,

Vol. xxxv. p. 5. THIS day, to my great greefe and amazement, I receaved an order from your highnesse commissioners at Yorke, wholy contrary to those promises of favour and affection, which you were pleas'd to give me, when I had the happinesse to waite last upon your highnesse; and though I will not take upon me to affirm, yet I hope the meritt of my particular case may prompt me to expect such an indulgence (and the continuance of it) as you then afforded.

And it appears wondrous strange unto me, that, (being a person, whose former sufferings and affections have been so well known to your highnesse, and so adjudged by the parliament) I should now, (when I thought my selfe most secure) under your highnesse power, be exposed to more ruin and scorn then the most violent and worst of that party.

This (my Lord) is a thing I cannot believe your highnesse intends, but it is what I resent with much sadnesse: therefore, dear my lord, if it be possible, let this cup passe from me, which if drunke at this time, will inevitably bring with it a ruin on me and my family.

My last and most humble request therefore is unto your highnesse, that if there be no other way but that I must necessarily passe this tryall, I may have the liberty to be heard before your highnesse counsell there to make my defence; and that your highnesse will be graciously pleased in the mean time to give fresh order for my suspension from this tax; and I shall remain, my lord,

Your highnesse most humble,

Covent-Garden, February 1, 1655-6. and most obedient servant,

Sussex.

An

An extract of a letter from capt. * * *dated the 1ſt of* Feb. 1655, *from* Plymouth.

I Muſt acquaint you one thing more, which I heare, that the pyrates of Breſt have free recourſe to that place. Pray ſpeake with mr. ſecretary about it, that if it be ſoe, I humbly offer it to conſideration, whether ſome of your owne frigotts, upon notice thereof, may not goe into your harbour, and deſtroy them, or into any other port in France. Swarte and two others have lately taken three veſſels, one of this port, the others of Briſtoll and Barneſtaple. Vol. xxxiv. p. 103.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

YOURS bearinge date January 29 I received, and am glad to heare off your approbation off our actings; and for doeinge it effectually by the helpe of the Lord, wee reſolved not to be wanting in that, but to make it our ſtudy night and day, how to effect it to the purpoſe. Since our comeinge to this towne wee have added ſomething to the extraordinary tax, and have ſent out our orders for ſome more, that wee have found out. Wee have ſent out theſe orders up and downe the county with ſome adition, and have noe leſs reſolution here then elſwhere to carry it on to the purpoſe, if the Lord be with us and bleſs us. Wee have received ſome articles againſt George Midleton eſq; ſometime ſir George Midleton, and about 14 or 16 more. Wee have alredy examined ſome to the articles, and have ſent out orders to apprehend the bodies of Midleton, and moſt of the reſt in this county. Thoſe in other countyes I ſhall give notis of, and of our proceedings to the major generall there. Wee are verilie perſwaded, wee ſhall find moſt of them guilty within the firſt perticular. Wee have ſent to ſecure their eſtates both reall and perſonall till a farther tryall. Wee have ſent for all witneſſes to be in the next meetinge, at which time wee ſhall proceed to trye the buſineſe. I have had many ſad complaints againſt the attorneyes in this county, and had againſt this meetinge ſent ſummons out to all attorneyes that were delinquents or papis; and they apereinge yeſterday, I have firſt taken the bonds ordered by the counſell; another bond, that they ſhould never act any more as an attorney or ſolicitor in this commonwealth, without ſpetiall lycenſe from his highneſe and his counſell, or either of them; and the moſt of them have done this, onely one, that did not apeare, which we have ſent to apprehend. I ſhal be glad to receive thoſe examinations of Liceſter and the reſt. Tueſday next wee meet for the cittie of Cheſter to receive an account of our orders. I hope to give a very good account of that. The monday following wee meet att Midlewich for the county; on wedneſday after at Knutsford to take ſecuritie of the county, and on fryday att Boulton, where I intend to muſter the troopes, and make a purge, for it needs it: then within 3 or 4 dayes towards Stafford. I ſhall from time to time give you an account of our proceeds. Wee very much want commiſſioners to be aded to the ordinary for ſcandalouſe miniſters. Wee were glad to diſapoint many men this day upon that account, becauſe wee could not get a quorum. I have ſent your honour a liſt for all the thre countyes. I would not be too tedious, becauſe I know your burthen; and therefore I'le only ſubſcribe myſelf, as indeed I am, Vol. xxxv. p. 2.

Your honour's fathfull ſervant, whilſt

Preſton, Feb. 1, 1655. CHA. WORSLEY.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Newarke, February 1, 1655.

SIR,

I Shall not trouble you at this preſent more, then to returne you my thankes for your newes, and have ſent you this encloſed from one of our captains of the militia in Lyncolnſhire. I prayſe God I can ſay it, not out of vayne glory to myſelfe, but that you may take notice, God hath in a very great meaſure bleſt our indeavours, and truly not onely in that county, but in all the reſt. The hearts of many good men formerly through miſunderſtanding diſafected to his highnes, are gayned to him. I thinke I ſhal be enforct to come to London, both concerning ſome buyſnes I have there, as alſo to bring down my famyly, if his highnes entend to continue us in this employment, it requiring our conſtant attendance, if we effectually carry on our buyſnes. Vol. xxxv. p. 4.

A. D. 1655. I have ſent you here a copye of the examination of col. Gilbye, a dangerous enemie, and one that can informe you of the whole deſigne and riſing at Rufford. Wee have committed him to the goale at Nottingham, where major Scot for the ſame buyſnes is likewiſe committed, one as bad as hee. I thinke it would be very neceſſary for you to ſend for them. Wee have likewiſe ſent Scicile Cooper to the goale for the ſame. Wee have 3 or 4 idle, looſe, and deſperate rogues in the goale at Lyncolne. Wee are now attending the gathering ſuch up. I pray you cleare our pryſons.

I ſend you an addition of ſome gentlemen to be put in commiſſion for Lyncolnſhire. Though they be moſt of them already in, yet that you would add them for the deviſions mentioned, but not put them out of thoſe, where before they were. Your leters at preſent will fynde me at Nottingham, being going thither. I am

Yours moſt affectionately,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Keſternen { Mr. Tho. Randes, Mr. Samuel Cuſt.
Holland { ———More, doctor of phyſick, Tho. Tooly, William Sneath.
Lynſey { Theophilus Haynes, Francis Sanderſon.

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, February 12, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv. p. 27. SINCE my laſt of the ninth of February, it is confirmed from ſeveral places out of Poland, that the king of Poland hath already an army together of 40,000 men, of all manner of people. Theſe troops are near Lantſchut, Vielun, and between Cracow and Lemborgh. His majeſty ſends forth patents, that all the nobility ſhould come in to him, and betake themſelves to their arms. The Swediſh armies and troops are alſo join'd, and the Swediſh forces, that were in Pruſſia ſince the agreement made between him and the king of Sweden, are joined with the Brandenburg forces, and march'd towards Poland; and his majeſty of Sweden is gone for Thorn, to endeavour to compoſe in the beginning this diſtemper as much as is poſſible.

Commiſſioner Pells *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxiv. p. 825. THIS poſt affords no great matters to write upon. The electreſs of Brandenburg is recovering. Hitherto we hear no certainty of the treaty, which is ſaid to be concluded. The Swediſh troops, for the greateſt part, are marching out of the ducal part, one part of them towards Poland and Warſaw, (whom his majeſty is ſaid to accompany) and the reſt hither into the Royal Pruſſia. The electoral garriſon has not yet left Marienburg; we expect daily to hear, how it will go there. Theſe diſtricts here are oppreſſed with heavy contributions and extortions by the Swediſh troops, and threatned in default of payment with fire and deſtruction. The Swediſh chancellor is ſaid to be again arrived at Elbing. And the Engliſh embaſſador has taken leave of the king to go home.

Dantzick, Feb. 12, 1656. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

P. PELLS.

Bordeaux *to his ſecretary* de la Baſtide.

Paris, February 12, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii. p. 40. I Have only time to give you notice of the reception of yours of 7th current, and to tell you, that I will ſhew to the cardinal the letter of coll. Cooke. It is in effect, that he is reſolved to ſerve us. The treaty muſt be agreed on before my departure, whereof you are to give him notice.

You are to endeavour to get an anſwer upon the ſubject of the duke of York. The king is willing to pardon the Bourdelois. A. D. 1655.

You may aſſure them, that I will be at London before the end of this month.

I wonder there are no horſes to be found for me, when there come over ſo many gallant ones every day for other people.

Here hath been nothing done ſince the parliament was forbid to meet.

It is ſaid, that the reformed cantons have been beaten by the catholicks.

Major general Diſbrowe *and other commiſſioners to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

HAVING received the incloſed from the lord Mohun, and in the judgment of charity cannot but deem, that it proceeds heartily and freely from him; in conſideration whereof we humbly crave the liberty to preſent it to your highneſs's view, and if it may ſtand with your approbation that his additional tax may be remitted, upon your highneſs's ſignification, it ſhall be obſerved by Vol. xxxv. p. 21.

Your highneſs's moſt humble and faithful ſervants,

Wotton in Cornwall, Feb. 2, 1655.

John Diſbrowe,
Edw. Noſworthy, ſheriff,
James Launce,
P. Ceely,
Anth. Nicoll,
Stephen Trevill,
W. Braddon,
John Fox.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have received yours of the 31ſt of January, with 3 letters incloſed ſigned by his highnes, which I ſuppoſe ſhould have beene directed to my ſelfe, and therefore I have made bould to cauſe a ſuperſcription to be added for the ſatisfaction of others, to whom it may be neceſſary for mee to ſhew them. I ſhall, to the utmoſt of my power, obſerve the commands his highnes hath laied upon mee therein. I have allready adviſed with ſome of the juſtices, that live in this towne, about that of the ſeamen; and wee are of opinion, that the beſt way to promote the ſervice, will bee to ſummon the juſtices from there ſeveral deviſions to meete together, and then I may communicate his highnes pleaſure with more effect, and with better reſpect to the gentlemen, then if I ſhould barely iſſue out my warrant; and then every one may undertake his appoynted bounds, as it ſhall be mutually agreed on; and then alſoe I may have opportunity to ſpeake to them about ſome other things, which I am required by my inſtructions, and his highnes other letter, to looke after: wendſeday next is our day appoynted for that meeting. On fryday I have appoynted buſineſs with the commiſſioners, and the weeke after I intend, if the Lord pleaſe, to ſpend with the juſtices in Suſſex; which I hope will not be too late for the ſervice of the fleete, att leaſt for thoſe, that will be laſt ready. What is to be done in the cinque ports, I hope major general Kelſey will have ſome influence upon, though in Suſſex. I tell you the way of my intended proceedings, that if you like them not, I may be helped by your counſell, for I am heere much alone, and have not beene formerly acquainted with this kind of worke, but I ſhall doe my uttmoſt, and leave the ſucceſſe to God. Vol. xxxv. p. 15.

As for paying of the militia troopes in the way as it is now putt, it will be for his highnes ſervice; for whereas I am appoynted to pay 6 monthes pay, or as farr as it will goe, the truth is, the money rayſed in this aſſoſiation will not (after the neceſſary charges incident to the ſervice ſhall be deducted) amount to above 3 months pay; for though I am not prepared to ſend an exact account, yett I doe clearly find, that Suſſex will not amount to above 1500 l. *per ann.* Hampſhire 1000 l. *per ann.* and Berks will, I hope, riſe to 1000 l. *per ann.* which for the two firſt counties is but juſt half as much as will pay the troopes. Indeed in the other, if the money be brought in, it may come neare the money appoynted to pay that troope; but then there will be nothing left to diſcharge the officers belonging to the commiſſioners of the 3 counties, (which as his highnes letter ſeemeth to imply, wee are alſoe to ſatisfie out of this money, though we are not directed by what rule we ſhall proceed in paying them) ſoe that I ſhall not have above three monthes pay for the 5 troopes in Hampſhire and Suſſex; and I feare the troopes in Berkes will be very unwilling to parte with the money rayſed there, to be paide into another country; or if they ſhould, what they cann afford will be inconſiderable among the 5 troopes. But, ſir, that which will bee the greate inconveniency in my humble opinion is this, that if the ſame letters be ſent to the other aſſoſiations, ſome of them will pay 6 monthes, ſome 5 monthes, ſome 4,

A. D. 1655. and ſome 3, and it may be ſome not ſoe much, which will be a very great diſſatisfaction to thoſe ſouldiers who are under-paid, and a great prejudice to that major gen. and captaines, to whom they belong. I ſhall therefore take the humble bouldnes to offer, that all the money rayſed upon this account may be brought to the common treaſury; and that wee may all be paide alike out of the ſaide treaſury; or ellſe I feare thoſe aſſoſiations, that rayſe leaſt money, will have ſuch a pittyfull militia, that the major gen. will have little honour or comfort in commanding them, and which is worſe, the publicke ſafety litle advantaged by them. You ſee how freely I deliver my thoughts to you, which I doe in the diſcharge of my duty; and having ſoe donn, I leave the iſſue to God, and (if you pleaſe) his highnes and the counſell's further conſideration, humbly deſireing, that it may be conſidered, how neceſſary it will be to lett the whole militia of the nation, as well as of the ſeveral aſſoſiations, be paide in an equality of proportion.

I am ſorry to heare of the death of major generall Forteſcue and others. God can yett raiſe that deſigne out of the duſt, and make it turne to his prayſe, and the comfort of thoſe, that love the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and wayght for the ruine of Antichriſt. But I feare I ſhall make my letter ſoe long, you will be afraide to read it, and therefore ſhall here commend you to the care of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and remaine,

Wincheſter, February 2, 1655. Sir, your moſt affectionate friend,
and faithfull ſervant,
W. Goffe.

I ſhall very ſpeedily ſend the particulars of our taxes in the 3 countyes, but I am confident I have tould you very neare the matter. I wiſh it hold out to be ſoe much.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxv. p. 20. I Have received yours, and perceive you looke upon me as a decliner of my duety. I pray you tell my lord, he needs not ſpurre a free horſe. I have as much trouble in my ſelfe for my abſence from Wales, as he hath anger; and had it beene in my charge before my journey was appointed, I ſhould have found difficulty in deſerting it (as you terme it.) But truly, ſir, not looking for ſuch an addition to my former taſke, which was ſuddenly undertaken, I was neither provided at home nor abroad for ſuch a worke; and therefore at that time wanting inſtructions, (which I have ſince received) and ſome other conveniences, (to make the mare to goe) I thought I might make a litle digreſſion without offence; But pray his highnes to ſett his heart at reſt, and rather ſend his thoughts to heaven for me, to helpe me in anſwering his expectation, which I ſhall without any delay at all goe about. I intend to be on my way thither on monday, and to loſe noe time, 'till South Wales be as forward in their buſines as others. I beſeech you order ſome way to ſupply us with money; otherwiſe I muſt needes make uſe of our owne treaſury, which I am loath to doe without orders. If my lord thinke to keepe me alwayſe in Wales, he muſt allowe me a houſe; I am ſcarce rich enough to buy or build. If he will repayre Ludlow caſtle, I will be his tenant. I pray you preſent my humble reſpects to him, and tell him, I am his faithfull ſervant, and your cordiall freind,

Saturday, Feb. 2, 1655. Ja. Berry.

Col. Rob. Lilburne *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxv. p. 22. THE commiſſioners here have ſent a letter to the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeale, whereof this incloſed is a copie; and leaſt other great affairs ſhould prevent them from giveing their order, I make bold to entreate your help therein.

I much doubt, you will not get much out of major Waters, by reaſon we have proceeded againſt his wife here; I doubt alſo George Liſſon is as you ſpeake him. We have here ſummon'd him, but he does not appear; and I wiſh you would pleaſe to adviſe me, what is fit to do againſt him; for I think he is not worthy of your favour above. I thought you had got ſomething conſiderable from him, becauſe you gave him liberty; and alſo that ſir Phillip Mountaine (as he is called) had made ſome further diſcoveryes concerning the late plott, that might have given the commiſſioners here ſome further light as to their proceedings. They have now adjourned for 10 days, and in that interim I go to Durham, to proceed againſt the plotters there, where (I am doubtfull) the miſtery of that darkneſs will not ſo clearly appear. When I ſaw the newes book you were pleaſed to ſend incloſed in

in your laſt, I began to wonder, how your great occaſions would give you leave to remember me with ſuch a token; but upon the peruſall finding much more than ordinary, it rejoiceth me exceedingly; and I muſt intreat you to give me leave to return you the acknowledgements of your civilities unto, A. D. 1655.

York, Feb. 2, 1655. Sir, your much obliged ſervant,

ROB. LILBURNE.

Sir,

He that I would have recommended to the examiner's place in Durham is now called up (as I hear) to an office in the cuſtom-houſe above; but if you will give me that leave, as you ſeem to allow me, to name an honeſt ingenious young man, one that is acquainted with proceedings in chancery, whoſe father was a captain in the lord of Eſſex's time in the parliament ſervice, I ſhall intreat you to put the ſon of mr. John Billiard in the patent for the examiners's place.

De Vries, *the* Dutch *reſident in* Denmark, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

YEſterday was here the ſecretary of the embaſſadors of your high and mighty lordſhips to this crown, and brought to the lord chancellor and to me notice in a letter of their arrival at Roſchild; whereupon the lord chancellor returned an anſwer, which the ſecretary could not ſtay to take with him, in regard he haſten'd to return back to Roſchild that night; ſo that I by occaſion deſired the lord chancellor to acquaint me after what manner the ſaid lords embaſſadors would be received, and that I my ſelf would deliver his anſwer to the ſaid lords embaſſadors, being ready to depart immediately for Roſchild; ſo that having his letter, I ſent it away, ſignifying unto their lordſhips, how they will be met out of this city by one of the lords of the council, and then received into the king's coach, and brought to a houſe near the fort ready accommodated, where they are to be defrayed three days, before they are to have audience of his majeſty. Vol. xxxv. p. 49.

Copenhagen, Feb. 13, 1656. [N. S.]

The envoy from Dantzick *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY GRACIOUS LORDS,

YOUR high and mighty lordſhips may be pleaſed to conſider, how that the two kingdoms of Poland and Sweden being fallen into a dangerous and far-ſeeing war, whereby the crown of Poland with its incorporated countries and towns is imbroil'd, not only to the great prejudice of their proprietors, but alſo to the conſiderable prejudice of others highly intereſſed. And though it was hoped, that all miſunderſtandings would have been decided by a good agreement, yet it hath happen'd ſo, that not only all hope hath failed, but alſo the hoſtility hath been ſuch between them, that the crown of Poland and the annexed countries have ſuffered very great deſtruction and prejudice, eſpecially the city of Dantzick hindered in its commerce and privileges both by ſea and land; yea block'd up in ſuch a manner, as if they would wholly ſubdue them, and force them to the laſt extremity. Wherefore to repreſent unto your high and mighty lordſhips their condition, the magiſtrates of the city of Dantzick thought fit humbly to offer to your high and mighty lordſhips, that in regard of the common commerce, wherein your high and mighty lordſhips are highly concerned, that your high and mighty lordſhips would be pleaſed to favour the ſaid city with your uſual affection, which you have always ſhewn towards them. And in regard your high and mighty lordſhips are already reſolved to endeavour to make an accommodation between the ſaid kings, by ſending an extraordinary embaſſy to Poland; wherefore the magiſtrates of Dantzick do humbly deſire, that the lords embaſſadors, at their happy arrival in Pruſſia, would be pleaſed to enter into Dantzick, and with their acceptable preſence make the city to rejoice, and faithfully to communicate what is neceſſary for the furthering and advancing of the common correſpondence; and eſpecially in caſe of a mediation, that they would take in and preſerve the intereſts and ſworn privileges of that city; but if ſo be in the mean time that hoſtilities do continue, your high and mighty lordſhips may be pleaſed to conſider, how the ſaid city may be preſerved, and defended in its commerce and privileges. Now in regard this will require the conſideration of ſeveral particulars, your high and mighty lordſhips are deſired to appoint ſome commiſſioners to communicate with him about the ſame. In the mean time your high Vol. xxxv. p. 56.

and

A. D. 1655. and mighty lordſhips may remain aſſured, that the magiſtrates and city of Dantzick have concluded to be faithful to the king and crown of Poland according to their oaths; that ſo they may be able to anſwer it before God, before the world, and before the high intereſſed governments. I hope your high and mighty lordſhips will take ſuch juſt reſolutions as will tend to their honour, to the advantage of the common intereſt, and ſuch as will be acceptable to all good confiding perſons.

Hague, Feb. 14, 1656. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant,

CHRISTIAN SCHRODER.

A letter of intelligence.

Bourdeaux, February 14, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxv. p. 59. I Am deſired by mr. John Borrows in Bayonne to adviſe you, that as yet the St. Paul doth not appeare there, and that the Breſt frigats are lately come to St. Sebaſtian, and have taken a ſhip of London of 16 guns laden with 300 pipes of Canary wines, and carried her into the Groyne in Gallicia, and is to bring them to St. Sebaſtian to ſell them there. God comfort the intereſſed. There are ſeveral Biſcayners abroad about theſe coaſts, which doe much prejudice our trade. It were good my lord protector would take it into conſideration, and ſend ſome frigates to cleanſe our coaſts: beinge the needfull at preſent, I kindly ſalute you, and reſt

Sir, your ſervant at command,

HENRY CARIE.

St. Sebaſtian, Feb. 12, 1656.

The Breſt men are here admitted: daily are Engliſh prizes brought in, and are reported ſome to be in the Groyn, and with them a ſhip of London of 300 and odd pipes of wine.

To mr. Walter Radcliffe and mr. Nathan. Manton.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR;

Vol. xxiii. p. 17. THIS gentelman lieutenant colonel Brayne, governor of Loghabber, is a perſon of parts, honneſty, affectionate to the government, and one I have found verry ſerviceable heere. This oblidges me to recommend him to your favor. He has an arreares of about 1000 pound, which the gentleman has writ unto his highneſs alone, beſeechinge him to order the payment therof upon the forfited funds in this nation; the which I humbly joyne and beg your furtherance, if you eſteeme it reaſonable. Whatever may be the event, a ſpeedy diſpatch will be an obligation to him, and uſefull to the publike, for his charge and truſt is greate, and I feare in his abſence, that place, which keepes all the highlands in awe, will not be ſoe ordered by any of the officers, as it would be by himſelfe. I mooved the councill concerning the changeinge of the ſhires in the highlands, who upon the reaſons, which accompanyed the motion, fully cloſed with it, and have appoynted me to write a letter in their name to his highneſs and the councill, which I have done; and the rather I have choſen this oportunity, becauſe lieutenant colonel Brayne will be reddy to anſwer thos objections, we doubt not but my lord Argile's intereſt will invite him to make. Colonel Brayne will fully, I queſtion not, cleere the thinge unto you; and then your aſſiſtance therin is alſo beg'd, as that, which will much contribute to the peace and quiet of thos wilde places, at leſt in the opinion of, ſir,

Edenb. Feb. 4, 155. Your truly affectionate, and faithfull humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

J. Roche *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxiii. p. 21. WHEN my lord of Broghill and you, ſome weekes ſince, aſſured me, that his highnes was pleaſed to grante licence unto the lord of Muſkery, in purſuance of his articles, to tranſporte 5000 Iriſh for the king of Poland's ſervice, I did imediatly not onely certifie the ſame unto his lordſhipp, but withall deſired him to looſe noe tyme in makeing

his capitulation, being confident the licence from his highnes would bee in a readines to bee sent his lordship very soone; whereuppon he fourthwith percloased an agreement with the king of Poland's ambassador at Paris, and hee sent an expres to give the king and courte notice thereof, from whom a returne is dailly expected; but if in the interim my lord of Muskery hath not his licence to produce, you may imaggen how great a prejudice it may draw uppon his interest and creadit; to prevent which I humbly begg, that your honor will bee pleased to dispatch the licence, to the ende I may hasten it unto him, and you shall herein everlastingly oblige my lord, and sir, A. D. 1655.

February 4, 1655. Your honor's most faithfull, most humble,
and most obedient servant,
JOHN ROCHE.

C. Davison *to secretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

HAD I been sent for in all that time, after I was committed hither, or had my leter come to your honor's hands, I had given your honor such account of affaires, as would easily have removed those jealousies were conceived against me, and prevented that mischeife, which happned since. I know now the law must passe upon me, and shall therefore say the lesse, lest it should seeme to proceed from feare of death, or to be extorted from me through necessitie or constraint. If upon a faire and legall tryall (which I humbly begge) it shall please God to acquit me, I shall then use that freedome and ingenuitie, which I intended at first, provided what I say be not put into any other hands than his highnes's and your honor's. I shall not give your honor further trouble at present than this intimation, that the sooner I am cleared, the sooner I shall be in a capacitie of doeing such service as may be expected from Vol. xxxv. p. 50.

From the dungeon in St. James's, Feb. 4, 1655. Your honor's most humble servant,
C. DAVISON.

Major general Disbrowe *to secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Had yours with authority from his highness to muster the militia forces, and to pay them, which I shall accordingly doe, and then give his highness an account thereof. I have likewise received command relateing to the sherrifs, justices, and juries, and shall do my utmost in it; though when I have don all, I fear it will be to litle purpose. I shall respit my reasons untill I come in person; however nothing shall be wanting in me to obtain a reformation therein. I am now intending for Exon, where I shall spend 3 or 4 days in order to the compleating of the work there, and then away for Chard, and so to Dorchester, where I should be glad to hear from, and if it be possible to receive his highnes order for my return; for in my understanding I have done as much as in me lyes to effectuate the commands of his highness, which is and shall be the resolution of him, who is Vol. xxxv. p. 51.

Plymouth, Feb. 4, 1655. Your cordiall and constant friend,
JOHN DISBROWE.

Pray cause Will. Braddon to be incerted in the commission of the peace for Cornwall.

Major general Haynes *to mr.* Malyn.

Mr. Malyn,

MR. Anthony Browne haveing given bond, with two sufficient securyties, according to the order of his highness in that behalfe; and understanding that the said mr. Browne did formerly seale a bond of the same import, which remaines in your hands, I desire you would deliver the said bond to mr. Vaughan, servant to mr. Dickenson, which is all from, Vol. xxxv. p. 52.

Somerset-house, Feb. 4, 1655. Sir, your freind and servant,
HE. HAYNES.

The superscription,
Theise for his honored freind mr. Malyn, secretarie to his highnes.

A letter of intelligence.

My lord,

A. D. 1655. A French merchant l'Olmet living at Stockholm, who formerly went from here with the regiment of the count of Stirum to the Swediſh camp, ſet out laſt friday from Elbing, and arrived this day here in my lodgings coming with the Dantzick poſt waggon. He, by reaſon of ſome money he has to demand of the king having followed the court every where in Poland and Pruſſia, and as it ſeems, taken a ſufficient notice of all that has happened there, has given us a further and nearer information of ſeveral particulars, which we have not had here as yet.

Vol. xxxv. p. 60.

As to the articles of agreement between his majeſty of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg (as far as he knew of it) he told us the following, viz.

1. The elector ſhall renounce all alliances prejudicial to the crown of Sweden.

2. The electoral Pruſſia, as alſo the biſhoprick of Ermeland, ſhall for the future be taken as a fief from the crown of Sweden; however juſtice ſhall be pronounced deciſively without appeal: upon renewing the allegiance no more than 4000 ducats ſhall be paid, without being obliged to make any further preſents, as formerly, neither ſhall it be obliged to furniſh in the Swediſh ſervice more than 1500 men, to wit 1000 horſe and 500 foot.

3. The elector ſhall demoliſh the fortifications of Braunſberg, to the end that they may not be prejudicial to thoſe of Frauwenburg, which place together with the dependances thereof his majeſty retains for himſelf.

4. His majeſty ſhall enjoy half the toll at Pillauw and Memel, which ſhall neither be leſſened nor heightned but with the conſent of both parties. Neither ſhall the king heighten the tolls in his part of Pruſſia, nor leſſen the ſame, without having firſt treated and agreed the ſame with the elector.

5. The elector ſhall be excuſed for the future from keeping any men of war for the ſecurity and conſervation of the Pruſſian coaſt.

6. The king ſhall be obliged to withdraw all his troops out of the Brandenburgiſh Pruſſia within 20 days time.

7. The king ſhall be obliged to protect the elector againſt all his enemies.

This is all that the ſaid merchant could tell us concerning the ſaid treaty. As to Marienburg he told us, that he knew for certain, that the elector had laſt ſaturday was ſe'nnight march'd his troops out of Marienburg being 7 or 800 men ſtrong, with 50 or 60 waggons with ſick ſoldiers, which he believed were full 300 men more; all that remain'd there was in the whole not above 1000 horſe and 500 foot. The ſame day the ryx chancellor Oxenſtiern had ſent a trumpeter into the ſaid city with a letter to the lord Weyers, exhorting them not to be any longer obſtinate, but to ſurrender themſelves to his majeſty upon good and reaſonable conditions. Weyers anſwer was, that it was not in his power; but that lord Guldenſtern and another, whoſe name the ſaid merchant did not very well remember, muſt likewiſe conſent thereto, as well as he; ſo that it was thought, they would in a little time ſubmit.

Count Magnus de la Gardie has left all his troops with the king, having taken none but his regiment of dragoons back with him, without which reinforcement his majeſty's army was very weak, ſince the ſame was very much leſſened by deſertion and ſickneſs, ſo that the regiments, which before were 6 or 700 men ſtrong, could hardly march 300 at preſent.

His majeſty of Sweden would ſtay at Thorn, but prince Adolph was march'd with moſt part of the cavalry to Warſaw.

The emperor's embaſſador (who has not been able theſe four weeks paſt to obtain an audience of his majeſty) was fetch'd up from Elbing to Thorn under an eſcort of 300 horſe, where the Turkiſh envoy was likewiſe come back.

Mr. Rolt the Engliſh envoy took his leave of the king laſt ſaturday three weeks: the ſaid merchant left him at Dantzick, and thinks he will be here within 10 or 12 days: the ſame had made himſelf very much beloved at the court of his majeſty, and received great honours and favours from the king.

As to the report of the count of Waldeck's having left the elector with great diſcontent, and ſet out for England, it appears to be a great untruth, raiſed by ſome body that has no great affection for him; however what I mentioned of it before, was certainly reported here at court and believed for truth, it being likewiſe publickly printed in the news papers of the 22d of January The ſaid merchant has ſeen, that the ſaid count acquainted the king with the arrival of the elector, and received of him great and diſtinguiſhing honours, receiving as a preſent a diamond ring, which the king himſelf was uſed to wear valued at 14000 guilders.

Count Stirum (whoſe regiment by deſertion and ill management is at preſent not above 150 troopers ſtrong) has demanded his dimiſſion of the king, and obtained the ſame immediately, being willing to withdraw from the army: how advantageous this affair will be to him is eaſily to be judged.

It

4

It is thought that count Dona will be appointed governor of Elbing, becauſe Vander Linde (in the room of count Steinbock) will be made general of the artillery, and the count field marſhal. A. D. 1655.

Of the taking of Cracow they had no news in the Swediſh camp: the letters this day arrived mention nothing further of it, but that the king of Poland with a great army is hovering about the frontiers of this kingdom, and doth ſtill continue; and it is thought that his majeſty as much as poſſibly can be got together with a great army will march next ſpring againſt the ſaid king: for which purpoſe it is ſaid, count Magnus has received orders to raiſe 14000 recruits, and that count Leuwenhaupt ſhall be employed for the ſaid recruiteering.

Further the ſaid merchant cannot ſpeak enough how unprovided and deſtitute of money every one is in the Swediſh camp from the loweſt to the higheſt officers; they are all equally bare and needy, more than can be imagined.

Count Wrangel intends to ſet out from here next thurſday with the troops of count Waldeck, which the day before or on the ſame day are to paſs through here.

They ſay, that the emperor having made over to the king of Poland all his new raiſed troops, ſtill continues to raiſe more. I am &c.

My lord,

your lordſhip's moſt humble

Stettin, Feb. $\frac{5}{15}$, 1656. and obedient ſervant,

S. S. S.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I This eveninge received yours of the 25th *ult.* The incloſed for mr. Rolt ſhall goe by to morrowe's poſt to meete him at Stetin, from whence wee expect letters this night; if any come from him ere theiſe depart, you will find them heere. I acquainted mr. Swyft as you ordered, I much wondred letters come ſoe ſeldom from mr. Rolt, but I ſuppoſe he now followes the kinge to take his leave, and ſoe may be out of the roade of the poſt. Vol. xxiii. p. 25.

It's moſt certaine, as you ſay, that the ſtates general feare, that the agreement betwixt the king and the elector will impeade their commerce in the Baltique ſea, and ſoe much I underſtood from their embaſſadors as they paſt heere. From which feare if they can be delivered, they may there perchance judge their conjunction an advantage to the proteſtant cauſe. I preſume you have the newes from Switzerland eare it reach this place. The laſt from Baſil ſaith, the popiſh neutrall cantons, whilſt they pretended to mediate, moſt treacherouſly fell upon two regiments of thoſe of Berne, and cutt many of them off: Popiſh faith was never better kept. The froſt begins here agayne, and the river not wholly free of the former ice; it will be ſafeſt ſending the ſhip to Rotterdam for mr. Rolt.

I hope the company's buſines is not quite forgot, though of late I finde noe mention thereof in your letters. I wiſh I had left them when I firſt reſolved it. I had then both ſaved you and myſelf a great deale of trouble, and prevented the diſhonour of being forſt off. If his highnes will but pleaſe to repaire his owne honour in mee (which I humbly conceave may eaſily be done, if the heads of the faction have but their deſerts) I ſhall be very well contented never to have to doe more with the company; and truly without ſomething of that nature be done, I ſhall not be much longer ſerviceable heere. I pray excuſe me, that I thus trouble you every poſt with this worthleſſe buſines, of which I may be adjudged to have too deepe a reſentment. However it ſucceeds, I ſhall only profeſſe, and approve my ſelfe

Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

Hamburgh, Feb. 5, 1655. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Lucas van Hoff *to* Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England.

Cologne, Feb. 15, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THE aſſurance and certainty of the concluſion of the treaty between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburgh, and the report of the new levies of the Brandenburgher for 9 or 10 regiments both horſe and foot, doth alarm the princes in theſe parts, ſo that, as I am informed, Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Newburgh, Wartzburgh, Munſter, and Paderborn have made a defenſive alliance together, and choſen the lord Ruyſſchenburgh to be general of the league: the ſaid lord is ſtadtholder of the countries of Gulick and Bergh, who is buſy in raiſing of men, they having reſolved to keep an army on foot for the defence of their towns and countries of 12000 men. The duke of Newburgh being alſo moved for the reaſons aforeſaid is ſhortly expected at Duſſeldorp; who is ſaid to be choſen general of the emperor's army, who is alſo ſaid to make great levies, and hath lately bought great ſtore of ordnance. Vol. xxxv. p. 66.

Reſolutions

Reſolutions of the ſtates general.

Martis, Feb. 15, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 63.

WAS heard the report of the lords Huygens and others their high mightineſſes deputies for ſea affairs, according to their reſolution of the 25th of January laſt paſt, upon peruſing and examining the letter of the college of admiralty of Amſterdam written there on the 18th inſtant, whereby it was left to their high mightineſſes conſideration, whether the Hans towns, on the ſame foot, as it has been contracted many years ago, to contribute for the ſafety of the eaſt and north ſea, could not be diſpoſed to contribute for the ſafety of the Mediterranean ſea, be it in ſhips of war or in money, ſo as it ſhould be thought moſt fitting and adviſeable to enter into negotiations on that head: whereupon the ſaid lords having made accordingly their report, viz. that their lordſhips had alſo conferred on that ſubject with the reſident Aitſma, who had promiſed to write on that account to the cities Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburgh, in order, after having received their anſwer, to acquaint their high mightineſſes with their ſentiments and conſideration. Which being taken into deliberation their high mightineſſes have given thanks to the ſaid lords deputies for their trouble; and afterwards it was agreed to and reſolved upon to deſire the ſaid lords the deputies hereby, that they would take the further trouble, to enter into conferences on that ſubject with the miniſters of the kings of Sweden and Denmark here preſent, as alſo with thoſe of the prince elector of Brandenburg, duke of Courland, and the city of Dantzick, to hear their conſiderations, and to make their report thereof.

Advice of the council of ſtate to the ſtates general.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv. p. 64.

AS to the reduction of the intereſt on the capitals negotiated at the charge of the generality from five to four *per cent*, the lords our commiſſioners have declared by word of mouth, and afterwards on the 8th of October laſt paſt delivered in writing, in the conferences with the lords commiſſioners of your high mightineſſes aſſembly, their ſentiments on that ſubject. We have ſince reſumed this important affair in this council according to the reſolution hereunto annexed, and are of opinion, that for the ſervice of the country in the low condition of the Finances, ſuch a reduction would be neceſſary to be made, but that it ought alſo previouſly to be conſidered, how to execute the ſame with reputation. Therefore it is our opinion, that the ſame ſhould not be done upon ſome ſundry articles, but generally upon all the money negotiated as well in the deportment of the receiver general, as alſo in thoſe of the ſubaltern receivers of the generality; as alſo on the negotiations made by the colleges of admiralty, ſo that every thing may be brought upon one and the ſame footing, and no creditors may have reaſon to complain of being wrong'd. But above all things one ought to make ſure of a certain fund, in caſe warning ſhould be given for the capitals, as apparently it may be done, chiefly for ſuch capitals negotiated in the department of the ſubaltern receivers, to the end to have recourſe thereunto, which fund ought to be no leſs than one million of guilders, in the deportment of the generality, without reckoning the admiralties. For which purpoſe your high mightineſſes might apply to the province of Holland or to ſome conſiderable members of the ſame, to perſuade them to it, to ſupport their high mightineſſes, in which caſe we will undertake the ſaid reduction of all bonds, which are due on the firſt of Aprill next, and ſo on, ſo that every thing will be regulated by the firſt of October of this preſent year, ſince the bonds of the generality are all for ſix months; otherwiſe in caſe one could not beforehand be ſure of the ſaid fund, and that the ſaid reduction could be made, it would be unſafe to begin the ſame at this time and in the preſent conjunctures of affairs. Therefore it ought not to be undertaken, in caſe one ſhould not be able to go through with it, ſeeing that elſe great diſorders and confuſion might eaſily ariſe therefrom; which your high mightineſſes will be pleaſed to take into conſideration.

Wherewith &c.

high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

J. VAN HOOYE.

Underneath ſtood

By ordinance of the council of ſtate of the United Netherlands,
ſign'd

J. EYCKBERGH.

Secretary

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

My lord,

SIR John Reynolds hath preſented to his highneſſe the letter, with the inſtructions he brought from Ireland ſubſcribed by the officers. They have beene comunicated to my lord deputy and major generall Lambert, and ſome little diſcourſe hath bene upon them; but I knowe not, nor can I ymagine what the anſwere or returne will be thereunto. In the meane tyme the unanimitie of the officers therein is not unacceptable, which wee dayly pray for the encreaſe of. Some tyme will be ſet apart for a through conſideration of this buiſſneſſe; the reſult whereof ſhall be comunicated to you with the firſt; I doe beleeve the perſons you mention in yours doe ſitt very uneaſie, ſince they have left the ſaddle: however I am glad, that their trouble ariſes out of their owne ſpirits, and that noe body hath contributed to it but themſelves; and if they proceed to a further diſtance by the ſame ſteps, I beleeve noe body but themſelves will have much cauſe of ſorrow, or ever wiſh their returne, till their principles be mended; and I thinke the beſt carriage towards them is neither to provoake them to it, nor court them from it. A. D. 1655. In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

I perceive there hath beene great endeavours to ſpread a paper of Vavaſour Powell's and ſome other Welſhmen, in Ireland, as in all places of this nation, and it is greatly hugged by ſome. I ſuppoſe your lordſhip may have ſeene it. There are animadverſions made upon it, of a very ſtrange and extraordinary nature. It is hard to judge, wheither they be for us or againſt us. This booke ſtole out into the world, and now it is abroad, I knowe not wheither it be fitt or convenient to ſtifle it. The leiuetenant of the tower brought me one, which he ſeiſed upon, which I have ſent unto your lordſhip, deſireinge that it may not be knowne it came from my hand. His highneſſe had yeſterday a paper delivered to hym by mr. Cradocke and capt. Lewis, who were ſent by the ſubſcribers thereof. It was occaſioned it ſeemes by Vavaſour Powell's paper, which carryed the name of many of the churches and ſaints in Wales; and your lordſhip will ſee about 300 hands ſett thereto; but in truth all the names were ſubſcribed by one hand and pen, and very many of them without the conſent of the perſons. But this hath almoſt 900 hands to it, and all ſubſcribed by the perſons themſelves. It came from them freely, and, as was profeſst by thoſe who brought it, is much below the affections of the ſubſcribers, and yet it favours of much Chriſtian affection, as your lordſhip will ſee by the coppy thereof, which comes herewith; and I have ſent it, that your lordſhip may ſee and let others ſee, that the godly partye hath not (as would be ſuggeſted by ſome) forſaken us. The ſubſcribers of this paper are knowne to be the ſober part of Chriſtians in thoſe parts.

I have had nothinge of that intelligence, which I received in your lordſhip's, of tranſportinge Iriſhe out of Flanders into Ireland and Scotland; but it is not improbable, and therefore not to be ſlighted; I ſhall hunt after it the beſt I can. I ſhall not faile to importune the admiraltye, that ſhips may be ſent into the Weſt of Scotland. I have already ſpoke with colonel Clerke about it, who ſayth, that there are already ſome ſhips about Dublyn, which may be ſpared thither, but I doubt he is miſtaken, and therefore I ſhall not take that for an anſwere, but wee muſt ſee our maine fleet gone before that can be done, in ſettinge forth whereof wee have met with ſome difficulties; but bleſſed bee God, they are in ſome meaſure overcome.

The affaires in the Weſt Indies are rendered by the letters, which wee received from thence the laſt weeke, but in an ill condition, by reaſon of the badnes of the conduct and the unſpeakable negligence of thoſe, who were truſted with the manadgment of thoſe affaires. This hath occaſioned the ſicknes of many of our men, and the death of ſome. Forteſcue is dead, and ſoe the army is without a head, commanded now by 7 colonels *alternis vicibus*. The fleet is in a good ſtate; the moſt of what is come by the letters is conteyned in the encloſed print, whereto I will be bold to referr your lordſhip. His highnes intentions are to proſecute this buiſſines, and to ſend ſupplies of men, part whereof will be, what your lordſhip can ſpare out of Ireland (as I ſuppoſe).

The laſt weekes letters confirme, that a peace is concluded betweene the king of Sweden, and the elector of Brandenburgh. Dantzicke ſtill holds out, and is ſoe reſolved to doe. This agreement with Brandenburgh hath greatly diſappointed the Dutch, who had by all meanes poſſible inſtigated the elector to hold out, and are now preparinge 48 ſhips to ſend into the Baltique ſea againſt the Swede. His highnes will doe what he can to agree them, for the ſake of the proteſtant cauſe, which is in ſuch a condition, that all the profeſſors thereof ought to agree together. The affaires of the proteſtants in Suiſſerland are not in a very proſperous ſtate. Zuricke is yet before Ropperſwill, without any great hopes of takeinge it in a ſhort tyme; and what befell thoſe of Berne, your lordſhip will ſee by the encloſed paper. Wee hope for better newes by the next poſt. I ſhall

A. D. 1655. endeavour to procure a new ſupply of judges, but where to have councillors I know not. I remeyne,

My lord,
your lordſhip's moſt humble
and faithful ſervant,

Whitehall, Feb. 5, 1655. Jo. THURLOE.

From the Dutch *reſident at* Geneva.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxv. p. 70. I Have received their high and mighty lordſhip's reſolution of the 9th of the laſt month; and ſhall endeavour to effect with all care and diligence their good intention therein expreſs'd, ſince that the evangelical cantons have ſignified unto me in a letter the proceedings or rather the threatnings, which are uſed by the mediators, to cauſe them to condeſcend to an accommodation, which I hope will be facilitated by the good offices of your high and mighty lordſhip, and the arrival of the lord duke de Rochefoucault; the lord de la Barde (the ordinary embaſſador of the king of France) not being liked of by the evangelical cantons for ſeveral reaſons given by them. They find themſelves beſet on all ſides by their enemies, aſſiſted with the counſel and effects of Rome, Spain, and Savoy; without that they have received as yet any aſſiſtance from any of their friends. I have made known unto them the good inclination of their high and mighty lordſhips comprehended in the ſaid reſolution, and offered them my ſervice, in all what they can deſire of me in order thereunto. The lord Pell, who hath aſſured me of the extraordinary care and affection of the lord protector, had received order from the lord Thurloe to go for Switzerland; and in regard that the lord Boreel hath given me hopes, that further inſtructions and orders will be ſent unto me concerning Switzerland and the Vallies, I have thought fit likewiſe to begin to prepare myſelf for the journey, the better to effect the good intention of their high and mighty lordſhips.

Geneva, Feb. 16, 1656. [N. S.] R. V. OMMEREN.

An intercepted letter of ſir G. Ratcliff *to mrs.* T.

Paris, February 16, 1656. [N. S.]

D. of York

Vol. xxxv. p. 69. FRANCIS is not yet reſolved of his remove: nobody ſpeaks to him of it; he will not go of himſelf, except thoſe here deſire it; and he muſt have money for his charges, which as yet comes not. Yet I believe ſomething will come after a while. It is

K. Charles

believed, that Peter will ſend for him, but as yet things are not ready: in the mean time

D. of York

I can reſolve on nothing. Francis is very civil (of late more than formerly) towards Rochefort, but that is all, for he gets little for himſelf, and has no money to ſpare.

Many wonder what the princeſs royal meant to take ſuch a journey at this time. It was againſt the will of ſome of her friends: many gueſs at ſeveral things. I know nothing at all nor can imagine what the motive was. I hear nothing that carries any ſhew of probability, it is a greater ſecret than I can dive into.

Bordeaux, *to* de la Baſtide.

Paris, Feb. 16, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii. p. 74. YOUR letter by this laſt poſt doth oblige me to tell you, in anſwer to the diſcourſe, which the embaſſador of Holland had with you, that if the intention of the king had not been to ſend me back in all haſt, that there would have been ſpoken of a prolongation of delay; but ſince they are ſending me away every hour, it is believed, that the protector will not look ſo narrowly to it. This is what you may ſay, when occaſion ſhall offer itſelf; and you may alſo aſſure them, that it will not be long before I return. I had been ere now upon the way, if the commiſſioner of the city of Malo were arrived.

As to the duke of York's departure, it will not be haſtened, till we receive an abſolute anſwer from the protector.

The diſcourſe of the ſecretary of ſtate having given an occaſion to believe, that the lord protector is of the ſame opinion as the cardinal is of, about the removing of the ſaid prince, you muſt not fail to ſignify, that this expectation alone doth defer his departure. I do

I do not believe, that they make here any great account of the levies of Ireland. The conduct of Cooke will not make them rather to rely upon them. However if he bringeth any propoſition to you, do not fail to hearken to it; and to let him know, that unleſs he makes very great haſte, we ſhall have no occaſion to make uſe of his levies. A. D. 1655.

The news at preſent is concerning the command, that was given yeſterday to the preſident of requeſts, not to aſſemble any more about the buſineſs of the monies.

A letter of intelligence from mr. Petit.

Paris, February $\frac{16}{6}$, $165\frac{5}{6}$.

YEſterday the king ſent towards the chambers of this parliament, to bid them ſend their deputies to the Louvre, to know his will in reference to the buſineſs of coining. Where being come, mr. de Servien told them, that his majeſty underſtood, that his edict ſhould be executed, and expreſsly prohibited them to make any more aſſemblies thereupon, or to make the report of what was told them, which might be done by each deputy in his chamber, as well as in open aſſembly. Then the king himſelf commanded them to hearken and make their profit thereof: ſo this new coin (which goeth by the name of lis) begins to glitter, and ſtops the mouth of every body. In execution of the treaty of this court with the duke of Orleans, mr. de Sonnieres (ſon to the late mr. de Brouſſell, heretofore governor of the Baſtille) is come here; and it is thought his royal highneſs will follow him ſuddenly. Vol. xxxv. p. 72.

The popiſh canton of Soleure has ſent a deputy to this court, to demand relief of his majeſty againſt the proteſtants, which it is thought will be denied them. I am credibly informed, that the proteſtant Swiſſers have ſent two deputies towards mr. de Villefranche Montbrun, to intreat him to take the command of their horſe in chief.

Letters from Rome tells us, that the pope did continue his noble entertainments towards queen Chriſtina, ſo far as to propound unto her the opening of the holy gate, as did heretofore Paul the third, to receive and honour the emperor Charles the fifth; and that ſhe was daily feaſted by all princes and grandees. That the embaſſador of Portugal had ſo far prevailed with his holineſs, that his demands had almoſt been granted; and that his ſaid holineſs did much approve, that the cardinal of Retz ſhould keep only the name of archbiſhop of Paris; and that the functions ſhould be perform'd by a great vicar, as long as he ſhould be in the king's diſfavour.

Letters of intelligence.

Pruſſia, February 16, [1656. N. S.]

IN my laſt I gave you notice of the king of Sweden's being upon his march with his army towards Sendomir and Cracow, ſince which time nothing further is come in from his majeſty; but from Cracow it is ſaid, general Wittenbergh being now fully reſtored to health, broke up thence the 23d paſt with his forces, and on the ſecond preſent were marched together for Lublin to ſeek out king Caſimir with his adherents, who was ſaid to be at Reuſhlemberg, and (according to report) paſt all hopes of any aſſiſtance from the Tartars, as alſo exceeding fearful to truſt theſe Poles, whom he found once perfidious unto him. Marienburgh holds out yet, notwithſtanding it hath been earneſtly attacked already; in which ſervice the count of Donaw left his arm, and was alſo ſhot through the body: but we ſhall not leave moſt violently to proſecute and continue the ſiege, until they yield, which we know cannot be long. The plague begins to be very ſtrong at Koningſberg, in as much as the elector and electreſs intend to leave the city very ſhortly. A Muſcovian embaſſador was expected there, being to go thence to the emperor's court. His buſineſs is yet private. Vol. xxxv. p. 149.

Zurich, February 3, S. V.

The Switzers having perfidiouſly treated for and obtained an *armiſtitium* for 6 days, and knowing that our army was ſtrictly enjoined inviolably to obſerve the ſame, came on friday morning before day with 3000 men, and fell unawares upon our watches at Ricklihweil and Wehtihweick conſiſting of 6 companies, with great fury and clamours, with an intention not only to put them all to the ſword, but alſo to deſtroy with fire and ſword all the villages to the very city. Our men indeed beat off the firſt aſſault moſt valiantly, but at laſt finding themſelves too weak, were forced to retreat into theſe trenches;

A. D. 5165. but being immediately thereupon ſeconded by general Wertmiller and lieutenant general Ulrick, they ſet again upon the enemy, put him to flight, killed a great many, and burnt ſome villages together with the convent Frawenthall; upon notice whereof, it's ſaid, the aſſembly at Baden broke up with great diſcontent *re infecta*. If this be true, a general rupture will certainly follow.

From the commiſſary Juchem *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv. p. 67. YOUR high mightineſſes without doubt have heard formerly in what manner the electors of Cologne, Treves, and Mentz, the biſhops of Bamberg, Paderborn, and Munſter, as alſo his ſerene highneſs of Nieuburg, were upon making a defenſive alliance, which now as it ſeems is come to an effectual concluſion. Since the ſame under pretence of being Condé's friends aſſemble a large number of troops on the borders of the Rhine. About three weeks ago the biſhop of Munſter ſent 1000 foot and 300 horſe at Keiſerſwert over the Rhine, into the lower biſhoprick of Cologne, who took their quarters at Lyn, Vyrdingen, Camper, and thereabouts; ſo as thoſe of Juliers and Bergues have done likewiſe along the Wetterau at Lynich, Waſſenberg, and about that country. Thoſe of Dryeer and the upper biſhoprick of Cologn are march'd towards the Liege quarters; at preſent thoſe of Mentz, Bamberg, and Paderborn come to take up their quarters in the dutchy of Bergues. And whereas the ſtatholder Ruſſenborg at Duſſeldorp has the general command of the ſaid troops, as they write to me this day from Duſſeldorp, his ſerene highneſs of Nieuburg is expected by poſt at Mulheim on the Rhine, where there is at preſent a dyet of the ſtates; he is ſaid to have ſent before 5 companies of Bavarian horſe, which are arrived in the upper part of the dutchy of Bergue, whither there are more ready to follow. The ſaid letter mentions likewiſe, that his ſerene highneſs of Nieuburg will for certain be declared general in chief of the whole imperial army. And whereas theſe affairs in the ſaid dyet ſeem to create diſturbances, I have thought it neceſſary to acquaint your high mightineſſes with as much as I know of it with the greateſt humility. Being, &c.

Weſel, Feb. 16, 1656. [N.S.] High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

M. VAN JUCHEM.

Theſe ſaid ſoldiers render the roads very unſafe, ſo that ſcarce any body dares to travel: 3 or 4 days ago they fir'd three piſtols on a footman of an enſign near the bridge of Rhynberk and Oſenborg, whom they plunder'd afterwards, having taken alſo from a merchant 200 rix dollars.

H. Cromwell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

February 6, 55.

SIR,

Vol. xxxv. p. 75. WEE have not as yet received your laſte weekes letters, but wee hope all is well with you. I cannot be without my feares in relation to his highneſs, 'till I heare of his perfect recovery. It will not become me to ſay howe much the intereſt of theſe nations, and eſpecially of the people of God therein, depends uppon and is wrapt up in his highneſs. I have as much reaſon as well upon that account, as allſoe uppon a more perticular, to be earneſt with the Lord on his behalf as any. Thoſe, that may ſecretly deſire and contrive harme againſt hime, would hardly eſcape the general calamitie, that woulde fall uppon theſe nations, and which they too much endeavour to pull uppon their owne heades and others by their murmuringes, mutteinyes, and wicked deſignes.

I have nothinge new heer to acquaint you with, ſave that wee are quiet, and in a generall calme, as to outward appearance. Our moſt conſiderable enemy nowe in our view are the quakers, whoe begin to growe in ſome reputation in the county of Corke, their meetinges being attended frequently by col. Phaier, major Wallis, and moſte of the chief officers thereabouts. Some of our ſouldiers have bin perverted by them, and amongſt the reſt his highneſs's cornet to his owne troop is a profeſſed quaker, and hathe writte to me in their ſtile. Major Hodden, the governor of Kinſale, is, I feare, goeing that way; he keepes one of them to preach to the ſouldiers. I thinke their principles and practiſes are not verry conſiſtent with civil government, much leſs with the diſcipline of an army. Some thinke them to have noe deſigne, but I am not of that opinion. Their counterfeited ſimplicitie renders them to me the more dangerous. I wiſh they bee not too much

ſlighted in Englande. Sir H. Vane, and ſuch like, whoe are as rotten in their principles, A. D. 1655.
cane make good uſe of ſuch deluſions as theſe, 5th monarchy, and the like, to carry on their deſignes. Mr. Weaver hath writ verry hotly to a freind of his, (who tolde me it as a ſecreſy) that ſir H. V. goes up and downe amongſt theſe people and others, endeavouringe to withdrawe them frome their ſubmiſſion to the preſent government, which perhaps is no newes to you; but comeinge from ſuch a hand, I thought it not amiſs to give you this hint. His expreſſion concerninge him is, that if he bee not prevented, he will be a ſad ſcourge to Englande. I hope you will ſend none of the breed of hime into Ireland. Sankey ſayth, that there weer ſome thoughts of mr. Salloway, but I hope you will conſider well what manner of perſons to ſend hither, though wee wante a ſupply, which I have often minded you of, and doe againe ſend my deſires to you in this particuler, (aſſureinge you the publike ſuffers extreemly for want thereof.) To tell you, that in that one particular of the revenew you have bin manifeſtly couſined of above one halfe for theſe 5 yeares would hardly bee credited by you; men have taken that from the ſtate, for which they payed 20 l. *per ann.* rent, and have immediately let it out againe for 150 l. *per annum*; and, ſir, this is to be made good in above 40 particuler inſtances, and fear'd that all your lande in Ireland is let at this rate. I knowe 3 men, that took 18000 acres of the commonwealth's lande in the county of Meathe for 600 l. *per annum*, and let it out againe for 1800. Sir, and theſe were commiſſioners intruſted for lettinge your landes. Another, which let himſelf (being a commiſſioner) for 400 l. *per annum*, and the ſtate to bear the contribution, that which was at the ſame time let by the ſtate for 800 l. the countrey at the ſame time beinge as well ſtocked and planted as it is nowe. Sir, theſe and many more particulars might eaſily bee proved, they being ſoe notorious, that all men knowe of them; and truly we either want hearts or underſtanding to redreſs them. What doe you think of mr. Scawen for ſuch a worke as that? I dare ſcarce venture to propound men, there haveinge bin ſoe much corruption of this kinde even practiſed amonge goode men, ſoe thought to be. Wee are in a very great ſtreight for want of judges. I have often writ aboute judge Donelan. I wiſh you would ſpeak with my brother Fleetwood aboute him. I ſhall be very watchfull over the Iriſh and Scots, whoe are both bigg with expectations of ſome new buſineſs. I hope ſuddenly to have faſte holde of the conſiderable perſons of the Iriſh of the three provinces, whome you may doe what you pleaſe with, upon the account of their non-tranſplanting. Connaught will be well looked after. My laſt propoſall about Gallway, if I ſoe repreſented it to you, as you underſtand it, will (in the opinion of all ſober men) much conduce to your future ſafety and advantage. I am

Your truely affectionate freind and humble ſervant,

H. CROMWELL.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Receaved yours, wherin was encloſed the orders concerning the rectifying juryes, and alſo thoſe that directs for the paying the militia. I have likewiſe received yours of the 2d of this inſtant, with a petition of col. Frecheville to his highneſſe; and give me leave to deale very plainly, could he prove a reall change in his judgement, and manifeſt both it and his good affection to God's people and the preſent government, by ſuch works as ſir Robert Markam did, wee ſhould be ſo far from grudging him, as that wee ſhould bee humble ſuitors to his highnes for his favour to him; but we knowe that mr. John Frecheville was a colonel in the king's army, an active enemy, one that gave 10,000 l. with his daughter to match her into the ſame tribe; and if not to a papiſt, at leaſt to the ſonne of a papiſt. He expreſt his affection to the late king as long as he well could, as long almoſt as his head was upon his ſhoulders. When I wayted upon him at Hampton-court as his guard, he came thither, and played at tennis with him; and at this time of day you ſhall have halfe the cavaleeres in England profeſſe as much as he. Sir, this tax hath exceedingly pleaſed our friends, it haveing put a difference betweene the well and ill-affected; and certaynely it will much diſſatisfye them to ſee you about to put them in your boſomes, eſpecially eminent ones, before the Lord hath wrought a reall change and worke of grace in their heartes. Upon the requeſt and earneſt ſolicitations of the lord Fleetwood, I did ſuſpend our proceedings agaynſt him; and the rather, becauſe hee had hopes, as he writ to me, to procure his diſcharge from his highnes and the councill; but that not coming, I thinke by this time he is ſequeſtered. It wil be no prejudice to him, if his highnes be pleaſed to free him betwixt this and Ladyday. It is very much deſired, that as our inſtructions are from both, ſo our diſcharge may bee by the ſame authoritie; and if herein we erre, I pray rectifye us. I formerly made the ſame requeſt to you; and doubtles it would very much free his highnes from impertinent ſutors. The freeing of one, that is of a civill

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A. D. 1655. deportment, will bring hundreds upon him. The Lord help us to know what our ſinne is, or what his pleaſure is, that wee are ſo croſt and viſited in Jaimacha; and that in all thinges wee may ayme at his glory, and ſubmitt to his will, is the prayer of, ſir,

Nottingham, Feb. 6, 1655. Your moſt affectionate friend and ſervant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Sir, I pray ſend me word, what is donne about the clarkes of the market for the ſeverall counties. I hope you doe not forget it.

Notification made by meſſ. Daniel Weyman *and* John Copes, *miniſters of his electoral highneſs of* Brandenburg, *in relation to the peace concluded on the* $\frac{7}{17}$ Feb. 1656, *between his majeſty of* Sweden *and his electoral highneſs.*

Vol. xxxv. p. 87.

GOD has delivered his electoral highneſs, our maſter, from war, his territories from deſtruction, and his allies from the neceſſity of aſſiſting him with great danger and coſts; ſince it has pleaſed him, out of his infinite goodneſs to bleſs the treaty ſo far, that we have got peace with Sweden. His electoral highneſs doth not doubt but your high mightineſſes partaking of the effects thereof, will be ſo much pleaſed with it, as they, according to their uſual prudence, will judge it to be better to take the certain before the uncertain, and that a tolerable peace is to be preferred before all wars, though the ſame was not undertaken out of an imaginary fear. But time may heal things, which before ſeemed to be very dangerous, eſpecially between parties, that cannot overcome the other without hurting the publick welfare, and with whom your high mightineſſes have conſtantly kept up an equal friendſhip, which they are both inclined to continue in all ſincerity. It was pity, that ſuch ſad miſunderſtanding happened between ſo near neighbours. And his electoral highneſs was no ways to be blamed, to defend himſelf with all his forces, ſince he could not obtain neither a peace nor neutrality. But as ſoon as his majeſty of Sweden offer'd reaſonable conditions, whereby his electoral highneſs not only kept his dominions, ſubjects, harbours, fortreſſes, rights, and properties, but alſo greatly increaſed and enlarged the ſame, all reaſons to expoſe one's ſelf to further dangers ceaſed, it being juſtified by the law of nature at leaſt to ſave one's ſelf, if one is not able to ſave others. Poland gave way to the victorious arms of Sweden, and the ſtates of ſuch a powerful body ſubmitted themſelves unanimouſly under the obedience of another chief, ſo that there was no king of Poland in the country, neither kept the kingdom true to the king. All which ſhewed his electoral highneſs ſufficient reaſons by ſuch unexpected revolutions, why he ought not to oppoſe ſuch a powerful hand, every thing obliging him and concurring to induce him to it; ſeeing that he could not any longer be protected by his feodal lord, but when it would be too late, and that his electoral highneſs being almoſt deſerted by his allies in Pruſſia and Poland, ſaw no other aſſiſtance from others, but what would come either too late, or attended with more danger than ſafety.

Therefore his electoral highneſs, at the doleful requeſt of ſo many thouſand of ruin'd ſubjects, and the earneſt remonſtrance of his ſtates, did accept of the conditions that were offer'd him, and made peace, whereby the friendſhip of the neighbouring princes is obtained, and the way opened, to come from all ſides again into an univerſal good intelligence between old allies, for the ſafety of the publick peace, preſervation of commerce, and a mutual welfare of every one in particular.

And whereas his electoral highneſs is convinced of your high mightineſſes good and kind inclination to have aſſiſted him, if he had not made peace by his own forces, he acknowledges the ſame with all marks of gratitude, and has order'd us not only to give your high mightineſſes due notification of all the aforeſaid, but alſo to aſſure you, that his electoral highneſs in making the ſaid treaty has had the intereſt of this ſtate as much at heart as his own, and that he had conſented to nothing, that may any ways hinder him to perform what his electoral highneſs is obliged to, purſuant to the treaty of alliance. That for the future he will be always greatly inclined to ſhew, on all opportunities, his ſincere affection to promote the welfare of this ſtate, being aſſured that your intereſt cannot be touched without his ſharing in it. We do not doubt but this will be acceptable to your high mightineſſes, and are, &c.

Don Alonzo de Cardenas *to one mr.* Theo. Conel.

Bruſſels, Feb. 17, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii. p. 203.

I Am ſorry to hear, that you are likely to be put to your ſhifts by the departure of the Venetian embaſſador. I wiſh there were another to ſupply his place in a time of ſo much calamity,

calamity, to protect as much as is possible all the priests and catholicks against their persecutors. A. D. 1655.

We are much threatned by those gentlemen and their fleets. We hope God will defend us, the justice of our cause being so clear and so notorious. I am, thanks be to God, very well in health, and do hope shortly to go for Spain, the weather hath been so cold hitherto, that I durst not venture. I shall be glad when I am there, being here altogether idle. In what country soever I am you will always find me ready to serve you.

Major general Whalley *to secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have sent out letters to the justices of peace in all the counties under my charge, for the speedy rectifieing of all juries according to his highness orders; but fear, that some countys may not make a timeously return of their names to serve upon juries at the next assizes; for (as I am well informed here) unless some speciall direction be presently given to the sheriffs now at London, to forbear the return of any *venire facias*, till the freeholders bookes can be prepared and sent up to them, those instructions of his highness cannot be put in excution for the next assizes, in regard the sheriffs will have retorned all their juries in the old way and course by the end of the next week. Vol. xxxv. p. 79.

Sir, I am goeing from hence to morrow to Leicester, where (if the Lord please) I shall stay till monday morning, and from thence I intend immediately for London. I remain,

Nottingham, Feb. 7, 1655. Sir, your most affectionate friend and servant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Major general Boteler *to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Received his highness his commands two or three dayes since for the sending up a duplicate of the decimations of the delinquents estates within my association, which I doe hereby present to the councell. Wee have noe more estates to be assessed then are here mentioned, and the generall receivers of each county have receiv'd all or most of the money soe assessed already; but itt falling so much short of the summ, that should pay the millitia, I have not distributed either the whole or any parte of itt; for to pay them lesse then their halfe yeare's pay would more discontent them, then to stay 'till the councell please to supply us (some other way) with soe much as we come short. The takeing of my lord of Westmorland's, sir William Farmor's, and some other great estates in this county, hath made us fall as much short of the pay of those two troopes, as we should otherwise have beene over. And the like hath happened in Bedfordshire, Hunts, and Rutland: as they are little countreys, soe had few delinquents, and these very small estates. I shall want noe lesse then one thousand and eighty pounds to pay the millitia officers and soldiers, and some other incident charges. I humbly beseech your honour lett me obtaine your favour and assistance to the councell in this matter, that it may fare with us as with the rest of the associations. And indeed 'till I have money to pay the millitia under me, I cannot put off nor purge out such as are unfitt to be continued, which (together with the bringing in of more fitt men) is a most necessary worke. Concerning his highness other commands for prepareing fitt jurors, and the way of doeing it, I shall faithfully observe, and have been (though very privately) doeing somewhat that way already. I am Vol. xxxv. p. 80.

Your honor's much obliged, and most humble servant,

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1655. W. BOTELER.

Northampton ss. *A duplicate of the several delinquents estates, which are decimated within the county of* Northampton.

	l.	s.	d.	
EDmond Neale of Wollaston, esq;	35	00	00	Vol. xxxv.
John Bourne of Ufford, gent.	10	00	00	p. 81.
Walter Kirkham of Finshead, esq;	10	00	00	
Thomas Styles of Walton, gent.	07	16	00	
Robert Kirkham of Finshead, esq;	13	04	00	
	76	00	00	

John

		l.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	76	00	00
A. D. 1655.	John Siers of Loddington, eſq;	28	10	00
	Sir Edward Watſon of Stoke-Albany park	17	14	00
	Sir Thomas Cave, ſenior, of Stanford	73	14	00
	Richard Kinſman of Broughton, eſq;	10	00	00
	Henry Howard of Winwick, eſq;	110	00	00
	Charles Compton of Northampton, eſq;	13	00	00
	John Atkins of Gretton, gent.	10	00	00
	Capt. Thomas Willoughby of Weſton-Fanell	10	00	00
	Alexander Ekins of Weſton-Fanell, gent.	10	00	00
	John Bagſhawe of Cullworth, gent.	07	04	00
	Charles Cockayne of Ruſhton, eſq;	120	00	00
	The lady Ann Farmor of Northampton	54	00	00
	Thomas Rudd of Higham Ferrers, eſq;	40	00	00
	Doctor Samuel Hinton at Onley	15	00	00
	Sir Juſtinian Iſham of Lamport	87	04	00
	Sir Anthony Haſlewood of Maidwell	63	10	00
	Sir Edward Griffin of Dingley	160	00	00
	Jeffrey Palmer of Carleton, eſq;	50	00	00
	William Warner of Lubnam, eſq;	40	00	00
	William Stafford of Blatherwicke, eſq;	75	00	00
	Edward Page of Oundle, eſq;	23	00	00
	Sir Chriſtopher Hatton of Kirby	100	00	00
	The earl of Northampton at Caſtle Aſhby	100	00	00
	Sir Richard Winfield at Haſlebilck	09	00	00
	Mr. Hacke of Peterburgh	26	06	00
	William Stidolph, eſq; at Wittering	45	00	00
	Sir Richard Shuckburgh of Farthingſtone	10	00	00
	Sir Thomas Wilbraham of Charleton	50	00	00
	Sir Anthony Morgan of Heyford	81	08	00
	John Preſton at Cold Aſhby	32	16	00
	Sir Thomas Pope of Walton	52	00	00
	Sum total	1600	06	00

Col. Cooke pretends ſir Anthony Morgan's eſtate is in him: if it be allowed ſo to be, it will take off l. 81 : 8 : 0 *per ann.* out of the ſaid l. 1600 : 6 : 0, and then 'twill be *per ann.* but l. 1518 : 18 : 00.

Huntington ſſ. *A duplicate of the ſeveral delinquents eſtates which are decimated within the county of* Huntington.

		l.	s.	d.
	Molineux Audley of St. Ives, gent.	34	06	00
	Sir John Hewett of	16	00	00
	The earl of Devonſhire at	156	17	00
	The earl of Northampton at	12	07	00
	Stephen Anderſon of eſq;	60	00	00
	Sum total	279	10	00

Rutland. *A duplicate of the ſeveral delinquents eſtates, which are decimated within the county of* Rutland.

		l.	s.	d.
	The lord Campden of Exton	160	00	00
	Winfield Bodenham of Ryall, eſq;	17	12	07
	Clement Breton of Uppingham, doctor in divinity	10	00	00
	Arthur Warren of Whiſondine, eſq;	20	08	02
	Richard Bullingham of Ketton, eſq;	20	00	00
	Edward Heath of Cotteſmore, eſq;	80	00	00
	Sir Thomas Mackworth of Normanton, bart.	60	00	00
	Richard Winfield of Pickencoate, eſq;	42	14	00
	Euſeby Pelſant of Liddington, eſq;	25	14	00
	Sum total	436	08	09

Bedford ſſ. *A duplicate of the ſeveral delinquents eſtates, which are decimated within the county of* Bedford.

	l.	s.	d.
Richard Conqueſt of Houghton-Conqueſt, eſq;	120	00	00 A. D. 1655.
Sir Thomas Leigh of Laighton-Beuzard	135	00	00
Owen Breſt of Rowney in Southill pariſh, eſq;	45	16	00
William Palmer of Hill, eſq;	48	19	00
Francis Crawley of Luton, eſq;	25	02	00
George Blundell of Cardington, eſq;	11	00	00
Sir Lodowick Dier of Collneth, bart.	44	06	10
William Geery of Buſhmead, eſq;	50	00	00
John Ruſſell of Wooburne, eſq;	01	00	00
Edward Ruſſell of the ſame, eſq;	50	00	00
Richard Farmor of Weſtning, eſq;	12	00	00
Mr. Fettiplace of Little Barford	13	06	00
Mr. Hilſden of Hockley	09	10	00
Richard Taylor of Clopham, eſq;	90	00	00
Henry Oſburne of Chickſon, eſq;	10	00	00
Mr. Audley of Bigleſwade	02	04	09
Sum total	668	06	11

An abſtract of the names of all thoſe, who have been ejected by virtue of this preſent committee for inſufficiency or ſcandal.

MR. Thomas Dickenſon removed the 2d, 1655, out of Waſhington as intruder, having been ejected March 31, 1653, for non-title and inſufficiency. Vol. xxxv. p. 84.

Dr. Wood removed June 12, 1655. out of Whickam, having been ejected for ſcandal June the 4th, 1651.

Mr. William James removed June the 12th, 1655, out of Ritton as an intruder, having been formerly ſequeſtered.

Mr. John Eaſterby removed July the 3d, 1655, out of Seaham for ſeveral ſcandals.

Mr. John Hambleton ejected out of Hurworth for ſeveral ſcandals.

Mr. Walker ejected out of Jarrow, Feb. the 7th, 1655, for inſufficiency.

Charles Howard, Thomas Huntley,
Henry Ogle, Thomas Weld,
Robert Sharpe, Samuel Hammond.

The relation of his majeſty of Sweden's *victorious encounter near* Wleſtowiz, *with the* Polonian *general* Czarnetzky, *happened* February 8, 165$\frac{5}{6}$.

THE (*a*) late ſucceſsful encounter of lieut. coll. Aſhenberg with the enemy by Radom, wrought ſo well, and ſtruck out ſuch a terrour into him, that when he got the news thereof, and certain intelligence withal of the king of Sweden his approach and march along the Weixell, he not only forthwith haſtily retreated to the ſaid river, but the Sendomirian gentry alſo, for fear of his majeſty, abandon'd the party. Now his majeſty having with all poſſible expedition advanced his march, and paſt the river Pilcza, by a village called Bronkow, towards Radom, getting nearer to the Weixel, and intending to paſs the ſame at Gazimir; but underſtanding by the way by his ſcouting parties, that the enemy had wheeled ſideways along the Weixel towards Solecz, his majeſty ſtranged ſomewhat at this reſolution; and therefore leſt the enemy ſhould get betwixt him, and incommode or damage the infantry and baggage, left ſomewhat behind under major general Bulow, he reſolved to alter his own march likewiſe, and to bend it directly toward the enemy, for to find him out, and to engage him thereabouts. But when his majeſty was informed by his commanded parties, that he was already withdrawn hence, and had paſſed the Weixell, and was marched away toward Gazimir, he likewiſe followed him thither along the Weixell, which he paſſed February $\frac{8}{18}$ in the afternoon, at Gazimir, to Vol. xxxiv. p. 873.

(*a*) See Puffendorff de rebus Caroli Guſtavi, & Baſnage Annal. I. 422.

A. D. 1655. ſee whither the enemy had directed their courſe, and finding the ſame had taken it down the river toward Golombi; his majeſty preſently ſuſpected their intent was to fall upon his flank in the march, and therefore reſolved to follow them as cloſe as might be, to obſerve their motion, and whether they would not turn toward Podlachia. But perceiving the enemy had gotten a notable ſtart before his majeſty, he reſolved to lie ſtill a while in the head quarter at Wloſtowiz, and to let the regiments retreat to their quarters; when ſoon after his arrival thither, he got intelligence by a priſoner, that Czarnetzky ſtood but a mile and half off thence, with 80 companies; whereupon his majeſty forthwith took horſe again, and marched with the next at hand, late left wing, commanded by major general Henry Horn, and by the van now become the right wing, directly toward the enemy, ordering the right wing under major general count Woldemar, to advance likewiſe with all ſpeed after him. And having now reached the ſaid Czarnetzky with his forces, by the village Golombi, his majeſty ordered the two regiments of Quartians he had with him there, and major general Nimritz, as alſo colonel Kurck's regiments, to hang upon the enemy, and hold him play, until he could advance and follow with the body. In the mean time his majeſty ordered moſt of the horſe himſelf, and made them to advance, as well as the various bogs, paſſages, and waters would permit, giving the left wing to general count Douglaſs, and the right to field-marſhal Wittenberg; where at the beginning his majeſty's brother and generaliſſimo palſgrave Adolph, had the misfortune riding from his majeſty and the left wing toward the right, to get a fall from his horſe, and to break his right knee-bone. Now, when the left wing firſt began to charge the enemy, and the king ſaw, that the enemy wheeled to the right hand, and endeavoured to force the flank of his right wing, whereby the ſame was conſtrained to alter his front ſomewhat, the king likewiſe altered the front of the left, and ordered general Douglaſs to give the firſt onſet, and with the commanded horſe to enter upon the flank of the enemy, and to follow with all the wing; which when the enemy perceived, he met his majeſty with ſtout reſolution, and fought valiantly and manfully with both wings; and nevertheleſs in open field, was beaten out of it, ſome hundreds cut off upon the place, 12 ſtandards taken, as alſo divers chief officers, and amongſt them, he that commanded in chief under general Czarnetzky. The reſt of the enemy ſeeking to ſave themſelves with great confuſion, were purſued by his majeſty for two miles, and many cut off yet, beſides ſome hundreds that periſhed paſſing the Weixell, the Wieſetz, and other waters, in their flight. In which action his majeſty had this advantage likewiſe, that though his ſquadrons and troops were ſomewhat weak in regard of a number of tired horſes, and many left behind with the baggage, and the enemy was much the ſtronger in men; nevertheleſs not one of his ſquadrons or troops was driven to yield ground, but performed their devoirs with ſuch reſolution and chearfulneſs, that they deſerve great commendation. The enemies ſtrength conſiſted of fourſcore companies, none leſs than of an hundred men: his majeſty had not 3000 of his own, beſides 2000 Polonians, in this fight, none having looked for ſuch a ſudden action, and moſt being retreated to their quarters. The moſt high be praiſed for this victory, and bleſs the councils and actions of his majeſty with further ſucceſs.

Sir, this is a true and authentick relation, confirmed by the king himſelf. Some add, his majeſty took Lublin too ſince, and his march to Ryſtiſh, Lamberg, and Camien Podolſki; that the caſtle of Marienburg was upon the point of ſurrender to the lord chancellor gone thither. Letters from Holland tells us, that two Holland veſſels coming forth from Dantzick richly laden with packs and cheſts, to the value of 1200000 rix dollars belonging to king Caſimire, were intercepted, and conveyed to Pomeren, to be ſafe guarded there by the king of Sweden.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

February 12, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv. p. 35. HItherto there hath been no report made concerning the buſineſs of prince William and the lord de Wildt, for the accommodation of the differences of Overyſſel. The lord de Wit is abſent, and it is perceived that the next week Overyſſell being preſident, the ſame will make report but only ſummarily and in general, without communicating the agreement or project, which they pretend to keep ſecret. But not only the princeſs dowager, but the whole aſſembly is jealous of it. The princeſs dowager deſireth to know what is ſaid in that project of the prince of Orange; ſhe ſaith, that although prince William do renounce his election of ſtadtholder, yet the prince doth not renounce. And yet thoſe of Deventer will have preciſely, that the one and the other do renounce. Of the prince of Orange is nothing is ſpoken in it. The ſtates general, yea the proper friends of

of the raet penſionary are jealous of it, becauſe that the ſaid penſionary doth take upon him too much, and ſeeing him to cloſe ſo very much with prince William do begin to hate or envy him; ſo that with and by prince William he doth endeavour to raiſe himſelf, and to grow great. The princeſs dowager has ſignified, that ſhe hath ſent an expreſs to Amſterdam to haſten to him the news of the indiſpoſition of the electreſs, and of the articles of the agreement in Pruſſia. The commiſſioner of Dantzick hath not yet delivered in his propoſition in writing, delaying of it on purpoſe 'till he ſhall have received his letters by this next poſt; for if it be true, that the chancellor Oxenſtiern is to come to Dantzick, they will fear here, that Dantzick will ſuffer itſelf to be bribed or cheated by an abbie or cloyſter, if the elector ſuffered himſelf to be deceived or bribed by a biſhoprick, and this ſtate will be very difficult to take any vigorous reſolutions againſt Dantzick. A. D. 1655.

There being complaints come, that the king of Denmark doth take a toll of 18 rix dollars upon the ſalt inſtead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ rix dollars, they have reſolved to write to the embaſſadors in Denmark about it.

February 14.

This morning was read the propoſition of the commiſſioner of Dantzick, containing firſt, interceſſion for the ſaid city; ſecondly commiſſioners to enter into conference with him; thirdly a declaration that the city will always remain faithful to the king and crown of Poland. Whereupon they have appointed the lords Bemmel, Beverning, De Witt, Crommon, Hoolck, Bootſma, Mulart and Yſbrants to confer with him.

The lord Hubert, one of the embaſſadors for Sweden, hath propoſed, that now the lord Yſbrants being come, and no body of the embaſſy being wanting, and all being come with their train, that it did very much concern them to know whether they ſhould go or not go. Upon which it is again reſolved that they ſhall go, and that they do finiſh their equipage, and make themſelves quite ready, and that being done, that then they will adviſe about their voyage, with an inclination that they ſhall go by ſea at leaſt as far as Hamburgh.

The lord Vryberch being returned from Zealand doth report, that there they have ſo great an averſion to the harmony, that they would affront that perſon, that ſhould dare to ſpeak of it to recommend it.

And from North Holland it is alſo known, that they will not hear any body to ſpeak of making a general of the horſe: ſo that the prince of Tarante and the lord of Opdam do ſtill ſtrive, and beſtir themſelves to take a bird that flyeth in the air, and it may be will never be taken.

As to the paſſage money, Amſterdam and the like do begin to require to have the ſame confirmed againſt thoſe of Dort and the like, for whom ſtandeth the lord raet penſionary, whoſe friends do diminiſh.

February 15.

This day the lord raet penſionary hath made report of the buſineſs, which he and prince William have conſulted about for the accommodation of the differences in Overyſſel, but ſo general and ſummarily, that the aſſembly could not get to underſtand it, the whole remaining ſecret. Therefore it hath been alſo a conference with the reſident of the Hans towns upon the reſolution of the 25th of January laſt: they propoſed to him, that the Hans towns, enjoying the benefit of the Mediterranean ſea, being cleared of the pirates by the ſhips of this ſtate, it were but juſt, that the Hans towns ſhould contribute to defray the charges: he made anſwer that he would make report thereof; but ſince he doth not correſpond directly but with the towns of Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburgh, and that all the other towns ſituated upon the Baltick ſea are under Sweden, Brandenburgh, Courland, Denmark and Holſtein, that it will be requiſite, that this ſtate do make the like propoſition to the miniſters of thoſe kings and princes, to the end that the ſaid courſe may be taken withal.

Holland hath propoſed to renew the ordinance of the year 1653 againſt frauds, which Zealand doth refuſe to obey.

Feb. 16.

The preſident hath propoſed, that the miniſters of Brandenburgh had told him, that they were reſolved to make overture of what they knew concerning the treaty of Pruſſia, not as having any charge, nor likewiſe the treaty, but to give as much as they are able, ſatisfaction againſt the murmur and diſturbance, which this ſtate maketh for the treaty of Pruſſia, as if it were contrary to the treaty of the 27th of July made with this ſtate; hoping to prove the contrary; requiring ſome commiſſioners. When that was propoſed Holland oppoſed it, ſaying, that to give commiſſioners of ſtate to perſons, who would only ſpeak *nomine privato*, was not proportionable: that they might addreſs themſelves to

A. D. 1655. to ſome members of the ſtate in private. At laſt they agreed they might make it to the lord preſident, ſo that it doth appear that Holland is ſeriouſly angry, and in good earneſt. I perceive however, that the ſaid miniſters will not make the overture they offered, after that manner as Holland doth deſire it, but do incline to demand publick audience. I do alſo underſtand, that thoſe miniſters have a copy of one or two of the articles of the ſaid treaty, which are or ſeem to ſave the treaty of the 27th of July. But they ſay here they muſt ſee all, and that there may be other articles, which do annul the ſaid treaty.

Feb. 17.

The miniſters of Brandenburg have had audience, and declared though for ſome reaſons (which do not concern the ſtate) they cannot communicate all the treaty in it's full terms; that yet however the elector hath not yielded to any thing, which may in any wiſe offend this ſtate, or the treaty of the 27th of July, which they were deſired to give in writing.

The admiralty of Amſterdam hath aſſured, that before the end of this month they ſhall have ready the 24 ſhips. They have alſo again mentioned, that the Hans towns ought to contribute towards the charges this ſtate hath been at, in the clearing of the Mediterranean ſea of the pirates.

This morning the lord Bemmel and other commiſſioners of the ſtates general were aſſembled, and did examine the propoſition of the deputy of Dantzick, and premeditated the matter, which they have to treat with him upon: and upon that there is to be a conference again to-morrow, where the ſaid deputy is alſo deſired to come.

February 18.

This morning there was a conference between the commiſſioners of the ſtates general and the envoy of Dantzick, who hath deduced his propoſition a little more particularly, and given them to underſtand, that he doth offer realities unto them. Now in regard that the ſtates of Holland are not completely together, they muſt ſtay till the next week. And in the mean time there hath not paſſed any thing remarkable to day, only that the ſaid envoy expreſs'd, that the reality conſiſted in ſome aſſiſtance of men and officers, whereof the commiſſioners have made report, for which they had thanks given, and deſired to continue the conference.

The miniſters of Brandenburg have in particular made complaint of the little eſteem, that was made of them, that they did not vouchſafe to give them commiſſioners, and that therefore they gave only this general notification already printed by their order. That otherwiſe, in caſe they had given them commiſſioners, they would have deduced the ſame by reaſons, and exhibited ſome ſufficient copies.

The buſineſs and complaint of the viſiting of the ſhips of this ſtate at ſea by the Engliſh hath alſo been in debate.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

Holland

Vol. xlvii. p. 98. TO my foregoing I am to add in general, that 105 are moſt ſeriouſly and heartily Brandenburg
angry at the proceedings of 170, and do give to underſtand, that they will reſent it againſt Sweden commerce
him, in caſe it ſhall appear, that he hath contracted with 141 to the prejudice of 179 Holland
of 105; but theſe are but words. It is ſufficiently known, what great credit and au- Brandenburg Orange party S. G. Holland raet penſionary
thority, which as well 170 as all the 145 have in 104 and 105, and as well 181 Obdam grave William
as 183 have the reputation of being very intimate with 149, which will cauſe all this diſcontent to be ſwallowed down as ſweet as milk.

In the mean time I can aſſure you, that I ſee the affairs to imbroil more and more. Orange party good Hollanders
For as well amongſt the 145 as amongſt the 173 there are ſome, that have an averſion againſt the harmony. Likewiſe prince Maurice ſeeing no likelihood of getting the charge of general of the horſe, pretendeth, that in the place of one mareſchal de camp there ſhould be made two; ſo that there is likelihood, it may be, that they will not make one, at leaſt not ſo ſoon. And very great doubt is to be made of the progreſs and acceptation Overyſſel princeſs dowager
of the projected agreement between the members of 109; and on the other ſide 169 doth

pr. Orange de Witt
doth alſo labour againſt that, in regard that it is contrary to 148. In the mean time 181 A. D. 1655.
grave William pr. Orange
is joined with 149, it being very remarkable, that formerly 148 was contented with
correſpondence U a l e raet penſionary v a t l e
152 of 69 78 60 82 of 181. This 69 78 68 60 82 doth deſtroy. He
raet penſionary raet penſionary
hath now 181 ſelf. However I will not charge or accuſe 181. I do pity him; for
he doth not know how to ſatisfy every body; for there are ſo many motions and ſo many
royaliſts Hollanders
turnings, that it is a hard matter to govern oneſelf. Neither 145 nor 173 have one
and the ſame end, but the one and the other, beſides the common end or deſign, have
their particular ends, which is the proper and particular intereſt of each. Otherwiſe if
Hollanders liberty pr. Orange
the 173 had no other end, than 195, the freedom and liberty of 148, they had
Orange party
been ere now maſters. Likewiſe in caſe that the 145 had no other end than the welfare
pr. Orange good Hollanders Orange party
and intereſt of 148, they would have had ere now all 173 under foot. But the 145
good Hollanders pr. Orange
are aſſured, that to the firſt 154 the 173 will be conſtrained to take the 148
grave William
and 149 ſimply and purely, and therefore do not embrace the harmony.
Brandenburg ſtates of Holland Brand. pr. Orange
That 170 hath deceived the 105 is not ſtrange, for neither 170 nor 148, nor
grave William S. G. H.
145 have any other end, than to embroil the 104 and 105 to make them ſubject
G. W. Hollanders
unto themſelves. I do forgive 145, but not 173, who ought to be wiſer, and not to ap-
Brandenburg Denmark
ply themſelves ſo much neither to 170 nor to 142 and the like, who are altogether
G. W. royaliſts
145 and 146.
correſpondence S. G. Sweden
As to 152 between 104 and 141, that is as formerly. We ſhall now ſee what reſo-
men of war
lution will be taken for 134. If they reſolve *pro affirmativa*, that will very much alarm the
Swede Brandenb. Dantzick men of war
141 and 170. I do perceive that 166 doth very much adviſe the ſending of 134.
But ſince they are of that opinion, it had been good to have ſent hither ſooner.

They do lay this fault upon their common people, who do ſeem at the beginning to
Sweden Pruſſia regalis
have been very much for 141; Since, ſeeing the ſpoil of 176, are got to be of another
Dantzick K. of Poland
opinion. Likewiſe the good 166 hath always had ſome enemies near 175.
Dantzick men of war
In ſhort many heads. 166 doth confeſs with me, that a number (though great) of 134
K. of Poland men of war K. of Sweden
cannot redreſs the 175. But though that 134 will hinder 141 from receiving of the
commerce Dantzick
tolls, which is true enough, yet all the 179 will ceaſe in the mean time: Yes ſaith 166
J
but that will laſt but a year. 127 feareth, that it may laſt ſeveral years, as hath been ſeen,
Swede Pruſſian regalis K. of Poland
that the deceaſed 141 hath maintained the 176 for many years, in deſpite of 175 and
emperor
of 143, both of them very powerful, couragious, and very victorious; but I do refer
myſelf to ſome, that are wiſer than myſelf. I am

Feb. 18, 1656. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

The admiralty of Amſterdam, *to the ſtates general.*

Amſterdam, Feb. 18, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xlvii. p. 96. WE hear and ſe daily, by reaſon of the openneſs of the water, as well here as in other parts, ſeveral merchant men are making ready, yea ſome are already ſet ſail for Eaſtland and Norway. Now in regard that in former times it was judged convenient for the benefit of the commerce to keep in the merchant men till the firſt of April, according to opportunity of time and affairs, and that we now can find no leſs reaſon than formerly to ſuſpend and defer ſailing to ſaid parts, we have thought fit to offer to your high and mighty lorſhip's conſideration in all humility, whether they ſhall not think fit to forbid any ſhips to ſail thither, till a certain day to be fixed and made known expreſsly.

DAVID DE WILDT.

A paper of the Spaniſh *embaſſador to the ſtates general.*

Exhibited the 18th of Feb. 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv. p. 96. THE underwritten embaſſador of Spain having received letters from the council of the finances of his majeſty in the Low Countries, wherein he doth advertiſe, that having laboured ſeveral days to give all poſſible ſatisfaction to the lords ſtates general upon the complaints, which they had made formerly upon the ſubject of theſe rights and duties, which his majeſty doth raiſe upon the river of Meuſe, he had at laſt proceeded ſo far for the adjuſting and accommodating of the new liſts of thoſe rights, that they were ready to be publiſhed very ſuddenly, whereof he would loſe no time to give their high and mighty lordſhips notice thereof, to the end they may perceive the care, which is taken on the behalf of his majeſty to give their high and mighty lordſhips all manner of content and ſatisfaction. Done at the Hague the 18th of Feb. 1656. Signed

GAMARRA.

Mr. R. Lawrence *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR WORSHIPP.

Vol. xxxv. p. 97. MY laſt unto you was of the 18th of January, but feareing it may miſcarrie, and the buſines ſomewhat importing mee, cauſes mee ſend a copie thereof. In December 1654 I writ you, that his highnes haveing accepted of Richard Sallaway eſq; as his embaſſador for this porte, the Levante company or ſome of them had thereupon writ mee to give the place, without an order ether from his highnes or the right honourable the councell of ſtate. For anſwer thereunto I writ them under the 8th of December 1654, that without an order I durſt not come from hence; therefore deſired them to know theire pleaſure therein, and to ſend mee the reſulte thereof by all waies and meanes, and they ſhould ſee, that I would not ſtay an howr more than needs muſt. And becauſe I know theire cheefe end in getting mee away was to ſave theire money, therefore writ them, that if his highnes did ſay, that I ought to have come away without an order, I would beare the expence myſelfe rather than hazard his highnes diſpleaſure in comeing away without one; wherein I earneſtly intreated your worſhipp's aſſiſtance, that a ſpeedy anſwer myght be obtained, ſoe that if it were his highnes pleaſure to have mee quitt the place, e're his embaſſador arrived, I might ſuddenlie know thereof; otherwiſe I myght lye here longe at a greate charge to my verie great damage. But unto this day did I never here, that the company have ever ſoe much as applyed themſelves to aſke the queſtion, whether I ſhould bee call'd away or not; or if they have, it hath bine with ſomething elſe; ſoe that anſwer was not expected unto the one, unleſs the other were granted. If they had ſought it, I am confident I might longe ſince have had ſuch an anſwer, as would have bine ſatisfactory unto mee; but for many months have I bine fedd with faire words from the huſband; firſt hee writes mee, that the company would ſuddenly give me an anſwer. Secondly, that they would doe it, when they ſhould preſent mr. Garway. Thirdlie it is ſay'd, that hee ſhould bring mee an order. And laſtly, that they were reſolv'd, not to ſtirr in the recalling of mee, untill theire embaſſador ſhould be confirmed; and in the mean time while I did ſtay, there was no queſtion, but they would allow mee my due; adding that ſir Thomas Bendiſh ſtood recalled, and this untill the 27th of Auguſt 1655. Yet after all this feareing, that his highnes will not confirme mr.

mr. Garway, but that another may bee ſent by his highnes, they for prevention of which doe now owne ſir Thomas Bendiſh, and appoynte him his ſallary; and mee they diſowne, writeing mee to come away, without conſente of my lord protector or the right honourable the councell of ſtate. And becauſe I have refuſed to come away without theire conſents, therefore doe they throw all the diſgrace upon mee that they can, as by the incloſed letter will appeare; which letter hath bine ſent from place to place, opened ſundry tymes and read; and when they had made what uſe they pleaſed of it here, and all ſhipps gonn out of porte, then is it ſente mee; and not only ſoe, but they likewiſe refuſe to pay mee my due for this laſt 18 months, and alſoe thoſe monyes, which I have otherwiſe diſburſt for them; and barelie becauſe I will not come at theire call without the conſente of the ſtate, which I ſhall not doe whatever befall mee. I have given anſwer unto theire letter; wherin tell them, that I dare not quit the place without conſente of his highnes, or the right honourable the councell of ſtate; but ſoe ſoone as I ſhall know theire pleaſures therein, I ſhall give readie obedience thereunto. I have therefore humbly prayed his highnes with his right honourable councell, to take the premiſes into theire grave conſideration; and that if it be theire pleaſures to have mee quitt the place e're theire embaſſador arrive, then an order may bee granted unto the company for that purpoſe; and that they may likewiſe bee ordered to pay mee my ſallary for the tyme I have been here, as alſoe what monyes have bine diſburſt by mee for theire account; or if the ſtate ſhall thinke it meet to continue mee here, untill theire embaſſador arrive, ſoe much may be made knowne unto the company, that ſoe I may bee ſaved from that ruin and diſgrace, which theſe men have and will indeavour to throw upon mee. Wherein I humbly intreat your worſhipp's aſſiſtance, according to the equity of my cauſe. I have had trouble for the company now 3 yeares, two yeares of which I have been forced to keep houſe, knowing that if I ſhould ſtirr abroad, I ſhould have affronts put upon mee to the diſhonour of the ſtate; and I am in that condition, that not any of our own nation dares come nere mee without extreame hazard of one Ananea or other to be layd upon him; nor have I ſoe much as ſeene any of his mallignant preiſts ſince I came here within doores. This condition have I bine long tyme for them; and after all this, they doe not onely diſgrace mee, and diſowne mee, but intend likewiſe to ruin mee in eſtate, as is aforeſaid, they being my debtors for ſallary and monye expended 1500 l. and barelie becauſe I will not come from hence without your conſents, doe they refuſe to pay mee. Sir Thomas Bendiſh with thoſe of that faction ſtudy night and day of late, how to gett ſir Thomas owned and confirmed, and mee call'd hence in diſgrace; and for that purpoſe have their combinations in all places. And to encreaſe theire faction, this is the courſe they take: they incourage ſome to trade for this place contrarie unto all acts of the company, and them hee countenances, and deſires an encreaſe of that number, that thereby hee may make the greater diviſion amongſt the company, and increaſe a party for himſelfe. Nor doe they ſtick to ſay, ſweare, or doe any thing, whether true or falſe, that may but carrie on theire deſignes. I have forborne to give you an account of ſir Thomas Bendiſh his proceedings with mee againſt or in affronte to the ſtate, for theſe reaſons; firſt becauſe that ſoe long as hee is in power, no man dares evidence what hee knowes, unleſs hee intend to be ruined by Ananea: ſecondly I have bine longe in expectation of my returne, hopeing that I might have bine ſoe happie as to have mett him at the councill-board, where I am confidente I could make it appeare, that hee never had any intention to ſurrender. It is now ſayd, that hee is againe confirmed. This is the 5th tyme they have publiquely declared it, and ſome tyme ſince pretended, that they had letters from his highnes for the grand ſignet to deliver at diſcretion. When I ſee ought from you, I ſhall believe it; untill then I ſhall give no credit to theire reports. For affayres of this place, thus much. A. D. 1655.

From Bugdanea it is adviſed, that the people of that province are againe up in armes againſt the prince; and hee takeing to his aſſiſtance ſtrangers, it is probable they will deſtroy the country, if the prince of Tranſilvania aſſiſt him not. The Venis bayly moves not; nor hath Capello any hopes of getting from Andranople, whilſt this vizire governs. There hath bine lately ſome trouble with the Spahees for their pay, but the vizir haveing borrowed mony to pay them, all things are againe in peace, and the vizire for his good ſervice herein hath bine veſted by the grand ſignior, and was likewiſe promiſed, that hee ſhould bee continued vizire ſoe long as he pleaſed. This was the ſame of what then writ. Since which here are letters arrived from enſine Baſha, who adviſes the grand ſignior, that unleſs hee ſuddenly ſend the Janaſaries and Spahees theire arrears, theire intentions are to quit the iſland of Candia; and ſecondly, that untill they ſend him a ſtronger power then yet hee hath, hee ſhall not bee able to doe ought in that place. Hereupon they have had a greate councell, wherein it is agreed, that forthwith the ſouldiers ſhall have theire pay, and 7000 freſh ſouldiers ſhall be ſent with all poſſible ſpeed.

It is ſayd, that wee ſhall ſuddainly have a change both of the capt. Baſha and enſine Baſha theire generall in Candia: but all men are of the opinion, that hee will not ſurrender. There

is

A. D. 1655. is now advice from the Engliſh of Alleppo, that after Saddee Baſha had burnt theire ſuburbs, and beſiedged the city forty dayes, ſeeing hee could doe noe good on it; and that the Byes threatned to raiſe forces againſt him, tooke a preſente of the city, and went from thence unto Shiuas, where he is ſince received: ſo all is there in peace. From Bugdanea they adviſe, that theire difference is againe compoſed by impriſoning three men, whom the people eſteemed to bee evell councellors, The Venis bayly moves not. Some of thoſe men, who they employ to carrie letters, were latelye taken, and put into the galleyes. The Coſſack and the Tarter have made a truce untill the ſpringe. Thus with my reſpects tendered unto you committ you to God's protection, and remaine

Your worſhipp's humble ſervant,

Pera of Conſtantinople, the 8th of Feb. $16\frac{55}{56}$. RICHARD LAWRENCE.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxv. p. 101. I Cannot but give you an account, that I have muſtered the militia troopes in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerſett, and alſoe iſſued forth orders for their pay. I am now going for Dorcheſter, and upon monday have appointed that troop to meet me at Shaftbury, and from thence I intend upon wedneſday for the Devizes, and friday for Cyrenceſter haveinge appointed the troops of each county to meet me at the places aforeſaid. I muſt deſire you that Anthony Rous and Phillip Francis of Plymouth may be inſerted into the comiſſion of the year for Devon. No more but that I am

Yours in all affection,

Chard, Feb. 8, 1655. JOHN DISBROWE.

Major general Diſbrowe *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxv. p. 102. I Have now been through the countyes under my charge, and have put your orders and inſtructions received from your highnes in a way of execution. I hope the work will be carried on not at all ſhort of them. I fear goeing a little beyond them, which I hope will not be accounted a tranſgreſſion, we having in moſt of the countys already aſſeſs't moneys enough to pay the militia troops. I am now returning to muſter the ſaid troopes, and to give order for their payment. I have already gone thorow Cornwall, Devon, and Somerſett in that work, where I find the troops both officers and ſouldiers very unanimous to ſerve your highnes and the commonwealth. They are well armed, ſtout men in appearance, and well horſed, except in Cornwall, where their horſes are but ſmall. I am this day going for Dorceſter, where I have ordered that troop to rendevouze, and to be muſtered upon monday next. From thence I intend for Wilts and Glouſterſhire, to do the like. My deſign is to ſpeak with the comiſſioners of each county, as I goe along, to underſtand of them, what impediments lye in their way, and to endeavour to remove them. And when I have been in Glouſterſhire, I do intend to wait on your highnes at London, to give you a more full account of my tranſactions than I can by this way. I hope my coming up will not be offenſive to your highnes; for I humbly think, that if you would pleaſe to ſummon all the major generals up to wait on you within a fortnight, there might be ſomewhat propounded to your highnes, which might be of great uſe and advantage to this poor nation, eſpecially if they find the temper of the gentlemen, where they come, as I do generally in theſe parts. I intend to be at Cyrenceſter in Glouſterſhire on friday next, from whence (if I receive no contrary commands from your highnes) I propoſe to ſett forwards toward London upon the monday following. I ſhall not add any farther trouble at preſent, only to ſubſcribe myſelf

Your highnes moſt humble

and faithfull ſervant,

Chard, Feb. 8, 1655. J. DISBROWE.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv. p. 92. MY lords, the lord protector has appeared again in council ſince monday laſt, and has alſo given audience to ſeveral foreign miniſters. The tidings from Jamaica are

are become more publick ſince my laſt, and from ſome letters, which have been communicated to me ſince, I obſerve, that the ſmall town of St. Martha, which is plunder'd by vice-admiral Goodſonn and burnt down, is not ſituated in Hiſpaniola, as they then told me, but on the continent of the Weſt-Indies. They hope, that by the reinforcement under the command of major general Sedgwicke, and the proviſions which afterwards from time to time have been ſent thither, the affairs there will be put into another poſture. I am told, that there are ſtill ſome more ſhips ready to be ſent thither with all neceſſaries. The ſhips fitted out to ſail under the generals Blake and Montagu are, except ſix of them, ſail'd down the river Thames for the Downs, and are to be all of them ready, as I am inform'd, in the beginning of March at Portſmouth. General Blake went yeſterday to the fleet, but general Montagu is ſtill at his eſtate in Huntingtonſhire. Some days ago I heard, that almoſt all of the chief officers in the army, as well in Scotland as in Ireland, are order'd to come hither to the lord protector: ſome of them are already arrived, and it is thought the reſt will be here likewiſe in a few days. I am alſo inform'd, that very ſoon a publick faſt and prayer-day will be appointed. The Biſcay frigate, which is carried into Plymouth, as mentioned in my former letter, has ſince been condemned by the court of admiralty; but I have not yet heard, that any private commiſſions have been granted from this ſide. The council has order'd alſo, that none ſhall be granted by the judges of the admiralty to any body, without firſt adviſing the council thereof in relation to the ſecurity, and before the ſame has declared it ſelf ſatisfied therewith. The lord embaſſador of Venice had an audience this afternoon of the lord protector, and, as I am inform'd, he has taken his leave, intending to ſet out in a few days from hence. A. D. 1655.

Weſtminſter, Feb. 18, 1656. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

W. Nieupoort.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Sabbathi, February 19, 1656. [N. S.]

THERE having been heard the report of the lords Bemmel and others, their high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioners, according to their reſolutions of the 14th current, having had a conference with the lord Schroder, commiſſioner from the town of Dantzick; whereupon being debated, it was reſolved and underſtood, to deſire hereby the ſaid lords commiſſioners, that they will be pleaſed to deſire the ſaid lord Schroder to give in writing that, which he propoſed unto them in the laſt conference by word of mouth. Vol. xlvii. p. 135.

A letter of intelligence from mr. Petit.

Paris, February $\frac{19}{29}$, $165\frac{5}{6}$.

NOtwithſtanding the king's will, that his edict of coining ſhould go on, yet the chambers of enqueſts or inquiſition do ſhew much reſolution to hinder the coining of the lys, which the merchants do not only refuſe to take, but alſo the garriſons of Picardy, which would not be paid therewith. Vol. xlvii. p. 131.

The duke of Orleans has ſent here an expreſs, to thank his majeſty for his deputation; but when he himſelf will come, is yet unknown.

The prince of Conti is expected here very ſuddenly; and it's certified, that his lady is dead.

The proteſtants of Zurich have for certain been beaten by an ambuſcado, with the loſs of 600 men and ten pieces of ordnance. There are in the interim ſeveral aſſemblies made between the proteſtants and papiſts, to determine this buſineſs in an amicable way.

The proteſtant cantons have ſent an expreſs to ſeek commanders, who thinking to make proffers thereon to mareſchal Turenne, he was hindred by the diſſuaſions of one of the ſaid mareſchal's ſecretaries.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, February 19, 1656. [N. S.]

THE governor of St. Ghillain hath given an account to the court in his laſt letters, how that the Spaniards had deſigned to have ſurprized that place, having to that end bribed Vol. xlvii. p. 133.

A. D. 1655. bribed the man, that kept the ammunition, with ten thouſand eſcus, to have blown it up; but the buſineſs being diſcovered, their enterprize did not take effect.

Here is ſome kind of diſcourſe again of the accommodation of the prince of Condé, but not much credited. That of the duke of Orleans is accompliſhed.

His eminence is ill of the gout at preſent.

The canton of Soleure hath ſent one this week to the king, to deſire ſome aſſiſtance of him. He hath not yet had audience.

The Swiſſers have deſired leave of the king to go to aſſiſt their cantons; but they had no other anſwer given them, than that it was not needfull, and that the catholicks had yet the advantage; and that his majeſty would do all that he could to accommodate the buſineſs in love between them.

On ſaturday laſt three counſellors having been received in the parliament, they would have ſpoke about the buſineſs of the monies, but the lord preſident preſently beginning to oppoſe it, he was ſeconded by all the reſt, who declared, that they ought to obey the commands of the king; ſo that they were not ſuffered to ſpeak any further about it.

It is reported here, that the archduke hath returned an anſwer to the letter of Charles Stuart upon the ſubject of his journey to Bruſſels, that he may come and reſide there with his whole court; and that he ſhall be favourably received.

Col. Rob. Lilburne *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxv. p. 103. HAveing made as farre a progreſs as may be at this time in proceeding againſt the plotters in this county, who were not many, (that we can diſcover) and haveing found itt fitt at this to goe to the tryall onely of two of the chiefe of them, by reaſon ſome wittneſſes have abſented themſelves, and others (as we finde) have bene tempted withall, we are glad to ſuſpend our finall proceedings againſt ſome of thoſe, that are conſiderable, as alſoe againſt ſome of the meaner ſort, that we muſt uſe as wittneſſes againſt the greate ones, and to appoynt another meeteing as ſoone as we can; and I am now returneing to Yorke to proceede againſt the reſt of the plotters there. The names of the two gentlemen we have ſentenced are Tho. Bowes, eſq; and capt. Hen. Wren. The firſt has an eſtaite of 1200 l. *per annum*, but the later very poore, and a greate papiſt; and as ſome of his companie (who were onely three) informes, that a ſeminary prieſt did firſt ingage him. I humbly remaine,

Durham, February 9, 1655. My lord,

Your highneſſe's moſt humble ſervant,

R. LILBURNE.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxv. p. 105. OUR meeting at Cheſter hath been this week to enquire into the particulars ſpecified in the order, a copy whereof I ſent you, and have received a very good account from the perſons imployed, and have made this further progreſs. We have put down a conſiderable number of alehouſes, after takeing notice of theſe ſeveral quallifications following; viz.

1. Such as have been in armes againſt the parliament, and are looked upon to be enemies to the preſent government.

2. Such as have good trades, and need not thereunto.

3. Such as ſtand in by and dark corners, and go under the name of blind alehouſes.

4. Such as are perſons of bad name and repute amongſt their neighbours, and keep diſorder.

5. All houſes reputed for baudery and harbouring of ſuſpected perſons given to ſuch and other like uſes.

We have likewiſe taken courſe, that all ſuch as are to be continued, bring in their licences, and honeſt faithfull ſureties to be bound with them for keeping of good order and diſcipline, according to law in that caſe made and provided.

We have alſo put down innholders found under the qualifications above-mentioned.

We have further taken care to remove bad conſtables and to put in honeſt, faithfull, and judicious men.

We

We have likewiſe put down divers brewers, and taken care for the reſt, which are to be continued, to give in very ſufficient ſurety, that they ſhall not ſell any ale or beer to any perſon nor perſons unlicenſed, except for their own particular uſe. A. D. 1655.

We have alſo taken care for all malſters within the city to do the ſame.

We have ſent a great number of perſons, to the goal for being married contrary to the act of parliament, and the perſons, which have ſo married them.

We have likewiſe ſent many ſuſpicious, idle, and looſe perſons to the ſaid place, ſome whereof to continue, 'till they give very good ſureties for their good abearinge for the time to come; and many more, that will be thus dealt with, when we can light of them, but many have at preſent abſented themſelves. I received the two orders from his highneſs, one for payment of the troops, the other about jurors, which I ſhall take a ſpeciall care of. Thoſe things gives matter of rejoicing to the good, and is a terror to the bad. Your fear is their fear of not goeing through with the buſineſs with effect, but through the goodneſs of God, I doubt not but we ſhall prevent both. I ſhall give you an account of the reſt in my next, and at preſent onely ſubſcribe my ſelf

Cheſter, February 9, 1655. Your faithfull ſervant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

Col. Croxton hath been dangerouſly ſick, but is now pretty well recovered; he is as good an inſtrument for this commonwealth as any we have in this countrey.

The commiſſioners for Cheſhire *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

WE are deſirous, it ſhould be made known to his highneſs, that we have received his highneſs's orders and inſtructions, communicated unto us by the right honourable major general Charles Worſley, and have taken the ſame into conſideration, and by our accounts manifeſted, and ſhall manifeſt, how much we are ſatisfied therein, and of the juſtneſs thereof; and have, by the aſſiſtance of our ſaid major general, proceeded to the aſſeſſment of the extraordinary tax upon the eſtates of ſo many as have been yet diſcovered to be within the qualifications of his highneſs's orders; and we have alſo (being thereto deſired by our ſaid major general) taken into ſerious conſideration the other part of his highneſs's inſtructions, together with ſuch other grievances as we can diſcover this city to be incumbered with, by the notorious practices of looſe and idle perſons, ſabbath-breakers, undue marriages, and the growth and exceſſive number of alehouſes, (the places of receipt of wickedneſs, drunkenneſs, ſabbath-breaking, and other impieties) all which we have ſeriouſly thought on as a work to which every of us ought to yield their utmoſt aſſiſtance, which we have (by the care, countenance, zeal, and authority of the ſaid major general) been in ſome large meaſure the better enabled to effect, and have ſuppreſs'd many diſorder'd, unneceſſary, and diſaffected alehouſes, to the number of near 200. And have alſo ſuppreſſed the exceſſive number of malſters, and reſtrained them and the beer-brewers from ſelling malt or beer to any ſuppreſſed or unlicenſed alehouſe-keeper, other than for his own private uſe; and have alſo inflicted deſerved puniſhment upon ſeveral perſons unduly and pretendedly married contrary to the law, and the perſons that married them; as alſo upon ſeveral perſons, which by a ſtrict enquiry are found to be looſe and idle perſons that live without calling, and upon common tiplers, drunkards, and ſabbath-breakers, and others; and we are reſolved (with our ſaid major general) unanimouſly to make it our buſineſs, not only to take care of the performance of what is already ordered, but alſo to uſe our utmoſt endeavours (in our places) to puniſh offenders, diſcourage ſuch as are looſe and idle, and to free our ſelves of diſcontented ſpirits, that bear ill-will to the ſo dearly purchaſed peace, and freedom of our peace, lives, eſtate, and flouriſhing condition, and ſhall hope for, and not doubt of all juſt encouragement from his highneſs and the council, or any other in authority, either in theſe things, or what elſe our city ſhall ſtand in need of. We reſt Vol. xxxv. p. 106.

Cheſter city, Feb. 9, 1655. Your loving friends and ſervants,

William Wright, major, William Crompton,
Thomas Croxton, Richard Leiceſter,
Richard Mynſhall, Jo. Griffith.

Lord Mulgrave *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

BEing very loath to become a dayly trouble to his highneſs, in relation to my ſelfe or freinds, as I have beene by his particuler commands theſe many dayes together once Vol. xxxv. p. 107.

A. D. 5165. or twice a day, I reſolved to forbeare it all I could; yet being preſſed by my earneſt occaſions to deſyre ſome conſideration may be had of my petition, of which you have the coppy, and through the neereneſs of the ende of the terme, wherein ſomething ſhould be don by my councell and ſollicitor upon the bonds entered into by the counteſs dowager of Mulgrave and her ſonnes to mr. Toomes, and mentioned in a paper I left with his highneſs yeſterday, as likewiſe by mr. Anderſon's afflicted wyfe, who conſumes that litle money ſhe hath in towne upon attending my lord protector's fynal reſolution and order about her huſband, which I had given her ſome promiſes I ſhould have on tueſday or weddenſday laſt, as I did then verily beleeve and hope I might have had: I am forced to deſyre your favour in obtayneing me his highneſs pleaſure and effectuall order for poſſeſſing me of the ſaid bonds, that I may make uſe of them for the repayment of ſuch ſummes of money, as I have paid long ſince to my lady Mulgrave and her ſonnes, which ſhould have beene paid them by mr. Toomes, and indeede was ſo; and had I theſe bonds, I ſhould not doubt to recover back again, according to right: as alſo that his highneſs would now graciouſly pleaſe to confirme the order of the councill as to mr. Anderſon; and for his extraordinary unhappyneſs (and his freinds together with him hitherto) by his lyeing ſo long under a very vylde and unworthy charrackter, though undeſerved, as hath bene proved by noe leſſe than 12 perſons, now acting for his highneſs and the commonwealth as commiſſioners with the major generalls, and as commiſſioners and juſtices of the peace, (being one of the beſt juryes of England) that there might be an effectuall order for his totall diſcharge, as to others, he haveing never beene in armes, and being ſuch a perſon, as the parliament tooke off halfe his compoſition, and haveing a wife and tenne young children. For which addition to your former reſpects unto me, eſpecyally, ſir, if you pleaſe by a word from you by this bearer to acertaine me what his highnes pleaſure is to me and my freind, and in what way or order he is pleaſed to expreſſe it, that the good fruits of it may be ſeaſonably reaped, I ſhal take it as the greateſt favour at preſent you can poſſibly doe

At Kirkehouſe, February 9, 1655. Your very humble ſervant,

MULGRAVE.

For his very much honoured freind mr. ſecrettary Thurlow, ſecretary of ſtate at Whytehall, theſe.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Dominicâ, February 20, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv. p. 127. HAving received a letter from the college of the admiralty of Amſterdam dated the 18th current, containing in effect, that they daily heard (by reaſon of the open waters,) that ſeveral merchant-men were making ready, and ſome were already gone, for the Eaſt ſea and Norway: now in regard that formerly for the beſt advantage of the commerce, the ſaid merchant-men were kept in till the 1ſt of April, according to opportunity of time and affairs; and in regard there is at preſent no leſs reaſon to hinder them from ſailing to the ſaid parts than formerly; wherefore they thought fit to refer it to the conſideration of their high and mighty lordſhips, whether they ſhall not think fit to forbid them from going till a certain day: whereupon being debated it is reſolved, that an anſwer be returned to the ſaid college of the admiralty, and to all other colleges, that they do cauſe publication to be made, that no merchant-men ſhall preſume to ſail towards Norway or the Eaſt ſea through the Sound or Belt, till the firſt of April next, upon the forfeiture of a 1000 guilders each ſhip, that ſhall act contrary to this order; but what concerneth thoſe veſſels, that ſail to fetch lean oxen, they may go to ſea, when they pleaſe.

Mr. H. Morrell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Paris, Feb. 21, 1656. [N. S.]

RIGHT HONNORABLE,

Vol. xlvii. p. 157. I Was this morning with vicount Bryene, ſecretary of ſtate, to have an anſwer to his highnes letter I gave him for this king. His anſwer was thus; mr. Morrell, I have bine ſicke theſe 8 daies, and not ſeene the king; com to mee a daie or 2 hence, and I will give you accompt thereof. Theſe delays, in my underſtanding, aggravate ther ill affection to his highnes. I can give itt no better ſence, when after 36 daies, daie by daie, making my addreſſes to receive ſuch impertynent remiſes, (impatient) I am hetherunto patient, the more to increaſe ther gilt, reſolving, after an abuſed patience, to preſent

my ſelfe by a breefe remonſtrance to the king himſelfe, and therto fix the coppy of his highnes letter, remonſtrating all the delayes given mee, coppie wherof ſhall incloſe your honour, wherby you may ſee I omitt nothing, which may conduce to effect his highnes deſires, by ſeeing the firſt fruts of our (ſo late) contracted pece with France. Monſieur de Burdeox (I feare) obſtructts ſecrittly my applecations, conceiving to have ſurpriſed his highnes in our tretty, making a latter artikell to eate up the anteſedent, on ſaying what cauſe is paſt by ſentence, ſpeedy juſtice and payment ſhall be made to the ſubjects of other nation. The next, that all ſhipps taken ſince 1641 are to bee in the genneral (except before excepted) adjudged ſtollen, not taken. On this mr. de Burdeox hee maks his gloſs, as therby to have overrecht us; but itt is playne to juſt intentions. Only hee would faine prove a Gundymor, and by report ownes as much power on his highnes, as Gundymor had over king James. I beleeve itt not, nor the adviſe given mee of him (though a young man, yett on of the ſubtelleſt ſperitts in France) *caveat emptor*; wherſoer you ſee, Camelion like: ſuch your man to be in acting. A. D. 1655.

For news by report on mr. Bellingam, gentelman of the horſe to this king, is gon poſt to Savoy, on pretence to ſee the princes for his maſter's conſort, butt with intent ſecretly to cloſe with Spayne, to oaverrech us; a meere Italian garb, make ſhew to cloſe with us on neerer intimaſy, as did mr. Leſtrado purpoſly, that I ſhould writt of itt, that ſo all thoughts of Spaine and them might be maſked from our eyes. Your wiſdome by comparing of other more ſollid papers with my weakelynes may judg to take your meaſuer, as by ſtricking to flint ſtones the light apeares.

Next that the duke of Mantua, a prince of Ittalie, finding unſafe dealing with thoes in power heere, hath put himſelfe under the Spaniards protection, and itts feared the duke of Savoy inclyns thereunto, for heere is no conſtancy.

Some whiſper, as ife the Hollanders were making a neerer confedracy with Spaine againſt us. Wee may not ſlight itt; what's gotten by blowes, may bee loſt by oaver confidence, eſpetially wher ther love to money weys more then all the bonds of relygion and pyety.

All is not well heere: the parlament agree not in judgment with the court aboute riſing their coyn: extremyty of want inforces unſafe and unreſonable enterpriſes, as Richard the third, a horſe, a horſe, a kingdome for a horſe. You underſtand mee: ſo craving pardon as in dutie, I remayne,

Your honnor's moſt humble ſervant,

H. Morrell.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Am now entered upon my new taſke, and buſy informing myſelfe of the ſtate of affayres in theſe countreys. Too morrow I hope to ſee ſome of the gent. of the countrey, and by them be inſtructed, which way to ſteere my courſe further into Wales, when I have ſett them on worke in this country, where (if I be not miſinform'd) it is hoped, I ſhall have helpe, the juſtices being generally honeſt men. But ſeeing I am not yet able to give you any account of things worthy your notice, I ſhall at preſent trouble you noe further, but remaine, Vol. xxxv. p. 118.

Monmouth, February 11, 1655. Your unfeigned friend and ſervant,

Ja. Berry.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Have received a packet of bookes with your name, but I had noe letter. I am very glad of theſe bookes. I hope they may doe much good. I ſhall, as I have opportunity, diſperſe them. I am juſt going into Suſſex. They may bee of good uſe at Lewis. I find the greate endeavours of ſome have beene to render his highnes unto the people of God, as a perſon voyde of religion, or the power of godlines; and therefore I have thought it much my duty, as I come amongſt good people, to beare my teſtimony to that eminent worke of grace, that the Lord hath wrought in him; and I doe therefore the more rejoyce to find ſoe many of the people of God owning of him. I doe not doubt, but God will more and more give him the hearts of thoſe, that feare the Lord. I am perſwaded many doe come in dayly. The Lord grant, that the conſideration of all his mercy towards us may Vol. xxxv. p. 119.

A. D. 1655. engage our harts more and more to himſelfe. That however proud men deale perverſly with us without a cauſe, yett they may att laſt be aſhamed; and our harts being kept ſound in all the waies of truth and holines, wee may not be aſhamed. Sir, I hope to returne hether on fryday next. Pray lett me here from you by the thurſday poſt; and lett mee have ſomething about the millitia troops, that may enable mee to looke them in the face, which I have not yett done, nor ſhall be able to doe without 6 mounthes pay. Capt. Dunch bids mee tell you, if you doe not helpe us, he muſt be forced to mutiny, for he ſaith none of them all ſhall be more ready to ſerve his highnes and the commonwealth, then theſe troopes, and therefore they hope the ſame encouradgement will be given to them as to others, which indeed is not doubted; but I pray helpe on the buſines to an iſſue, for it is high time the troopes were muſtered. But you ſhall not be farther troubled att this time by,

Wincheſter, Feb. 11, 1655. Your very affectionate friend and ſervant,

W. Goffe.

I have allmoſt taken a houſe in this place. If you have any thing for or againſt my bringing it to a concluſion, pray ſpeake it in your thurſday's letter.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Martis, Feb. 22, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii. p. 167. THere being read to the aſſembly a certain remonſtrance of the commiſſioners of the Weſt India company of the chamber at Amſterdam; whereupon being debated it is reſolved and underſtood, that a ſufficient act of ratification ſhall be diſpatch'd of certain articles of agreement made and concluded on the 19th of September 1650 at Herford, ſituate upon Connecticut, between thoſe of the united Engliſh colonies, and Peter Stuyveſant director general of the Netherland colonies, concerning the proviſional limits and bounds in thoſe parts. Likewiſe the ſaid commiſſioners of the Weſt India company are to take care, that the like act of ratification of the ſaid articles may be obtained of the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Honored sir,

Vol. xxxv. p. 121. THE councill have put it upon me to draw up a letter to his highneſs (and to the councill another) ſettinge forth all our publicke actinges heere ſince our arrivall; as alſo to ſend up an eſtabliſhment of the civill liſt of Scotland, with an eſtimate of the annuall publike revenues chargeable by them for the defrayinge thereof; which has ſoe intirely engroſt all the time I have out of the councill, that this poſt I am not able to give you that account of thinges, which, the Lord willinge, ſom time this week I ſhall ſend you; for which neceſſary omiſſion, the cauſe conſidered, I hope you will pardon me. I truſt on thurſday night to diſpatch that large account, and on ſaturday night to give you the duty of that relation, which now I am unable to pay. I moſt humbly thanke you for the honor of yours of the 5th inſtant; and am truly troubled at the loſs the poor proteſtant Swiſſers have ſuffered. When I receive mr. Craddock's and capt. Price's paper, I ſhall improve it here the beſt I can amongſt good men. I ſhall noe more at preſent treſpas your time, but ſubſcribe my ſelf in all reallity, ſir,

Eden. Feb. 12, (55.) Your moſt affectionate, moſt obliged, and moſt faithfull ſervant,

Broghill.

The civil liſt of Scotland, *with the reſpective ſalaries thereof.*

[*Sent to the protector by lord* Broghill, *preſident of the council of* Scotland, *and refer'd to in the preceding letter.*]

Annual ſalaries of his highneſs's council, and their officers.

		l.	s.	d.
Vol. lii. p. 65.	LORD Broghill, as preſident of his highneſs's council ——	1000	00	00
	Eight more of his highneſs's council, at 600 l. apiece ——	4800	00	00
		5800	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	5800	00	00
Mr. Emanuel Downing, clerk of the council	0300	00	00
Mr. Matthew Locke, clerk-aſſiſtant to the council, 100 l. *per annum* (by way of addition to 200 l. a year eſtabliſhed for that imployment by his highneſs and his council, in regard of his conſtant attendance and great pains, making in all	0300	00	00
The ſerjeant at arms attending the council, at 10s. *per diem*	0182	10	00
The phyſician to the council, who is to attend Herriott's hoſpital ſo long as the council continue at Edinburgh	0182	10	00
The agent for the council at London	0150	00	00
Four under-clerks at 4 s. apiece *per diem*	0292	00	00
Four meſſengers at 4 s. apiece *per diem*, who have alſo 4 d. a mile for riding when they go above two miles off	0292	00	00
Two ſerjeants deputies at 3 s. apiece *per diem*	0109	10	00
Two door-keepers at 3 s. 6 d. apiece *per diem*	0127	15	00
One cleanſer of the council rooms at 3 s. *per diem*	0054	15	00
	7791	00	00

A. D. 1655.

Annual ſalaries of the commiſſioners for cuſtoms, exciſe, and ſequeſtrations, with their officers imployed in thoſe affairs.

	l.	s.	d.
SIR James Mac Donall, knt. Rich. Saltonſtall, eſq; Edmond Syler, eſq; and Thomas Tucker, eſq; commiſſioners for cuſtoms, exciſe, and ſequeſtrations, at 365 l. apiece	1460	00	00
Clerk to the commiſſioners for cuſtoms, exciſe, and ſequeſtrations	0200	00	00
Treaſurer to the commiſſioners for cuſtoms, exciſe, and ſequeſtrations	0160	00	00
Regiſter accomptant to the commiſſioners for cuſtoms, exciſe, and ſequeſtrations	0080	00	00
Door-keeper to the ſaid commiſſioners	0020	00	00
Surveyor general of the cuſtoms and exciſe, his conſtant ſalary 100 l. a year, and 8 s. *per diem* when he travels on the duties of that place in the country	0100	00	00
The ſollicitor for the ſtate	0100	00	00
Collector of the cuſtoms and exciſe at the port of Leith, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between Berwick and Sterling, on the ſouth ſide of Forth	0120	00	00
Aſſiſtant to the ſaid collector at Leith	0040	00	00
Checque of the port of Leith, and the precincts thereof aforeſaid, for himſelf and one clerk	0100	00	00
Twelve waiters at the port of Leith, and precincts thereof abovementioned	0300	00	00
Two waiters at Edinburgh	0050	00	00
Collector of the cuſtoms and exciſe at Burnt iſland, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between the river Tay and Innerkethin	0080	00	00
Checque of the cuſtoms and exciſe at Burnt iſland, and precincts thereof aforeſaid	0060	00	00
Eight waiters at Burnt iſland, and precincts thereof above mentioned	0200	00	00
Collector of the cuſtoms and exciſe at Bariſtoneſs, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between Sterling and Innerkethin on the north ſide of Forth, and from Sterling to Queenſbury on the ſouth	0060	00	00
Checque of the cuſtoms and exciſe at Bariſtoneſs, and precincts thereof aforeſaid	0050	00	00
Six waiters at Bariſtoneſs, and precincts thereof above-mentioned	0150	00	00
Collector of the cuſtoms and exciſe at Dundee, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds within the river of Tay to Montros	0080	00	00
Checque of the cuſtoms and exciſe at Dundee, and precincts thereof aforeſaid	0060	00	00
Six waiters at Dundee, and the precincts thereof above mentioned	0150	00	00
Collector of the cuſtoms and exciſe at Aberdeen, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between Montros and the river Spay	0080	00	00
Checque of the cuſtoms and exciſe at Aberdeen, and precincts thereof aforeſaid	0060	00	00
	3760	00	00

Eight

		l.	s.	d.
A. D. 1655.	Brought forward	3760	00	00
	Eight waiters at Aberdeen, and the precincts thereof above mentioned	0200	00	00
	Collector of the customs and excise at Inverness, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between the river Tay and the river Spay	0060	00	00
	Cheque of the customs and excise at Invernes, and precincts thereof aforesaid	0050	00	00
	Three waiters at Inverness, and the precincts thereof above mentioned	0075	00	00
	Collector of the customs and excise at Glasgow, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between that and port Patrick	0080	00	00
	Cheque of the customs and excise at Glasgow, and the precincts thereof aforesaid	0060	00	00
	Five waiters at Glasgow, and the precincts thereof above mentioned	0125	00	00
	Collector of the customs and excise at Ayre, and the precincts thereof, being the bounds between port Patrick and Carlisle	0060	00	00
	Checque of the customs and excise at Ayre, and precincts thereof aforesaid	0050	00	00
	Four waiters at Ayre, and precincts thereof above mentioned	0100	00	00
	Head searcher at the port of Leith	0040	00	00
	Total	4660	00	00

Annual salaries of the officers of the court of exchequer.

	ADvocate general	0200	00	00
	John Thompson, esq; auditor general for himself	0400	00	00
	For his three clerks	0150	00	00
	John Baines, esq; receiver general of his highness's revenue	0250	00	00
	For his clerk	0050	00	00
	Receiver general of the monthly assess at 20 s. *per diem*	0365	00	00
	Dictator of the rolls and clerk of the process, united offices, at	0070	00	00
	Register of the signatures	0090	00	00
	Presenter of the signatures	0060	00	00
	Clerk of the property and burgh rolls	0050	00	00
	Clerk of the sheriffs and principality rolls	0045	00	00
	Register of hornings in the exchequer	0030	00	00
	Macer to the exchequer	0050	00	00
	Messenger to the exchequer	0020	00	00
	Door-keeper to the exchequer	0020	00	00
	Total is	1850	00	00

Annual salaries established for the commissioners for administration of justice to the people in Scotland, *and the ministerial officers of the court of justice.*

	GEorge Smith, esq; William Lawrence, esq; Edward Moseley, esq; and Henry Goodier, esq; four English commissioners for administration of justice to the people in Scotland, at 600 l. apiece	2400	00	00
	The lord Southall, sir James Lermont of Balchwing, and Andrew Kerr, esq; three Scots commissioners for administration of justice, at 300 l. apiece	0900	00	00
	Three clerks of the process, at 200 l. apiece	0600	00	00
	Clerk of the bills	0200	00	00
	Director of the chancery	0200	00	00
	Clerk of the general register of hornings	0100	00	00
	Clerk of the general register of seizings	0100	00	00
	Receiver of the fees in the court of justice, and for seals	0140	00	00
	The door-keeper, cleanser of the house, and firemaker to the court of justice	0040	00	00
	Total	4680	00	00

Annual salaries of the keepers of the publick seals in Scotland.

	SAmuel Disbrow, esq; one of his highness's council in Scotland, keeper of the great seal for himself and his under officer	0200	00	00
	Mr. Samuel Moseley keeper of the signet	0100	00	00
	Total	0300	00	00

Keeper of the privy seal maintains himself by the fees of his office.
Director of the chancery keeps the quarter seal as a pendicle of his office.

The eſtabliſhment of officers in Herriott's *hoſpital, as it was before the firſt of* October 1655, *with their ſalaries and weekly allowances of beer, coal, and candle.*

Officers.	Salaries *per* week. l. s. d.	Beer Scots meaſ. at 1 d. $\frac{2}{3}$ *per* pint. Pints.	l. s. d.	Loads.	Coal, horſe-loads, at 1 s. 6 d. *per* load. l. s. d.	Pounds.	Candle, 8 in the pound, at 5 d. l. s. d.
Claudius Fenwick, doctor	03 10 00	21	00 02 11	$2\frac{1}{2}$	00 03 04	$\frac{7}{8}$	00 00 $04\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ A. D. 1655.
Apothecary	00 00 00	21	00 02 11	$2\frac{1}{2}$	00 03 04	$\frac{7}{8}$	00 00 $04\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
2 chirurgeons, 1 l. 8 s. *per* week apiece	02 16 00	21	00 02 11	$2\frac{1}{2}$	00 03 04	$\frac{7}{8}$	00 00 $04\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
Two mates	01 15 00	21	00 02 11	$4\frac{2}{3}$	00 06 $02\frac{2}{3}$	2	00 00 10
Thomas Madden, maſter	01 18 $05\frac{1}{2}$	21	00 02 11	$2\frac{1}{3}$	00 03 04	$2\frac{1}{2}$	00 01 $00\frac{1}{2}$
Joſeph Gourd, ſteward	00 19 $02\frac{3}{4}$	21	00 02 11	2	00 02 08	$2\frac{1}{2}$	00 01 $00\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Berwicke, cook	00 07 00	28	00 03 $10\frac{2}{3}$	2 fires, one for roaſt. the other for boiling 6	00 08 00	for the kitchin and ſhut. the gates 1	00 00 05
The cook's boy	00 00 06	00	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	00 00 $02\frac{1}{2}$
The ſteward's aſſiſtant	00 01 06	00	00 00 00	02	00 02 08	$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	00 00 $04\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
The publick lanthorns	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	at the rate of 3d *per* night 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ —	00 01 01
Six wards, in each one chimney	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	loads 14	s. d. 00 18 08	at the rate of 6 d. *per diem* and 12 d. *per* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	00 01 $05\frac{1}{2}$
Candles for watching and dreſſ. ſoldiers	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	$2\frac{3}{4}$	00 00 $00\frac{1}{2}$
Matron	00 07 00	00	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	—	00 00 00
Six nurſes, to each 4 s. 6 d. *per* week	01 07 00	00	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	—	00 00 00
The gardiner	00 08 00	00	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	—	00 00 00
The labourer	00 06 00	00	00 00 00	00	00 00 00	—	00 00 00

Total 928 l. 17 s. 00 d. ſterling *per annum.*

An accompt of ſoldiers then in Herriott's *hoſpital, together with their ſeveral allowances* per *week.*

THere are thirty ſoldiers in the ſaid hoſpital, whereof two have four days in the week each man of beer one Scots pint, at the rate of 1 d. $\frac{2}{3}$ *per* pint, of butter 5 ounces, of cheeſe 5 ounces, of bread two pound.

	l.	s.	d.
The other three days they have each man one pound $\frac{1}{4}$ of fleſh, with bread and beer aforeſaid, and each man an Engliſh pint of grewel or milk to breakfaſt, all which will amount to about 4 s. *per* week for each ſoldier's allowance, which is in the whole for the ſaid 22 men	0004	08	00 *per* week.
The other eight ſoldiers being weak have 3 s. 6 d. *per* week allowed to each man in money, and no other proviſions, which is in the whole	0001	08	00
The ſteward's aſſiſtant hath the allowance of a patient's proviſion, which is 4 s. *per* week, beſides his former allowance	0000	04	00
The cook's boy hath the allowance of a patient's proviſion, which is 4 s. *per* week, beſides his former allowance	0000	04	00
Expended in ſack, white-wine, ſugar, cinnamon, mace, ginger, cloves, figs, and raiſins, and liquoras, from the 4th of October, to the 12th of the ſame	0000	08	03
Beſides ſeveral other contingent charges for medicinal uſe at the appointment of the doctor and chirurgion, and ſeveral other ways ariſing for waſhing of ſheets and ſhirts for the patients, *per* week	0000	08	00
Total of the annual charge of the ſaid hoſpital by ſalaries and otherwiſe, as it was before the 1ſt of October laſt	1293	10	00

The annual charge of Herriot's *hoſpital from the firſt of* October 1655, *according to the eſtabliſhment thereof made by the council.*

	l.	s.	d.
A. D. 5165. THE chirurgeon to Herriot's hoſpital —	0091	05	00
One mate to the chirurgeon in the ſaid hoſpital —	0045	12	06
The ſteward to the ſaid hoſpital —	0050	00	00
The aſſiſtant to the ſteward of the ſaid hoſpital —	0013	00	00
The cook to the ſaid hoſpital — —	0020	16	00
The cook's boy in the ſaid hoſpital —	0006	01	04
The matron to the ſaid hoſpital —	0010	08	00
The porter or labourer to the ſaid hoſpital —	0015	12	00
The gardiner to the ſaid hoſpital is to have the fruit of the garden there and —	0005	00	00
The waſher to the ſaid hoſpital, whilſt the patients are there, are 30 in number —	0020	16	00
And the ſaid allowance to the waſher is to be increaſed or diminiſhed as the number of the patients there riſe or fall.			
Total of the certain annual charge of the ſaid hoſpital	0278	10	10

And the contingent charges thereof, which were formerly without limitation, are now fixed.

Every nurſe in the ſaid hoſpital hath 4 s. *per* week; and one nurſe is to ſerve five weak men, and one nurſe to a ward, where the patients are ambulant, and ſo according to the number of the ſick.

Every ward (no ward having under five beds) is to have two loads of coals weekly throughout the year, and three pound and a half of candles weekly from the firſt of October to the firſt of April; and but two pound of candles weekly from the firſt of April to the firſt of October; ſix load of coals and one pound of candles is allowed for the kitchen in the hoſpital weekly throughout the year.

Two pound and a half of candles allowed weekly for publick lanthorns from the firſt of October to the firſt of April.

Two pound and a half of candles allowed weekly for dreſſing of thirty ſoldiers, and to be increaſed or diminiſhed, in proportion as the number of the patients there ſhall riſe or fall.

Officers of the court of admiralty their annual ſalaries.

	l.	s.	d.
THE clerk of the court of admiralty —	0050	00	00
The ſerjeant at arms to the court of admiralty —	0035	00	00
Door-keeper to the court of admiraly —	0010	00	00
	0095	00	00

Miniſters maintenance not included in the eſtabliſhment of the army.

	l.	s.	d.
MR. John Collins — —	0200	00	00
Mr. Robert Dalyell — —	0200	00	00
Mr. John Beverley to make up his pay as chaplain to a regiment to 200 l. a year — —	0080	00	00
	0480	00	00

The above mentioned ſalaries are all the ſalaries of the civil liſt in Scotland.

An eſtimate of the annual publick receipts in Scotland *ariſing out of the following particulars.*

Monies long ſince mortified to the court of juſtice, the intereſt whereof is now annually received as part of the publick annual revenue.

	l.	s.	d.
THE lord Forreſter, lord Nappier, lord Dewry, on the behalf of the ſtates of Scotland, by bond — —	0388	16	11
Charles Alexander and doctor Douglaſs, his cautioner deceaſed	0327	16	08
	0716	13	07

George

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	0716	13	07 A. D. 1655.
George Jameſon, John Glaſsford, and John Sheepe	0103	05	05
The earl of Kincairne	0555	11	08
The earl of Errol, earl of Tweedall, and the laird of Albar	0777	15	06
The lord Balcomy, and the laird of Liſmore	0444	08	10
The earl of Haddington	0555	11	08
Sir James Murray, and Patrick Wood	0166	13	04
The earl of Dumfries, and the laird of Fendrake	0694	08	10
The earl of Hume, laird of Wedderburne, laird of Ayton, laird of Blakiter, laird of Plenderghoſt, laird of Linthill, laird of Lumſden, George Hume, and John Hume, by bond	1111	02	02
The lord Hackerton, mr. David Falkner, and John Falkner	0388	16	11
Sir William Dicke, mr. Andrew Dicke, and mr. William Dicke	0762	03	04
The lord provoſt and baillies of Edinburgh	3798	17	09
	10075	09	00
The intereſt or annual rent whereof amounts to	0604	10	00

An account of the reſpective ſums payable by the farmers of the inland exciſe monthly, for the ſaid exciſe in the reſpective ſhires.

	l.	s.	d.
October 5, 1655, the county of Edinburgh, (the city and pendicles excepted) to mr. Andrew Greerſon writer in Edinburgh	0300	00	00
The ſhire of Haddington, to ditto	0150	00	00
The county of Linlithgow, to ditto	0060	00	00
The county of Sterling, to James Sterling, and Robert Ruſſell, indwellers in Sterling	0081	00	00
The county of Lanerke to Gawin Dunlopp of Leith	0250	00	00
The county of Clackmannon to James Ritch of Edinburgh	0020	10	00
The county of Fife and Kinroſs, to Thomas Seaton of Cowpar	0370	00	00
The counties of Peblis and Selkirk, to John Glaſsford of Smithfield	0025	00	00
The county of Roxburgh, to Alexander Cornwall of Lawder	0070	00	00
The county of Berwick, to ditto	0050	00	00
The county of Renfrew, to John Rewet of Glaſgow	0030	00	00
The county of Ayre, to Andrew Hinſhaw of the nether town of Hamilton	0200	00	00
	1606	10	00

The counties of { Roſs, Sutherland, Caithnes, Inverneſs, Cromarty, and the parts of Farrintoſh, } put to collection by Arthur Dunbar.

All the other inland commodities put to collection by the collectors of the cuſtoms and exciſe in the reſpective ports.

15 Oct. the county of Dumfries to capt. William Green of Kirkgonien	0050	00	00
16, The county of Dumbarton to William Stephenſon of Edinburgh	0018	00	00
17, The burgh of Dundee to John Scriminger bailly of Dundee	0100	00	00
The county of Wigton and Kirkowbright, to William Maxwell of Nethergate	0042	10	00
18, The counties of Aberdeen and Bamfe, to John Forbes of Tylligony	0245	00	00
19, The county of Forfar, (the town of Dundee excepted) to Thomas Ramſey in Montroſs	0092	00	00
20, The county of Perth, to Alexander Glaſſe of Edinburgh	0210	00	00
22, The counties of Elgan and Nairn, to William Duff of Inverneſs	0060	00	00
25, The county of Mearnes to Alexander Seaton of Newarke	0032	00	00
Orkney and Zetland	0025	00	00

Orkney and Zetland farmed to John Bailly for 8 months at 25 l. *per* month commencing the 19th of October laſt, who is to collect the month preceding, and to give an account upon oath; but as yet the indentures are not ſigned, he having untill the laſt of this month to find ſecurity.

The counties of Argyle and Bute put to collection by James Hamilton.

	2481	00	00

A. D. 1655.

The ſalt made, or to be made { between Berwick and Leith, between Leith and Sterling, between Sterling and Burnt iſland, between Burnt iſland and St. Andrew's, } put to collection by { Tho. Row, Wm. Bailly, Geo. Smith, Rob. Seaton. }

An eſtimate of the cuſtoms and exciſe collected in the ſeveral ports in Scotland *for the months of* October, November, *and* December *laſt, and of exciſe received in that time for inland ſalt.*

In the ports of

			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Leith	cuſtoms	October	069	10	10			
		November	277	18	01			
		December	056	17	00½			
						404	05	11½
	exciſe	October	101	17	09			
		November	094	03	01			
		December	074	06	00			
						270	07	01⅚
							674	13	01⅓
Burrowſtow-neſs	cuſtoms	October	102	14	03½			
		November	030	00	02⅓			
		December	121	05	06⅓			
						254	00	00
	exciſe	October	024	09	04½			
		November	025	11	11½			
		December	077	19	00¼			
						128	00	04¼
							382	00	04¼
Burnt iſland	cuſtoms	October	014	09	09½			
		November	012	04	10½			
		December	068	14	11			
						095	09	07
	exciſe	October	003	15	00			
		November	020	09	02½			
		December	005	16	02½			
						030	00	05
							125	10	00
Inverneſs	cuſtoms	October	023	08	00			
		November	000	00	00			
		December	000	00	00			
						023	08	00
	exciſe	October	074	01	05½			
		November	032	08	02			
		December	000	00	00			
						106	09	07½
							129	17	07½
Glaſgow	cuſtoms	October	076	03	07⅙			
		November	019	19	05⅜			
		December	018	04	10⅚			
						114	07	11½
	exciſe	October	095	17	08⅔			
		November	134	08	07⅜			
		December	036	08	09⅘			
						266	15	01⅚
							381	03	01⅓
Ayre	cuſtoms	October						
		November						
		December						
	exciſe	October						
		November						
		December						
							090	00	00
No perfect account of the receipts in this port returned from the collectors, but it is eſtimated at 90 l.							1783	04	01⅓

					l.	s.	d.	
				Brought forward	1783	04	00½	A. D. 1655.
In the ports of Dundee — customs — October			082	01 09				
		November	020	19 10				
		December	024	12 07				
				127	14	02		
	excise — October		038	11 03				
		November	027	17 01				
		December	048	09 03				
				115	17	07		
					243	11	09	
Aberdeen — customs — October								
		November						
		December						
	excise — October							
		November						
		December						
					200	00	00	
No account of the receipts in this port returned, occasioned by the death of the collector, but we estimate it at 200 l.								
For the said three months the sum total is					2226	15	10⅓	

Noet.

The fees arising to the publick out of the respective offices in the court of justice, and for the publick seals, according to the proportion they arose to for two months of the present sessions, may for the six session-months in the year amount annually to —	3432	06	00

A particular of the retrenchments made by his highness's council in Scotland *in the civil list established there formerly.*

Sums saved annually by these retrenchments.

	l.	s.	d.
THE commissioners for customs and sequestrations had formerly the salary of 500 l. apiece *per ann.* making 1500 l. and have now 365 l. apiece *per annum*, making 1095 l. —	0405	00	00
Auditor general Thompson had formerly 500 l. *per annum* for himself, and 50 l. apiece *per annum* for two clerks, making in all 600 l. he has now for himself and three clerks 550 l. —	0050	00	00
Presenter of the signatures had formerly 120 l. *per annum* for his salary, and has now 60 l. — —	0060	00	00
Receiver of the fees arising from the offices in the court of justice had formerly 200 l. has now 140 l. —	0060	00	00
Clerk of the bills had formerly for that office 510 l. has now 200 l.	0310	00	00
Two clerks of the process being added for those offices 1030 l. to whom one clerk of the process being added for the outer house, the three clerks of the process have now 200 l. apiece, making 600 l.	0430	00	00
Director of the chancery had formerly for that office 390 l. has now 200 l.	0190	00	00
Clerk of the general register of hornings had formerly 120 l. has now 100 l.	0020	00	00
Clerk of the general register of seizings had formerly 120 l. has now 100 l.	0020	00	00
Four macers to the court of justice had formerly 50 l. apiece *per annum*, and have now no salaries — —	0200	00	00
Keeper of the signet had formerly 140 l. has how a 100 l. —	0040	00	00
The annual certain charge of the publick hospital called Herriot's hospital was formerly 1293 l. 10 s. it is from the first of October last reduced to 278 l. 10 s. 10 d. yearly — —	1014	19	02
Total of the annual retrenchments in the said civil list	2799	19	02

The contingent charges in the said hospital formerly not limited is now fixed.

Abſtract of the ſalaries of the civil liſt in Scotland *under the diſtinct heads.*

	l.	s.	d.
A. D. 1655. HIS highneſs's council, with their officers and ſervants ——	7791	00	00
The commiſſioners, and other officers, imployed in the cuſtoms, excife, and ſequeſtrations —— ——	4660	00	00
The officers of the court of exchequer —— ——	1850	00	00
The judges and officers of the court of juſtice ——	4980	00	00
The officers of the court of admiralty —— ——	0095	00	00
Miniſters ſalaries not in the eſtabliſhment of the army ——	0480	00	00
The certain charge of Herriot's hoſpital annually is	0278	10	10
Total is	20134	10	10

An eſtimate of publick annual receipts in Scotland *ariſing out of the particulars following.*

	l.	s.	d.
OUT of the cuſtoms —— —— ——	04657	02	08
Out of the excife —— —— ——	34313	09	00
For the intereſt of mortified monies towards the ſalaries of judges	00604	10	00
Out of the offices of clerks and keepers of the ſeals ——	03432	06	00
	43007	07	08
Out of which there is aſſigned for the payment of the arrears of the army two thirds of the excife beforementioned at ——	22875	12	08
The reſidue of the ſaid receipts are chargeable by the council, being eſtimated at —— —— —— ——	20131	15	00
	43007	07	08

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxiii. p. 87. THIS weeke's letters not beinge yet come (douted by ſome to be miſcaryed) I have not other to divert you with, ſave what you will find in the incloſed paper. It's heere rumored, that an expreſſe paſt latelie incognito from the king of Sweden and elector of Brandenburg to his highnes. I expected that mr. Rolt would have beene heere ere this: he cannot now be longe wantinge. I ſuppoſe you hold your reſolution of ſendinge a ſhip to meete him at Rotterdam, this river beinge yett dangerous. Letters from Amſterdam have this day ſpread a report of ill newſe from Jamaica. I hope it's not true. Mr. Dury expected longe ſince a letter from you by my conveyance. I am glad to heare of his good ſucceſſe, as I ſhould be glad to heare of his highnes recoverie, it beinge given out agayne heere, that he hath been lately very dangerouſly ſick. I ſhall not truble you further with the buſines of the company, but waite his highnes pleaſure, in hopes it will be ſignifyed ere long unto

Feb. 12, 1655. Your honor's moſt humble ſervant,

R. B.

There is a poſt come from Antwerpe ſince that with the Engliſh letters came thence, ſoe as now all conclude thoſe letters are intercepted by the king of Spaine's order, or loſt by ſome other misfortune.

There is yet hopes of this weeke's letters, for they came not out by the poſtcomme. Mr. Rolt departed Danzick the day before the poſt thence, which came in the night. Wee expect him heere within a weeke. Forces are ſtill rayſing in Bremerland for the king of Sweden, and ſome ſay part of the Scotch levies are there arrived, but not certaine.

Secretary Thurloe *to* Henry Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

MY LORD,

I Thanke your lordſhip for yours of the 6th inſtant; that was the firſt, that mentioned any thinge of the quakers in Ireland. They are a people, who are much growen heere in

in numbers. Some of them, I thinke, put on that garbe out of deſigne, and others of them are certeinely deluded. The gentleman your lordſhip mentions had many meetinges with them concerning their oppinions; but wheither he were taken with their principles, or they with his, I knowe not. I truſt I ſhall never embrace either. I ſent your lordſhip by the laſt a booke called *Animadverſions upon a Welſh paper*. Since that there hath been preſented to his highneſſe another Welſh paper, but of another complexion, and much more legitimate in the ſubſcriptions; the ſubſcribers ſet every one their names to it themſelves; whereas not one third of the whole number, who are pretended to have ſet their hands to the other, knewe of it, untill they ſaw their names in print. This addreſſe was delivered to his highneſs by mr. Walter Cradock, and captaine Lewis, who profeſt, that this paper was ſhort of the affection the ſubſcribers have to the perſon of his highnes and the preſent government; and yet, as your lordſhip will ſee, the paper is very affectionate, and full of kindneſſe. The fleete is not yet gone, but is almoſt ready. Mountagu goes as one of the generalls, and with great freedom. The Spanyard is not yet at ſea, but is prepareinge with all poſſible expedition. Our affaires heere remeyne much in one ſtate; neither have I by this poſt any newes of the change of affaires in other parts abroad; and therefore with my humble ſervice I am bold to ſubſcribe me A. D. 1655.

Your lordſhip's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

Feb. 12, 1655. Jo. THURLOE.

Major general Diſbrowe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

THE incloſed, with many others, were going to the quakers to be diſperſed by them to their friends in the weſt of England, but intercepted, and now in the cuſtody of ſir John Copleſton, who at preſent is with me; but by the next he intends to ſend you two apiece of the reſt. I have returned you in requitall theſe for thoſe you ſent me, but withall accept of my thanks. This day I am for the Devizes, and upon friday for Cirenceſter. I am Vol. xxxv. p. 120.

Shaftſbury, Feb. 12, 1655. Yours in all affection,

JOHN DISBROWE.

Mr. Bradſhaw *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I This day received yours of the 2d inſtant, from which I gather, (if I miſtake you not, which truely I deſire not to doe) that ſome repreſentations have been made to you lately, as if, notwithſtanding the adverſe party would lay down their annimoſitys, and demean themſelves quietly, that yet neverthelefſe I mind the driving of things here to extremitys, by expelling men from the company, who have appeared in the trubling of the peace thereof; and thereupon you are pleaſed to give me your opinion and advice not ſoe to proceed, but rather to follow the good example of his highneſs in his dealing with ſuch peeviſh men. Vol. xxxv. p. 139.

Truely, ſir, I am ſo farre from taking ill your good advice, as that I heartily thanke you for it; wiſhing thoſe perſons, with whom I have to doe, (much againſt my mind) were ſoe ingenious as to ſee their error, and to lay hold of thoſe oppertunitys, and that good adviſe, miniſtred to them by their friends.

Though I have had but little time ſince your letter came on, yet in purſuance of your direction to make tryall againe of them, I preſently aſſembled the company here, to ſee if any thing writt to them by this laſt poſt (as ſuppoſing their friends might have hinted ſomething to them by way of adviſe) had abated their reſolutions of ſtanding it out to the utmoſt. But according as I expected, ſoe I found them, reſolved in a confederate way to abide by what they had done upon the publiſhing of his highneſs laſt letter to them, and to ſtand upon their juſtification in all; being apprehenſive enough, that the reins are in their owne hands, though you ſuppoſe them in mine, becauſe of thoſe letters of his highneſs ſent me, which in effect they little regard; nor doe they doubt from the incouragement they ſeem to have, but their champion mr. Townley, who is gone for England to that purpoſe, (as in my laſt I writt you I was informed) will prevail for their full juſtification in all things.

I preſume

A. D. 1655. I preſume upon his arrivall you will be ſatisfied, who they are, that ſeek to heighten matters to extremity, and thereupon will judge I have been neceſſitated by them to give his highneſs the trouble I have done, for the vindication of my maſter's honour as well as my own reputation. I dare confidently ſay, that if you had been upon the place, and obſerved what I have done, and how inſolently I have been treated and provoked by ſome of them, you would conclude them worthy of a greater punifhment than ſuſpention from courts, and have thought it ſuitable to take notice of their affrontings of me, and to puniſh them for it, as well as their diſturbing the peace of the company. Sir, let me intreat you to remember, that when after ſuffering more than my ſpirit (or than I thinke any rationall man in my place) could beare, rather then to be ſtill trubleſome to my friends, I was deſirous and reſolved to quitt my relations to the company, you were pleaſed to adviſe me not to leave them, for that I ſhould find my ſelfe duely vindicated; and in order to it deſired me to propound ſome way, how it might be done effectually, ſo as thoſe that had affronted me ſhould be made uncapable of aſſiſting therein, which occaſioned my ſending of thoſe propoſalls to you as a remedy, and a ſuitable one too, as I ſhould have preſumed, were it not that you ſeem to diſlike of them by your not taking notice of their receipt.

Sir, I ſuppoſe you do miſtake in apprehending, that the putting of thoſe three leading men of that troubleſome party from aſſiſting in the government, where they have acted to ſoe much diſturbance, is an abſolute expelling them from the company. They may injoy to all intents and purpoſes the benefitt of commerce and trade in the company, whilſt (as a juſt reward, or rather as a gentle puniſhment for their abuſing of the liberty, and their peremptory abridging of others of it, for doing but their dutys) they be ſuſpended from ſharing in the government, which was managed in peace and honour, whilſt ſome of them were abſent, and where there is noe need of them.

Being perſwaded of mr. Townley's reſolution to turn every ſtone, with the aſſiſtance of his numerous party, to caſt an odium upon me, I have thought it ſuitable, that I be not ſurprized, to preſent you with the incloſed narratives of thoſe three gentlemens deportments, whom I have charged in court to be the diſturbers of the company's peace, together with a paper of Waites his perfidious actings; all which, and much more, if neceſſity inforce me to it, ſhall be fully proved; requeſting you that in caſe that party, or any for them have or ſhall exhibite any petition or paper to his highneſs reflecting upon me, or the well-affected here, as if I or they had miſrepreſented their perſons and actions to his highneſs, deſiring to come to their juſtification, or otherwiſe ſhall goe about to aſperſe me or them, as I believe they have the confidence to attempt it, that you will pleaſe then without delay to deliver all theſe narratives, with this my letter, to his highneſs; otherwiſe to keep them by you till a fitter opportunity; my deſire being to give noe further trouble than as I am forced by them. And truley, ſir, let me offer to your conſideration how reflective it will be among ſtrangers, who have obſerved and rejoyced at the oppoſition given me, and in me to my maſter and the commonwealth, if nothing ſhould now be more done, than to come up to them, whilſt they ſtand thus upon their tiptoes.

Sir, you know the command I have from his highnes to uſe my beſt endeavour, that the diſturbers of the company's peace, ſhould be put from among them; and very confident I am, that thoſe three I have pitch't upon, are the men, that in the judgment of the graveſt and worthieſt part of the company both there and here have raiſed and fomented the preſent differences, in the company; and how they have carryed it towards his highneſs in me, and how unfaithful ſome of them have been to the ſtate, the narative ſhews you. I am ſo confident, ſir, of your reality and juſtice to aſſiſt me in my neceſſary vindication, as that I am perſwaded you will not only reſt aſſured of the truth of what I have indicated; but alſo if theſe wilful men perſiſt, you will pleaſe to ſuſpend your countenance towards them, which I know may conduce much to their quieting and future peace of the company.

And for a cloſe, I pray you againe, as in my laſt, that if any ſuch petition or paper be preſented by them, or when it ſhall be, that you will pleaſe to order me a copy of it with the ſubſcribers names, and a commiſſion to examine witneſſes for the proving of what I have remonſtrated, not doubting but now that you ſee how ſtubborne they are, you will think it high time to deliver my laſt accompt to his highnes, if not yet done (as I doubt it is not, becauſe you write not of it) and to move, that at laſt theſe refractory men may be curbed, who will never leave wording it, whilſt it ſhall be allowed them; that ſo I may proceed to ſettle the government, which is at a ſtand, till his highnes pleaſure be known upon my laſt addreſſe of the 9th of Jan. For other matters of greater moment, I muſt refer you to a ſecond letter here incloſed, affectionately remaining, ſir

Your moſt humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Poſtſcript,

Poſtſcript,

Sir, if in your judgement there may be any other way found out for the ſetting of the company here in peace, and the ſuitable vindication of my ſelfe among ſtrangers, I ſhall moſt readily cloſe with it, and thank you for it, though it ſhould be in my abſolute quitting of the company, or ſitting downe with the affronts put upon me, now that I have done my duty, if that be thought convenient, ſo deſirous am I to rid my ſelfe and friends of this vexatious trouble, which truly if it ſhould continue, I muſt think of a way how to purchaſe my own peace. A. D. 1655.

Feb. 13, $165\frac{5}{6}$. *with a narrative and a paper about Waites.*

R. Augier *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE count of Brienne, who is better in his health, and begins to goe abroad, gives me hopes with much civilitie, that he will preſent me unto the king att his entrance in the firſt councill, that ſhall meete. I dare ſo much the more promiſe myſelfe that honour, that the chancellor hath for the premiſſes of the recovery of his owne health treated and given the ball two dayes agoe unto his majeſtie att his owne houſe; and that the coming of Lent will give ſome truce unto the paſtimes of his court, which during his ſaid majeſtie's recreations, could not endure any trouble, ſave that, which he hath received of mademoiſelle Mancini's being ill, at preſent in health. Vol. xxxv. p. 131.

The princeſſe of Orange's preſence hath added but little unto the ſplendor of the ſaid paſtimes; and is mearly conſidered here but as through a vaile of moarning. There are hopes given us, that wee ſhall have this weeke the valuable aſſurances for this payement of mr. de Cezi's debte. One doth alſo promiſe me the acquitting of mr. Langton's debte. I doe ſtill expect the originall bonds for the ſame from the intereſſed, with the decree of the parliament of Aix; whereof I have onely ſome tranſlations in Engliſh. The ſuite of the Ambaſſ. de Bordeaux cares, who hath order to depart from hence within few dayes for England, doe much contribute unto this our ſatisfaction; and will doubtleſſe cauſe the laſt meaſures to be taken for the little queene and her familie's removing from Paris.

Your honour will finde here incloſed a pacquett directed unto me by mr. Marvill. You maye ſee the reſt in the occurences my ſonne will deliver unto you. Remaining alwayes,

Right honourable,

your honour's moſt humble

Paris, $\frac{23}{13}$ Feb. $165\frac{5}{6}$. and moſt obedient ſervant,

R. AUGIER.

Minard *to mr.* de la Baſtide.

Paris, Feb. 23, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

IN regard my lord embaſſador hath received no letters from you by this laſt poſt, he told me, he had no occaſion to write to you himſelf. I cannot yet certainly tell you the day of his departure, which however he doth publiſh to be very ſuddenly. And that which doth make me to believe, that he will not ſtay here very long, is the order, which he hath given me to hire ſome footmen, and one to wait upon him in his chamber in all haſt, beſides other neceſſary things, which I have bought for him; amongſt the reſt great ſtore of Burgundy wine, which is extraordinary good. I cannot yet tell you any thing of the commiſſioners, who are to go for England. I have not yet ſeen any of them, ſince they came. It is very certain, there will be no alteration in that buſineſs as to your regard, unleſs it be for your advantage. Vol. xlvii. p. 188.

I have not any news to write to you at preſent.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

WEE have yeſterday and to day been att Midlewick in order to the countye's buſineſe, and were a very conſiderable number of commiſſioners, and have made a good ſtep into the worke. We have ſent up and down the whole county the orders, a coppy whereof I ſent you with ſome addition to what was in them for the cittie, and have put Vol. xxxv. p. 135

A. D. 1655. it into the hands off very honeſt juditious men, and I doubt not but to have as good a retorne as wee had in the cittie. The hand it's in either is a makeinge or marring to the whole worke, but I hope it will doe very well. Wee have taken courſe to find (if poſſible) where any due to the ſtate lyes in any man's hand; and to fetch it in. Wee have ſent out orders for ſome more, that by the laſt order will fall within the compas. Wee have apprehended a cople of dangerouſe perſons, and could doe many more, were it wee had a little more powere; but our inſtructions as to perſons fit to be ſent away lookes onely forward, except they were ingaged in the laſt deſigne, and that's hard to prove either; notwithſtanding they be perſons, that have bene and would be redy to lay hould on any opertunitie to diſturbe our peace. The commiſſioners ſome of them this day expreſſed, that they could find nere 60 gentlemen in this county, many of them younger ſonns, that were fit to be ſent out of this commone welth, which done would much tend to the ſecuritie thereof and terrifie others. I light of one Hugh Anderton in Lancaſhire, one noted by all your frends to be one of the moſt wicked dangerouſe men in this commone welth. I intend to ſend hime to the caſtle of Cheſter to the reſt. Hee hath bene ſought for often, but could never be found before. Hee was deepe in blood of Boulton. Wee have ſent for all malignant attorneyes in this county, to give ſecuritie, that they act noe more as attorneys or ſolicitors in this commone welth without ſpeciall order of his highneſs or counſell. Wee have added ſomething to the extraordinary tax att this meetinge. I ſhall ſhortly give you an account of the ſumme in every countye. Wee ſhall pay our troops, and have a pretty good ſumme to ſpare to be otherwiſe diſpoſed of. Your commiſſioners in this county humbly deſire, that his highneſſe and counſell would take ſome courſe for the regulattinge of meſurs, which is a great grevanc to the county. Wee have agreed of a liſt of honeſt juditious freehoulders for this yeare. Your commiſſioners looke upon it to be of ſinguler uſe to theſe countyes. Theſe things give matter of incourridgment to the good and diſcouradgment to the wilfull. I hope for a bleſed iſſue of theſe things. I hope time will manifeſt it. The 26th of this inſtant I ſhall (God willinge) be att Stafford, where I hope wee ſhall have a good account of our orders ſent into that county. I ſhall not faile to give you an account of that and other things, as they come in order. I ſhal be too tediouſe; therefore I'le only ſubſcribe my ſelfe, as I am

Your honour's faithfull ſervant,

Knutsford, Feb. 13, 55. CHA. WORSLEY.

Copie de la lettre de cachet du roy au governeur de St. Malo *en faveur de marchands* Anglois.

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

MOnſieur le marquis de Coetquin. Les marchands Anglois, qui traffiquent en ma ville de St. Malo, m'ont fait plainte, que bien loin de reſſentir les effects de la bonne intelligence, qui ſe doit d'oreſenavant paſſer entre mes ſujets, et eux, en conſequence du traicté de paix, qui a eſté conclu au mois de Novemb. dernier entre l'une & l'autre nation, ils y ſont journellement maltraites, & que depuis peu de jours le nommé Amos Sanders y a eſté non ſeulement baſtu publiquement par les appellez Trachot dit la Cheſnaye, Francois Gervais dit la Godelle, & autres habitans de ma dite ville, mais meſmes il n'a pu tirer raiſon de cette injure, au moyen de la faveur, que ſes parties ont eue aupres de ceux, qui luy devoient rendre juſtice en ce recontre. Et parce que ſe procede choque directement l'amitye & bonne correſpondence, qui je veux eſtre entretenüe a l'advenir par mes ſujetz avec ceux de la republique d'Angleterre, j'ay jugé a propos de remedier à ce deſordre, comm' eſtant prejudiciable au bien de mon ſervice. C'eſt pourquoy j'ay ordonné le ſeneſchal de St. Malo de prendre cognoiſſance de l'affaire, & de rendre juſtice à la partie intereſſée ſelon que le cas le requerra. Et j'ay auſſy voulu vous faire cette lettre pour vous dire, que vous me rendrez un ſervice, qui me ſera tres-agreable, de prendre ſoin, que ma volonté ſoit en cela executée, meſme de tenir ſoigneuſement la main à ce qu'a l'advenir il ne ſoit plus fait de ſemblables oppreſſions par les habitans de ma dite ville aux de marchands Anglois, comm' auſſy de les prendre en voſtre protection & de veiller à ce que les articles du traicte de paix ſoient religieuſement obſervez, nommement le contenu au ſeptieſme, qui eſt d'empeſcher, qu'il ſe leve ſus eux aucuns droicts que ceux qui ſeront legitimement deus. Et m'aſſurant, que vous vous porterez avec voſtre zele ordinaire a ſatisfaire à ce qui eſt en cela de mon intention, comme à une choſe, qui concerne particulierement mon ſervice; je ne vous feray la preſente plus expreſſe, & prieray Dieu, qu'il vous ait, monſieur le marquis de Coetquin, en ſa ſaincte garde. Eſcrite a Paris le 25 jour de Fevrier 1656. Signe Louis. Et plus bas, de Lomenie.

Et au deſſus,

A monſieur le marquis de Coetquin, governeur de ma ville de St. Malo.

Autre copie de la lettre ou mandement de ſa majeſté au ſeneſchal, auſſy en faveur des Anglois *du dit* St. Malo.

De par le roy.

NOtre amé & feal. Les marchands Anglois, qui trafficquent en noſtre ville de St. Malo, nous out fait plainte, que bien loin de reſſentir les effects de la bonne intelligence, qui ſe doit d'oreſenavant paſſer entre nos ſujets & eux, en conſequence du traicté de paix, qui a eſté conclu au mois de Novemr. dernier entre l'une & l'autre nation; ils y ſont journellement maltraictes; meſme que depuis peu de jours le nommé Amos Sanders y a eſté battu publiquement par les appelles Trachot dit la Cheſnaye, Francois Gervais dit la Godelle, & autres habitans de ma dite ville, ſans qu'il ait pû tirer raiſon de cette injure, qu' aucun juge ſe ſoit mis en devoir de luy rendre ou faire rendre juſtice ſur ce ſujet; & parce que cela choque ouvertement l'amitié & la bonne correſponcence, que nous voulons eſtre autre tenüe à l'advenir par nos ſujets avec ceux de la republique d'Angleterre, nous avons jugé a propos de remedier à ce deſordre, comme tres prejudiciable au bien de noſtre ſervice. C'eſt pour quoy nous avous voulu vous faire cette lettre, pour nous dire, que ſelon le deu de voſtre charge vous ayez a prendre inceſſamment cognoiſſance de l'affaire du Sanders, & a luy rendre toute la juſtice que le cas le requerra, meſmes de prendre ſoin à ce qu'à l'advenir il ne ſoit faict de ſemblables oppreſſions par les habitans de noſtre ville aux d'Anglois ſous quelque pretexte que ce ſoit, & pour cet effect de tenir la main à ce que les articles du traicté de paix ſoient religieuſement obſervez, nommement le contenu au ſeptieſme, qui eſt d'empeſcher, qu'il ne ſe leve ſus eux aucuns droicts, que ceux qui ſeront legitimement deus, ſi n'y faictes faute, car tel eſt noſtre plaiſir. Donnée a Paris le 25 Fevrier 1656. Signe Louis. Et plus bas, de Lomenie.

A. D. 1655. In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great Britain.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

This 19th, of Feb. 1656. [N. S.]

THE memorandum of the embaſſador of Spain, containing that there was likelihood of accommodating the differences about the toll upon the Meuſe, is taken into conſideration. They have alſo agreed upon a letter of recommendation to the king of Spain for a maſter of a ſhip, they in Spain having bought one half of the lading, and imbezzled the other, neither paying for the one nor reſtoring the other; and at the next conference the Spaniſh embaſſador is to be ſpoken with about it. Vol. xlvii. p. 103.

Of the conference held the day before yeſterday with the commiſſioner of Dantzick, was this day further mention made; but thoſe that made the report not agreeing very well together, they reſolved to demand his propoſition in writing.

This day it was reſolved to write to the college of the admiralty of Amſterdam to have in readineſs a man of war and a ketch, to tranſport the embaſſadors (deſigned to the king of Sweden or for Pruſſia) with their baggage for Hamburgh. Of the embaſſadors deſigned to the elector of Brandenburgh no mention was made.

The officers of the elector of Brandenburgh having ſeized upon the duke's houſe at Orſoy, where the governor was uſed to lodge, the councill of ſtate hath adviſed, that the governor ſhall retake it, and keep the poſſeſſion and habitation, and the ſtates general have agreed to the advice.

They expect vice admiral de Ruyter with his ſquadron here.

They have had in debate again the viſiting of the ſhips at ſea; but they have referred it, till they ſee what becomes of the maritime treaty in England.

February 21.

In regard that ſeveral ſhips were ready to go to ſea, alſo ſome being already gone towards the eaſt, the college of Amſterdam hath writ, that it would be convenient to forbid the reſt to go away till a certain time; whereupon it is reſolved to write to all the colleges of the admiralty, not to ſuffer any ſhip to ſet ſail till the firſt of April. The reſident of Sweden hath ſignified by the lord preſident the peace, which the king his maſter hath made with the elector of Brandenburgh, without exhibiting any copy of the articles, which he declared not to have.

The lord preſident hath made report, that the reſident of the Hans towns did diſcourſe with him, whether it were not convenient, that the embaſſadors deſigned for Sweden and the duke of Brandenburgh be inſtructed to ſpeak as by the by to the king of Sweden (as poſſeſſing the moſt part of the Hans towns) to contribute towards the clearing of the Mediterranean ſea. All of them thought it fit. Holland took it into conſideration.

The princeſs dowager hath deſired the lord preſident to come to ſee her at four of the clock this evening. In

A. D. 1655. In the aſſembly hath been related, that the prince of Salm at Namur hath kill'd his wife, his ſecretary, and his own concubine.

February 22.

Thoſe of the admiralty of Amſterdam have writ an anſwer, that they can very well equip a frigat to tranſport the embaſſadors, but that the ſame will be a great charge and loſs of time and money for the ſtate, and that it were better they would go by land. As to the ketch to tranſport their luggage, that they have never a one, and that the embaſſadors would be pleaſed to ſend their ſteward to Amſterdam to hire one. Whereupon it is reſolved to ſend the ſteward, and to write back to the college of the admiralty to make ready a frigat.

As to what was propoſed yeſterday of inſtructing the embaſſadors, likewiſe concerning the clearing of the Mediterranean ſea, to ſpeak to the king of Sweden about it as poſſeſſor of the moſt part of Hans towns, Holland is not yet willing to agree to it, although that doth ſeem to the embaſſadors a good ingredient in their inſtructions, at leaſt that it will be more acceptable to him than the offer of a mediation or the debate about the toll. But all that doth concern as well the embaſſadors as the ſending forth of the fleet will receive it's method and frame from this aſſembly of Holland.

February 23.

There paſt nothing of importance to day, only it was propoſed whether it were not convenient to reſume and review the inſtructions of the embaſſadors gone for Denmark, and deſigns for Sweden. This will receive it's reſolution from the advice, which is expected from day to day from the aſſembly of Holland.

In Zealand the towns Tholen, Fluſhing and Veer, have adviſed, that they will not hearken to the harmony. Middelburgh and Zierixee are reaſonably well affected to Holland; but that will be of no great ſtead, if Goes doth join with the reſt.

And in Holland are alſo perceived ſeveral inclinations.

The lord Nieuport hath had audience in the end. The protector hath altered his deſign of ſending to Sweden, which doth not very much animate this ſtate. As to the maritime treaty, the lord Thurloe hath promiſed to admoniſh the commiſſioners.

It is remarkable, that the Swedes at Stralſund have given ſeveral commiſſions to private men of war to prey and take all ſhips going to Dantzick, which will be a requital for what formerly this ſtate did upon all ſhips going for the coaſts of Flanders.

February 24.

This day the lord Iſſelmuyden propoſed, that being nominated for the embaſſy to the elector of Brandenburgh, he was come hither upon the expreſs letters of ſtate with all his retinue, ſpending much money, without knowing if and when he ſhall go, deſiring to know it. Holland hath taken it into conſideration; and the inclination of the provinces is, that the ſame embaſſy, that is to go to the king of Sweden, will be able to perform that to the elector of Brandenburg.

As to the reviewing of the inſtructions nothing is yet done, and there is likelihood, that they will be ſuffered to act according to the occurrences.

Feb. 25.

This day they had in debate the buſineſs of the *chambremy partie*; whereof this ſtate doth promiſe to itſelf no advantage; yea it is conceived, that not one cauſe will be decided by them for this ſtate, by reaſon that the judges on the behalf of Spain are all able men continuing in charge, and unanimous, going all one way. The lord Crommon eſpecially doth diſcourſe very much how diſadvantageous that chamber is to this ſtate, and there will be ſtrong endeavours uſed to diſſolve that chamber.

There being come advice from Maeſtricht, that the Spaniards were quartered in the villages of the ſaid city, they have referred that letter to the lords Huygens and others to be examined.

The lord Roſenwinge hath again deſired, that ſatisfaction may be made to the king of Denmark of the defects of the ſubſidy, which this ſtate doth ſtill owe him, ſince and by virtue of the treaty of ſubſidy made with the ſaid king during the war with England; whereupon admonition is made to thoſe provinces, that are wanting in their payment. They have reſolved to diſpatch the ratification concerning a certain treaty about the limits of ground and lands, which this ſtate or the Weſt India company hath in New Netherland, neighbouring near to New England.

Holland hath this morning adviſed, that they do judge and conceive, that the embaſſador deſigned to the elector of Brandenburgh ought to be deferred and kept here till ſuch time

time that the elector hath made overture and communication of the articles of the treaty, which he hath made with Sweden; it being a ſign that Holland is no wiſe ſatisfied with the notification, which the miniſters of Brandenburgh have made; it being alſo very ſtrange, that the elector doth not write a letter to this ſtate. A. D. 1655.

They have drawn up a project of report concerning the viſiting of the ſhips of this ſtate at ſea, which is to be ſent to the lord embaſſador Nieuport to ſerve for an ingredient to the maritime treaty.

The writing of the commiſſioner of Dantzick hath been exhibited and read, but without any ſubſignation, whereby he declareth, that the city hath need of men and officers.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Feb. 25, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

THere is great likelihood, that the advice of letters of marque granted by the Swedes againſt all ſhips going towards or coming from Dantzick is true, being a buſineſs, which doth not concern ſo much Dantzick (I am informed that thoſe of Dantzick have no ſhips) as this ſtate. Vol. xlvii. p. 200.

Some believe, that that will provoke and animate the 105, yea advance the ſending a fleet embaſſadors the ſtates of Holland fleet
ing 134 ſooner than the ſending of 124. For if 105 advance their 134
the eaſt ſea the Swede
towards 160, that will be a cauſe, why 141 will ſhut up all the harbours of Sweden,
the ſtates of Holland the Swede
Lyfland, Pruſſia and Pomerania to thoſe of 105, (which 141 can do with-
England
out all controverſy;) and he will ſuffer all thoſe of 130 and others to enter, and by this
ſtates of Holland
means the 105 will draw upon themſelves the miſchief, which they have always
the Swede the ſtates of Holland
imagined to themſelves to be the deſign of 141, namely, to take away from 105 all
traffick the eaſt ſea fleet the ſtates of Holland
the 179 of 160; and if then the 134 of 105 will prey upon thoſe of
protector
the 130 and others (as during the Engliſh war they often ſaid they would prey upon the whole world, rather than ſuffer the commerce to fall into the hands of others,) they will
protector the ſtates of Holland the Swede
offend the 130; but if 105 can reſolve to make war upon 141 by land, that is another thing, and ſuch a one as I can no ways believe, for it is againſt the principles
the ſtates of Holland the prince of Orange
and maxims of 105. It is I confeſs a buſineſs, which 148 and
grave William the ſtates of Holland
149 do wiſh and deſire; but 105 will find themſelves preſently plunged into a great labarynth at home and abroad: at home, for a good third, if not half, of all
trade
their 179 would ceaſe; ſecondly, they would fall into great debates and debts, which they endeavour to avoid and to rid themſelves of; thirdly, having a mind to domineer
Pruſſia royal the prince of Orange
and rejoice in 176 they would ſoon find themſelves ſubjected under 148. Abroad
the Swede
this war againſt 141 muſt be managed by land, and to ſupport or make a war ſo remote (*tam procul a patria*) is a very dangerous thing, as they have ſeen in Braſil: wherefore
the ſtates of Holland the ſtates of Holland
I cannot believe, that 105 dare reſolve upon that; and although 105 ſhould be willing to it, I do very much doubt whether the reſt will.
the ſtates of Holland
And 105 amongſt themſelves are ſo divided and irreſolute, that they know not what they would have themſelves. I am

Your moſt humble ſervant.

Journal of capt. Newbery.

Portland Frigat, 1655.

A Brief account of the expence of time from the eleventh of January 1655 until the fifteenth of February following. Vol. xxxiv. p. 895.

A. D. 1655. 11th, We with the Arms of Holland, Laurel, Paul, and Martyn, ſet ſail from the harbour of Jamaica, and according to the contents of my inſtructions ſtood over for the coaſt of Carthagena.

17th, We fell in with the land about three leagues to leeward of Sand-bay. The ſame day the Laurel looked into Carthagena, we met with him in the evening. Capt. Kerby informed me, that he ſaw in the harbour eleven ſail, whereof ſix conſiderable ſhips: ſo we ſtood to the weſtward, intending to ſpend ſome time about the iſland.

19th, We came to an anchor before Palme-iſland. This night we ſent our boats towards the main to ſurprize boats or veſſels, that trade between Carthagena and Tuloo, for the attaining true intelligence of ſtate of buſineſs at Carthagena or elſewhere.

20th, Our boats returned, but brought no news of the buſineſs aforeſaid, only he chaſed a boat aſhore, which they got off and ſunk, by reaſon that the Spaniards carried away her ſails, oars and rudder. This night we ſent our boats, who returned the next day, but attained no news, &c.

23d ditto, We ſet ſail from Palme intending for Porto-bello, according to a reſult of a council of war. This night the Paul ſpent her foretopmaſt.

24th ditto, This morning we had a hard gale northerly and a great ſea, and upon the conſideration of the condition of the Paul, I thought not fit to proceed any further as to go with the ſquadron for Porto-bello; ſo we ſtood again for the iſland: the Martyn we ſent to look into the ſaid port.

26th, We anchored again before Palme-iſland, at night we ſent our boats towards the main for attaining the ends before ſpecified: they returned the next day but brought no intelligence.

31ſt, We ſet ſail and ſtood to the weſtward, intending to ply to and fro on the offing of the iſlands; about two in the afternoon we ſaw a ſail, to whom we gave chace, but in little time we made her to be the Martyn; we anchored this night under Furtee.

Feb. firſt, About 6 in the morning we weighed and turned off, the wind northerly. In the afternoon the commanders being on board us, we reſolved to ſend our boats with a conſiderable number of men under the command of capt. Kerby, to go a ſhore to a village, that lyeth about 3 leagues to the eaſtward of Palme; but it was ſo long before we could get ſo far eaſterly as with conveniency (Feb. 2d) to ſend away our boats, that we were prevented: ſo we ſent away our boats about three in the morning to the main, but they returned not this day.

3d, Our boats came to us this morning, they informed me, that they chaſed aſhore a boat near Tuloo, ſhe was laden with Indian corn, burthen about 25 tuns: the enemy ſunk her before our men got on board, ſo our men fired her; about 10 a clock we ſaw a ſail, to whom gave chace with good hopes, that we ſhould come up with her, but our hopes were fruſtrated; about 7 at night we loſt ſight of her, at which time we were about 18 leagues to the weſtward of Furtee, we with the Laurel ſtood to the weſtward all night, Arms of Holland, Paul and Martyn bore away to the iſland.

At 6 of the clock this morning, we having looked abroad and ſaw no ſail, bore up and ſailed about 5 or 6 leagues to the northward, ſuppoſing they might be to leeward of us: about nine we ſeeing nothing, nor no ſail, ſtood to the eaſt, intending for the iſlands to look for the reſt.

5th, About 4 in the afternoon we being near Furtee, little wind northerly, ſo that we could not weather the ſhoals that lye on the weſt part of theſe iſlands, we bore up and came to an anchor on the ſouthweſt part of the iſland.

6th, We weighed about 6 this morning, and ſtood to the eaſtward, about 5 in the evening we met with the reſt near an iſland called Mengler, in little time we reſolved to make ſail and to ſtand to the weſtward to clear ourſelves of the iſland, and to ply to the eaſtward, and to look in at Carthagena, after which to repair to Jamaica.

8th, We were before the ſaid place at 5 in the evening, and had good view of the ſhips in the harbour. I ſaw 9 in number, 5 good ſhips, two about 6 or 7 ſtore, two ſmall veſſels in cloſe by the walls of the town.

10th, About 5 this evening we had the river Degrandy about 4 leagues from the north-eaſt, ſo we put over from that coaſt with a hard gale of wind at north-eaſt.

14th, About 7 this morning we fell in with the land ſome 8 leagues to the weſtward of the harbour of Jamaica, for we plyed to windward all day but got little.

15th, About three in the afternoon we weathered the iſland that lyeth before the harbour of Jamaica, by the good hand of God arrived in the ſaid harbour about five in the evening.

The information that capt. Blyth gave in concerning Porto-bello was, that he ſaw four ſhips in the harbour of the ſaid port.

Vera copia. RICHARD NEWBERY.

To the ſtates general.

Stettin, February 26, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

ACcording to the advice, which we received to day from Dantzick, the Swedes did take the city of Marienburgh upon articles upon the 19th current, and the next day they aſſaulted the caſtle by ſtorm, but were beaten off with the loſs of ſome men; and the major general count Dona, who commanded the vanguard upon this occaſion, had one of his arms ſhot off, and is in danger thereby of loſing his life. The particulars of all which we ſhall know by the next poſt. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 159.

They write of the 12th current from Cracow and from Breſlaw, that the king of Poland preceiving, that the aſſiſtance of the Tartars and Coſſacks did not anſwer his expectation, was retired from Landtſchut in Ruſsland towards Samber upon the frontiers of Hungary; and alſo, that the ſaid king durſt not yet truſt his ſubjects, and eſpecially the nobility, fearing leſt they ſhould betray him, and deliver him up to his enemies. Some ſay, that the king of Sweden met 4000 Quartians of the Poliſh army, and put them to the rout. All which news I receive with diſcretion, expecting to hear a confirmation thereof before I give credit to them; for on the other hand I do hear likewiſe, that the king of Poland is at leaſt 40000 ſtrong, and was therewith near to Lublin, and that we ſhould hear ſuddenly of ſome conſiderable battle.

They write from Leipſick, that the emperor and all the German princes have engaged to take up arms againſt the king of Sweden for the good of the whole Roman kingdom. Whether this be altogether authentick is doubted by many; but this is certain, that the churchmen do preach throughout all the parts of the empire fire and flame, that his imperial majeſty is ſo backward to aſſiſt the king of Poland againſt the king of Sweden, ſuffering ſo great a bough or branch of the Roman tree to be torn off and ſpoiled.

Mr. Rolt the Engliſh envoy arrived here from Dantzick the day before yeſterday in the houſe where I lodge; and the next day he went away from Hamburgh, intending to take his journey from thence to Amſterdam, and to take ſhipping in the Maeze. As much as I could learn of his ſteward, his chiefeſt commiſſion was to bring over his ratification of the treaty formerly made between England and Sweden. There ſeemed yet to be ſomething more in it, but it was, as he ſaid, altogether unknown to him. He had diſpatched his buſineſs long ſince, and might have been back long ago, but that he had received expreſs order from the lord protector not to come away, till he ſhould ſend for him. He came away very well ſatisfied and contented, and was preſented by his majeſty with a very rich chain, upon which was faſtened a rich jewel with very fine diamonds. Likewiſe at his arrival and departure he was ſaluted with a cannon ſhot, and conducted out of the town in a coach of the embaſſador of Sweden.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, Feb. 26, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SInce my laſt of the 23d of Feb. I am to inform your lordſhips, that they adviſe out of Poland, that the king of Sweden was with his army near to Lublin, and the king of Poland but ten or twelve miles from thence likewiſe. His majeſty of Sweden being reſolved (as is ſaid) to hazard the battle. From Elbing and other Swediſh places they do already adviſe ſome overthrow to be given to the Polanders, but without any certainty. Some ſmall rencounters there have happened between them, which ſucceeded according to the opportunity and advantage, which they had of each other. Vol. xxxv. p. 155.

The city of Marienbourg is lately fallen into the hands of the Swedes. The fort is daily aſſaulted, ſo that it is to be feared, it will not hold out long, in regard there ſeems to be want of ammunition in the fort.

The Muſcovite embaſſador is arrived at Koningſberg.

At Tapian in Pruſſia is to be an aſſembly of the ſtates, where it is ſuppoſed will be made known all that hath been negotiated between the king of Sweden and the duke of Brandenburgh, which hath been kept ſecret for that purpoſe all this while.

In a cloiſter about a mile diſtant from this city are quartered ſome Swediſh ſoldiers, who now and then do great hurt to this city and the adjacent parts.

The prince of Condé *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, Feb. 26, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 156.

I Am glad to underſtand by your letter of the 18th of this month the good order, which you have taken for my jewels, and the hope you have to engage them for ſome longer time. I ſaw by the ſame letter the news, which you writ me. You will oblige me in continuing to give me notice of all, that ſhall come to your knowledge. Send me word likewiſe, if you have received the bill of exchange of 200 l. ſterling ſent you by the earl of Fuenſaldagna, whereof I writ you word in my laſt.

[This letter came under cover to one mr. Griel merchant]

Preſident Viole *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, Feb. 26, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxv. p. 157.

ALL that can be done for you at preſent here is to take care for your ſubſiſtence, which will be look'd after. As for the reſt, you muſt expect till the fleet arrives, which will belong to you to take care, that it be not hindred from coming. I believe we ſhall have ſome alteration in the government of this country, and that the marquis of Caracena will come, and take the place of the earl of Fuenſaldagna. You will hear of ſome other alteration very ſuddenly.

Marigny *to* Barriere, *under cover of mr.* Fouqueau *the apothecary.*

Bruſſels, February 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlvii. p. 220.

I Am ſtill fed with hopes of great rewards very ſuddenly, but I foreſee, that they will refer me, as they do all things elſe, to the Indian calends, which are almoſt as bad as the Grecian ones; for to ſpeak to you plainly, beggary is the very popular diſeaſe in this country, and a pattacoon is almoſt as rare here, as a loaf in a town that hath been beſieged for a long time. In the mean time they will declare here the war very ſuddenly againſt the Engliſh with much fierceneſs. I know not whether it be not with theſe, as with thoſe, who take their leaves of their maſters, when they know they are ready to be turned away. The letters of the 5th of this month from Madrid do confirm the news of the retaking of Jamaica, and of putting all the Engliſh to the ſword in that iſland.

Thoſe of the country were ſo blind, and ſo little mindful of the part, that was taken in the revenge of the blood of their fathers, that they had a hand in the ſlaughter of the poor Engliſh. They add, that there were two of their ſhips burnt, and that the fleet was to arrive at Cadiz at the end of this month. I forgot in my laſt to tell you, that the good queen Chriſtina hath ſent away don Antonio de la Cueva and his wife, to whom ſhe declared, that ſhe was reſolved to ſtay at Rome. And as ſhe was told, that that was not what ſhe had promiſed, ſhe made anſwer, ſhe would remain in a neuter ſtate; and that moreover ſhe had found in the Low Countries but two ſorts of people, fools and blockheads. The fools were the Spaniards, and the ſtupid were the Walloons. Here Pimentel is alſo reformed, and the embaſſador and the gentleman of the horſe, and the head-chamberlain ſent word, they ſhall be here within two months. The queen hath made choice of a young cardinal call'd Azzolini, with whom ſhe hath aſſociated her ſelf, who won his cardinal's cap under the deceaſed pope, in the ſervice of Donna Olympia. He is not 40 years old.

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxv. p. 164.

I Received the books, firſt and 2d, ſubſcribed by the honeſt people of Wales, and have diſpoſed of them to ſome freinds, with whome I preſume they will be of good uſe. I moſt humbly thank you for the hint you gave me of major general Diſbrow's proceedings with the malignant aldermen of Briſtoll. I hope I may make ſome advantage of it this next weeke at Bedford. Since the receipt of your laſt, I have ſpoken with the ſeveral officers of the militia, and have comforted them with what your honour writt about

about their pay. I would have given them order for three months pay for their ſeverall troopes, but they chooſe rather to hope for your aſſiſtance to compleate their ſix moneths in ſome reaſonable time, which I thought meete to acquaint your honour withall, implor-ing your timous help. I have made ready in each county within my charge a liſt of ju-rors, and I ſhall make no doubt eaſily to procure theire acceptation with the ſeveral ſher-riffs. I remaine A. D. 1655.

Your honour's verie much oblieged, and moſt faithfull ſervant,

Oundle, Feb. 16, 1655. W. BOTELER.

Within this few dayes I hope to effect and give you account of an acceptable ſervice for the publique, which I will not mention till it be done.

Commiſſioners for Durham *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE judge it a duty very incumbent upon us, to give you a narrative of our pro-ceedings in relation to the inſtructions given by your highneſs and council to the major general of this county for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth, which we have done by this paper here incloſed. At preſent we have not, nor could not perfect the work, there being many mens eſtates here ſo incumbered by reaſon they were forfeited to the commonwealth for treaſon, and purchaſed by ſeveral perſons, as we ſuppoſe, in truſt for the delinquents: and the rather we have the more grounds to believe it, in regard the delinquents are in poſſeſſion of the ſaid eſtates, though when we called them before us, they produced eſtates made by the truſtees to ſeveral perſons, who contracted with them for the ſaid lands, which makes the caſe ſo dubious, that as yet we have not compleated our work, though in purſuance of the buſineſs we have writ to the commiſſioners at Drury-houſe, but as yet have received no anſwer. Therefore being in the dark, we humbly deſire your highneſs and council's further order in this buſineſs, and the rather becauſe our county is but little, and the revenues ſmall, yet we judge that the incumbrances from the cauſes aforeſaid is greater than in other counties; but we hope upon the reception of your highneſs and council's further direction to us we ſhall compleat our work, and ac-cordingly give your highneſs a further account. As for our care and endeavours of ſe-curing thoſe, that are men of no eſtates and live deboiſtly; and alſo the reforming of ſeveral ſad miſcarriages relating to alehouſes and unlawful paſtimes, diſhonourable to God, and an occaſion of the diſturbing of the peace of the commonwealth, we ſhall leave the relation of that to the honourable major general Lilburne, deſiring that our works rather than our words ſhould declare our deſires to honour God, and ſerve our country. So waiting to re-ceive your highneſs's further pleaſure, we take liberty to ſubſcribe our ſelves, Vol. xxxv. p. 165.

Durham, February 16, 1655. Your highneſs's humble and faithful ſervants,

P. Hobſon,	Thomas Gowers,
Richard Lilburne,	Rob. Hutton,
Francis Wren,	Thomas Lilburne.

The Dutch *embaſſadors in* Denmark *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

TO our great admiration and trouble of mind, we received no letters out of Holland by the two laſt poſts, and are very much afraid, that the ſame are intercepted; and that therefore it is requiſite ſome further care and direction be taken and given hereafter about our letters. We have writ to your lordſhips, as long as we have been here, by every week's poſt, and we do very much long to hear of the reception of our letters. We do very much want your high and mighty lordſhips further inſtructions as to our main buſineſs; which we could now make uſe of, if they were come to hand. Here are now two men of war of Straelſunt, which have taken two Lubeck merchant-men, becauſe they were bound to Dantzick. We have not any thing more to inlarge withal at preſent, in regard we can-not proceed with the inſtructions we have at preſent. Vol. xxxv. p. 168.

Copenhagen, Feb. $\frac{17}{27}$, 1656. High and mighty lords.

Nos Dei gratia Johannes Caſimirus, Chriſtianus Fridericus, Lebrecht & Emmanuel, *tum nos* Johannes Caſimirus *nomine curatorio noſtri conſanguinei, & minoris principis*, Wilhelmi Ludovici, *omnes principes* Anhaltini, *comites* Aſcaniæ, *Dynaſtæ* Serveſtæ & Bernburgi.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 182.

PRecamur omnibus & ſingulis haſce noſtras viſuris & lecturis ſalutem, & offerimus unicuique, pro ratione ſtatus & dignitatis, eô quo decet modo, officia, amicitiam, benevolentiam & gratiam, notum ſimul facientes expoſuiſſe nobis virum reverendum & clariſſimum Johannem Duræum theologum Scoto-Britannum, ſcripto ac ore ſtudium & conſilium ſuum de promovendâ pace & concordiâ inter eccleſias evangelicas, cui denuo ſe totum addixiſſet.

Equidem non latet nos cura iſta laudabilis, quæ ante hos ipſos viginti duos annos, ad inſtantiam theologorum Britannorum, illum hanc ſolam ob cauſam exercuit, & Germaniâ noſtrâ detinuit; neque ignoramus quouſque pervenerint evangelici tum temporis, maxime Francofurti ad Mœnum, in piis iſtis, ut vocant, tractatibus, & quod progreſſum Deo benedicente fecerint haud contemnendum: forſan nec exitu felici caruiſſet res Deo & hominibus grata, niſi impedimenta quædam ſe oppoſuiſſent, tempori quidem iſti propria, ſed valida, & quæ facile conſilia & vires hominum eluderent. Bene tamen egit cum ſua eccleſia Deus opt. max. qui eadem perpetua eſſe noluit, ſed propoſitum tantum interrumpi ac differri paſſus fuit, non etiam improbari, vel penitus damnari. Et habemus ſane hodieque, de quo eccleſiæ evangelicæ & nobiſmet ipſis largiter gratulemur, dum illa ipſa conſilia pacis eccleſiaſticæ pace civili Germaniæ redditâ iterum in publicum prodeunt, & quidem illo ipſo viro pio cordato urgente, qui antehac, & interea dum nonnullis negotium illud ferè ſepultum videri poterat, circa iſtud egregiam operam navavit. Quemadmodum autem hunc conatum, & antea ex merito æſtimavimus, miſſis ſimul legatis & conſiliariis noſtris, qui noſtro nomine operas ſuas Francofurti, Monaſterii, & Oſnabrugis eam in rem conferrent, ita eundem & hodie magnopere laudamus & approbamus. Atque, ſunt nobis in promptu cauſæ plurimæ, quæ nos alias huc tendentes ſerio monent, ut hic idem plane ſentiamus, ſtatuamus, atque optemus, quod cæteris orthodoxis principibus, ſtatibus, & rebuſpub. theologis quoque, placuiſſe videmus, tum in Palatinatu, tum in Haſſia & Wetteravia, ipsâ etiam Helvetiâ & Tranſylvaniâ; prompti nimirum ſumus erimuſque in poſterum, quovis loco & tempore idoneo ad urgendum illud opus charitatis Chriſtianæ mutuæ, in vineâ noſtri Domini & Servatoris Jeſu Chriſti, qui mites demum beatos prædicavit, & mutuum amorem ſuis vel maximè commendatum voluit, ſalvâ tamen ſemper & ubique veritate cœleſti circa fundamenta fidei. Feruntur eo & noſtri theologi & miniſtri verbi divini orthodoxi, ſuopte ingenio, juſſuque noſtro uti publicè teſtati ſunt, qui ut idem etiam porro ſtrenuè faciant, a nobis ſerio & clementer admonebuntur. Supremum numen, quod ideo callide veneramur, faxit, ut tandem exoriatur læta iſta & diutiſſime expetita dies, quæ in eccleſia & repub. evangelicâ ſemen diſſidii vel prorſus tollat, vel ſaltem ſterile eſſe jubeat, animis, qui hactenus infeliciter iverunt in partes, ita demum feliciter mitigatis atque tranquillatis. Hoc votum noſtrum eſt, hoc ſtudium noſtrum eſt, eritque impoſterum; id quod hac teſtificatione, eô quo par eſt modo, omnibus ſignificare voluimus. Dab. in Anhaltinatu noſtro 13 calend. Martii, anno Chriſti MDCLVI.

Johannes Caſimerus princeps Anhaltinus noſtro & curatorio nomine (L S)

Chriſtianus princeps Anhaltinus (L S)

Lebrecht princeps in Anhalt, noſtro ac dilecti fratris principis Emanuelis modo abſentis nomine (L S)

From prince Maurice *of* Naſſau.

My lord,

Vol. xxxv. p. 200.

I Cannot help acquainting your lordſhip, that his electoral highneſs of Brandenburg has graciouſly ordered and commanded to levy and raiſe in his country of Cleve and Marck 1200 horſe and 4000 foot more, and to continue there; wherewith they are buſy here at preſent. The ſtates of the country are ſummoned, hither, to perſuade them in an amicable way, to conſent to it, and to procure the neceſſary recruiting money for that purpoſe. General Koningſmarck has ſent a lieutenant colonel hither, deſiring leave to enliſt ſome troops here, which is entirely refuſed him in civil terms, ſince ſo many troops

are

are to be raiſed here in his electoral highneſs's ſervice. What is written to me from Germany by yeſterday's poſt, is incloſed. A. D. 1655.

Cleve, February 28, 1656. [N. S. Wherewith, &c.

My lord, &c. ſign'd

Maurice prince of Naſſau.

Capt. Sabada's *journal.*

Anno Domini 1655, on friday the firſt of February,

I Received order from the honourable admiral Goodſonn to ſet ſail with the Hunter galliot, and to take in a hundred ſoldiers, to go from the port of Jamaica, and to land them at Point Pedro, or any place, where I thought to do any good upon the enemy; and if need required, to go along with them. Vol. xxxiv. p. 891.

Saturday, the ſecond ditto in the morning, we ſet ſail, endeavouring for Point Pedro, being troubled with calms and contrary wind and weather.

Sunday, the third ditto, we were about four leagues ſhort of Point Pedro, drove with ſmall ſails until night, and when it was dark, we proceeded.

Monday, the fourth, about three of the clock we came to an anchor at Point Pedro, landed our ſoldiers, and marched up to the ſpring about a mile from the road; being there 'twas found good to march on in the woods, where we could not be diſcovered, and then the next night to fall upon Paretty, where we expected the enemy; but coming out of the woods, we ſaw one man on horſeback coming from the water-ſide, wherefore we concluded that we were diſcovered; reſolving therefore to prolong the time no longer, but to march towards Paretty, by the way we viſited 3 houſes, but could ſee no ſign of any people but two men that lay dead, as we ſuppoſed to be of our laſt party that was there. Proceeding on our march, we perceived three more on horſeback coming from the water-ſide towards Paretty; we followed, and when we came there we found the town burnt as it was left by our party. We marched to the ſpring, ſending parties abroad to ſee what could be found; one party diſcovering houſes ſhot two pieces, whereupon we followed, finding the houſes newly forſaken. We ſent other parties abroad, and finding nothing, we took up our quarters there for that night; a negro came on horſeback demanding what we came for, for victuals? anſwer was no, but to ſeek out the Spaniards in thoſe parts; his, that they had no more to do with the Spaniards than with us, and if we came to kill them, they would kill our men when they pleaſed. Being aſked what they did there? they did intend to live there ſo long as there was any cattle to kill.

An. Dom. 1655, upon tueſday the 5th, capt. Foſter and I, with a ſmall party, went abroad to ſee what we could diſcover; marching about 4 miles compaſs, returned again. Coming in the quarters, underſtood how ſeveral ſoldiers were ſtraggled abroad with their arms, and how the enemy had killed one of them; whereupon order was given to fire all the houſes, and march towards the watering places. In the afternoon we reſolved to march to the weſt, towards a place where I thought to find the enemy to be retreated; 4 of the enemies came on horſeback, thinking to draw us a contrary path. After we had followed them a while, but perceiving their intent, we wheeled about a hill from whence they came; finding five houſes in a buſh, we ſeized them, and ſo march'd on till we came in the path that ſtruck to the weſtward. Meeting with two negros on horſeback, I and one more fired upon them, their horſes carried them from the path; we proceeded a narrow path through the woods, about 4 miles farther came to an open ſavanna, ſpying the enemies on the other ſide; and ſeeing no way to come upon the back of them, were forced to run in upon them, taking ſeven priſoners, the reſt eſcaped. They did confeſs they were twenty in number, a party of the whole; the reſt were forty, which were fled over the river towards the north ſide.

Wedneſday, the 6th in the morning, we march'd towards Paretty, where we quarter'd. In this march we had much rain by the way.

Thurſday, the ſeventh in the morning, the priſoners deſired to ſpeak with us. Coming before us, told us, ſeeing they were our priſoners, and ſeeing they were civilly uſed, contrary to what was told them by the mr. del Campo, they were reſolved to tell us the truth. Whereupon we told them, if they did ſo, they ſhould have good quarter, but if we found them in a lye, they ſhould die; whereupon they told us, there had been a frigat from Carthagena, and brought them proviſions and a letter, that mr. del Campo ſhould gather all the people of the iſland together at Paretty, for there was two galleons to come over, and 1000 men to be landed at Point Pedro, to join with them, and the armado from Spain to come to Jamaica harbour to beat the Engliſh from the land.

Whereupon

A. D. 1655. Whereupon they were come out of their country, expecting the reſt from St. Ann's to come to them. Confeſt alſo that there had a great ſickneſs been amongſt them, whereof 500 men died ſince we took this iſland; alſo that there were 8 families gone off the iſland to Cuba; whereupon we reſolved to march down to the water-ſide to return and bring the tidings. In the afternoon we came to the ſpring aforeſaid.

February 8, Anno, 1655, upon friday.

Friday, the 8th, the ſoldiers croſs'd the water with the horſes to the waterſide. It did blow very hard all the day.

Saturday, the ninth, we reſolved to ſhip the ſoldiers, and to turn up to the river 4 leagues to the eaſtward of Point Pedro, and there to take in the reſt of our water, becauſe the water of Point Pedro was bad, and far to fetch, and capt. Foſter was to go there aſhore to ſee if he could attempt any thing upon the enemy. About midnight we ſet ſail.

Sunday, the 10th, we had little wind at weſt: I ſtood into the black river, making light for the hoy to follow us. About midnight we came to anchor in eight fathom.

Monday, February 11th in the morning, we ſaw no hoy nor galliot above riding at the Turtle iſlands; we ſailed thither, where we met with the admiral's boat, who told us, that the galliot had been at anchor nigh the ſhoals, and that ſhe ſet ſail about midnight; therefore at the ſea breeze, we weighed anchor and ſailed to the firſt river before Battelia, there we came to anchor an hour before ſun-ſet with the admiral's boat.

Tueſday, the 12th, in the morning, we landed our ſoldiers to march into the country; we fill'd our caſk with water, and in the evening came all aboard, and about midnight ſet ſail.

Wedneſday, the thirteenth in the morning, it began to blow hard, ſo that we and the admiral's boat were forced to come to an anchor in a bay, two leagues to windward to Maccaria.

Thurſday, the 14th in the morning, we ſaw five ſhips at ſea, we made our ſelves ready; but coming near, we ſaw them to be our five ſhips coming from the coaſt of Carthagena. About midnight we weighed anchor.

Friday, we turned all day with reaſonable weather; in the evening we were open with the weſt channel of the weſt ſound.

Saturday, the 16th, we turned all day; in the evening we were before the weſt channel of Port Aguia or Jamaica harbour, but had no ſight to go in.

Sunday, the 17th, we arrived in the deſired port, the Lord be praiſed for his mercy.

Capt. Greg. Butler *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxv. p. 169. THE laſt thurſday I was invited to dinner with my lord Willoughbye, whoſe lady lies deſperately ſick. She will not be perſuaded to remove from her huſband, which makes me moſt humbly requeſt your highneſs, if his offences be not great, to grant him the liberty to remove to ſir Robert Stone's houſe in Tuttle ſtreet. Thus much I know, that he is much in debt, and would willingly go ſettle either in Antego or Surinam. As for his lady, ſhe is a great friend to your highneſs's intereſt, and it is poſſible things may be miſinterpreted to your highneſs concerning her huſband. In this clemency of your highneſs will appear the conqueſt of your paſſions, which after all my ſadneſs ſhall oblige me to remaine

Your highneſs's moſt humble ſervant, though moſt unworthy,

Feb. 18, 1655. GREG. BUTLER.

Major general Kelſey *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxv. p. 170. BEing diſappointed of what I had intended to acquaint you with, (being now goeing into Kent) I therefore thought good to ſignify unto you, that generall is the diſcontent of honeſt men, (and I feare not only within my precincts, but in other places,) that ſuch perſons are continued in the commiſſion for Oyer and Terminer within the reſpective counties, whoe for action doe ſeldome or not at all appeare unleſs at aſſizes; and thoſe gentlemen, that would be more dilligent in action, are excluded; the which I thought very requiſett to impart unto your ſelfe for the removeing the diſcontents of any, and putting thoſe upon publique ſervice, which are ſoe deſireous to lay forth themſelves therein. Sir, theire is one mr. Martin Pike of Penſchurſt in Kent, who is generally judged to be a very fitt gentleman

to be added to the comiſſion of peace for the ſaid county; and theire being ſuch want of acting men in that part of the county, I think you will doe well to add him, as ſoone as may be. All which is ſubmitted to your conſideration by, A. D. 1655.

Somerſett, Feb. 18, 55. Sir, your humble ſervant,

THO. KELSEY.

Secretary Thurloe *to* Henry Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

I Have received the honour of your lordſhip's of the 13th inſtant with the encloſed papers. I have heard ſomthinge of this matter from commiſſary general Reynolds, and beleeve, that others may have mentioned it in other places with a different ſpirit from his. But yet I deſire your lordſhip to be confident, that wee are taught in what ſence and with what mindes to receive relations of this nature; and doe in ſome meaſure underſtand the perſons, who are converſant in ſuch practiſes as theſe, as well as the thinges themſelves. There is ſome diſcourſe here of ſendinge over to you mr. John Corbet, the lawyer, for a judge, and it is alſoe thought, he would doe well in the counſell. It is certeyne, he is an honeſt man, and *mediocriter doctus*; but wheither this will be reſolved on, or wheither he will accept it, I am not able to ſay. That of ſetlinge the corporations in Ireland is amongſt the inſtructions already. Generall Blake went towards the fleet yeſterday, and generall Mountague goes to morrow. They goe on board at the Downes, and wee hope they will be ready to ſayle with the firſt wynde.

Seeinge your lordſhip judges the printed addreſs from Wales to be of ſoe much uſe, I have ſent ſome more of them. Of late the diſcontented partye are fallen out with one another. John Sympſon's worke now is to preach againſt the oppinion of the fifth monarchy, which (he ſayes) wee are not to looke for untill Chriſt comeinge perſonally. This he preached yeſterday openly, and afterwards at a more private meetinge he told them, that he knew, that they had an intention both heere and in the countrye to take armes, but for his part he ſayd, he was utterly againſt it, and would declare hymſelfe ſoe. He was ſufficiently bayted for this by his own partye, and ſoe they broke up their meetinge in confuſion. They make but little progreſſe in their warr in Suiſſerland. The canton of Zuricke are ſtill before Ropperſwill, and there was a ceſſation of ſix days agreed upon, by the interpoſition of the French ambaſſador, with hopes, that it will be augmented, and a peace alſoe to enſue thereupon. This is all I have at preſent to trouble your lordſhip with.

Feb. 19, 1655. Your lordſhip's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

J. THURLOE.

I ſuppoſe your lordſhip knows, that I have the manadgment of the poſts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. I heare that there is one endeavouringe to ſet up a poſt in Ireland by authority of the counſell there, which is a playne entrenchment upon my charge and truſt. I beſeech your lordſhip to give ſtop to any thinge of that nature. What ſhall be for the ſervice of Ireland, I can ſettle better than another.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Suppoſe you expect ſome account of my proceedings in theſe partes. I am now packing up my papers here at Monmouth, where we have followed our worke cloſe ever ſince we mett, and made ſome good progreſſe. The extraordinary taxe here will not be extraordinary great; eſpecially if my lord ſhould be too liberall in diſtributeing his indulgencyes amongſt theſe unconſtant people, who have played with both hands. Sir Trevor Williams will viſite you, who, though he may have ſomething to plead for himſelfe with ſtrangers, yet with thoſe, that know him in theſe partes, he hath no argument, that will prevaile. Some others we heare intend to trie his goodneſs; but we thinke there is noe great danger of their prevaileing. Intreate my lord not to interpoſe too much, leaſt he bring upon us an odium, and upon himſelfe too great a trouble. I am much troubled with theſe markett townes every where, vices abounding, and magiſtrates faſt a ſleepe. I have cauſed the bayliefes of this town to be called in queſtion for ſome miſcariages concerning alehouſes; and they have ſubmitted to the cenſure of the mayor and common councell, who have fined them in 20 nobles apeece, impriſonment dureing pleaſure, Vol. xxxv. p. 172.

A. D. 1655. pleaſure, put them downe from ſelling ale &c. which makes a great noiſe with us, who are in this place a pittifull people. I intend to morrow, God willing, to goe towards Brecknocke, where any time this fortnight your letters will find me; and then I ſhall returne for a while to Worceſter, where I have much to doe. Beſeech my lord protector to let us alone a while with my lord Coventry, who hath ſo defiled himſelfe with the commiſſion of array, that nothing but a tenth can cleanſe him. I ſhall not trouble you further, but to preſent my humble ſervice to my lord Stricktland, and tell him, I have not deſerted Wales; and excuſe this trouble from

Your unworthy ſervant,

Monmouth, Feb. 19, 1655. JA. BERRY.

The commiſſioners for Worceſterſhire *to the council.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxv. p. 174. YOU may pleaſe to underſtand, that in purſuance of our inſtructions upon peruſal of ſeveral caſes by the major general at his late being at Worceſter upon the eight of February inſtant, and finding that Thomas lord Coventry was ſequeſtred June 25, 1645, by the late committee of this county, for that he was a commiſſioner of array, although he continued not under ſequeſtration, the ſame being taken off by order of both houſes of parliament the 26th of Auguſt following; and alſo finding ſeveral warrants iſſueing out in purſuance of the ſaid commiſſion, and ſigned with his name amongſt others, and one of them, as we verily believe, with his own hand; we were fully convinced, that the ſaid lord Coventry was liable to the extraordinary tax, according to our directions in the third head; and did immediately iſſue out ſummons to the ſaid lord Coventry, to appear before us upon the twelfth inſtant, who did accordinge to the ſaid ſummons appeare, and did there confeſs, that he did act in the ſaid commiſſion of array, although it was but little. And we thereupon requiring his particular according to our ſummons ſent to him, he deſired a little further time for completing of his ſaid particular, in regard of the ſhortneſs of time, and the abſence of his ſervants; which was granted, provided he did at our next meeting (being this preſent day) pay in the ſum of two hundred pounds in part of his firſt moiety of the tax to be levied upon his eſtate, which he did engage to do. Yet notwithſtanding he hath neglected the ſame, only by letter deſireing, that we might be acquainted with his going to London, a perſonal addreſs being there expected from him. Whereupon we have iſſued out an order for the aſſeſſing of his eſtate at four hundred pounds a year, information being given to us, that the value of his ſaid eſtate in this county is worth yearly four thouſand pounds. And underſtanding, that the ſaid lord Coventry is upon his appeal before your lordſhips, we thought it our duty to preſent you with this account of our proceedings againſt him, and the reaſons that moved us thereunto; leaving the ſame to your honours conſideration. We humbly take the boldneſs to ſubſcribe ourſelves

Your lordſhip's ſervants,

Worceſter College,
Feb. 19, 1655.

Talbott Badger,
Wm. Collins,
Tho. Roberts,
Tho. Wells.

At the council at Whitehall,

Tueſday the 19th of February, 1655.

Vol. xxxv. p. 173. ORdered that it be offered to his highneſs as the advice of the council, that his highneſs will be pleaſed to ſend mr. Philip Meadowes into Portugal.

HEN. SCOBELL, clerk of the council.

Mr. J. Aldworth, *conſul at* Marſeiles, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxv. p. 185. MY laſt unto you was of the 22d paſt, giving you notice, that the report off our nation's being retired from Smirna proves nott true; a ſhip of this place being arrived

arrived from Conſtantinople, which brought adviſe, that our ambaſſadour there hath not beene trobled in the leaſt. Yeſterday I received letters from Allecant, dated the 13th February, from ſome of our nation, who gives me notice, that the vice-king of Valentia had ſent a judge thether, to make ſale of all the Engliſh eſtates that was ſeized on, expecting in 2 dayes at fartheſt it would be effected; as alſo that the warr would be prolonged, which have cauſed them to ſecure their perſons in the beſt nature they could, and are retired out of the toune, attending an opertunity to imbarque themſelves. This day is arrived two Engliſh ſhips, which come directly from England, butt by the way mett not with any Spaniſh ſhips of warr, neither can I learn of any at all that are abroad. The count Brienne att Paris doth ſtill refuſe to deliver my expeditions for the conſollatt of this place, without giving any reaſon whearefore hee doth it. Not any thing more att preſent offereth worth your notice, ſo I moſt humbly take leave and remaine A. D. 1655

Your honnor's ſervant,

In Marſeillia primo March, 1656. [N. S.] Jo. ALDWORTH.

Van Ommeren *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, ſince my laſt of the 23d paſt I have received theſe two incloſed letters from the Vallies, one from the embaſſador Servient, and the anſwer to the ſame made by the aſſembly there. Whereby your high mightineſſes will obſerve, how proper and neceſſary it is, that by the lords mediators ſuch prompt and firm reſolution ſhould be taken, that might put theſe poor people at once out of their incertitude. Of what has been acted in the general aſſembly at Baden, we hear nothing at all: it is only reported in generall, that the ſmall popiſh cantons do continue equally proud and haughty, without making as yet any conceſſion, to accommodate ſuch a weighty affair, it being matter of the greateſt ſurpriſe, that from thence no other particulars of the ſituation of the negotiations there, on the propoſals made by the lords mediators or the neutral cantons, are adviſed. Since the truce nothing is done further before Rapperſweil. They are only buſy, to throw up forthwith a large reintrenchment, which is ordered to be made on the mount, over againſt the city, to lodge there 3000 men, and thus to employ the other troops ſome where elſe with more advantage and to the diſtreſs of the enemy. Thoſe of Lucern are ſaid to have continually endeavour'd to fall upon the people of Ementhal, and to make themſelves maſters thereof during the ceſſation of arms; but the ſame being upon their guard it is ſaid, have not only repulſed them, but purſued them likewiſe, and having killed and wounded a great many, marched into their country and lay now incamp'd on the enemies grounds. Hereupon, as it is reported, the lords of Berne have ordered their general Erlach to break up with his army from Lenſburgh, and be idle no longer, whereof it is expected, that ſome good effect will ſoon be heard. Vol. xxxv. P. 193.

Laſt thurſday mr. Pell, by the order of the lord protector, ſet out for Zurich, his uſual place of reſidence, however without medling any ways in the preſent conſtitution of affairs, before he has received new inſtructions from England, in relation thereunto, which I have heard from his own mouth. And whereas we have not yet received here news from Switſerland of the arrival of my lord duke of Rochefoucault, I continue here, without neglecting any buſineſs, and will regulate myſelf further according to the tidings I ſhall hear of his journey, and the further orders, which your high mightineſſes ſhall think proper to ſend me on that ſubject.

Laſt week went alſo from here the gally or barge, which the magiſtrate of this republick has prepared for the lords of Berne, having 42 oars and 5 guns; the ſame ſhall be ſufficiently manned for the ſafety of the lake of Geneva, to prevent the paſſage of any ſuccour, which the duke of Savoy may ſend perhaps to the popiſh cantons, the country of Cheblais, or from Valeſands,

Wherewith, &c.

high and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

Geneva, March 1, 1656. [N. S.] R. V. OMMEREN.

The commiſſioners of the admiralty of Amſterdam *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

WE are inform'd here by letters of ſome private merchants dwelling in this city, and trading to the eaſt, that there were fitted out at Stralſund 4 ſmall veſſels of war Vol. xxxv. P. 198.

to

A. D. 1655. to disturb the trade in the Baltick, and that they had taken already two Lubeck trading vessels bound for Dantzick, which makes us afraid, that the same may also happen to the merchant ships of this state, which has moved us humbly to represent the same to your high mightinesses, in order to take thereupon such regards as your high mightinesses in your great wisdom shall think fitting.

Wherewith, &c.

high and mighty lords, &c. sign'd

J. Schaep.

Underneath stood their high mightinesses most humble and commissioned councellours for the admiralty, and at their commands, sign'd

D. de Wilde.

Amsterdam, March 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Prince Maurice *to the states general.*

My lords,

Vol. xxxv. p. 199. AT present we have no news here worth mentioning, except only, that they continue as yet the levies and erecting of a body of 18000 men for the Roman Catholick electors and princes. The count Palatine of Newburgh is arrived post at Dusseldorp.

They are erecting a magazine at Dorsten, and the fortifications of that town are repairing and provided with strong pallisades.

Wherewith, &c.

Cleve, March 1, 1656. [N. S.] My lords, &c. sign'd

Mauritz, P. of Nassau.

Minard *to* de la Bastide.

Paris March 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxv. p. 156. MY lord embassador will not write to you by this post, he being gone for Neufville, where he intendeth to stay two or three days to take a view of his lands. There is no news at present. The king goes to morrow to St. Germain's, where his abode will be but for two or three days. My lord embassador doth intend, as he returneth from Neufville, to take his leave of his majesty and all the court; and without any further delay hath resolved to set forth for England at the beginning of the next week, against which time all things are appointed to be ready to be sent away, so that it's probable you will receive no more letters from my lord himself.

Lord Broghill *to the protector.*

May it please your highnes,

Vol. xxxv. p. 177. YOUR councill here have received an order from your highnes and councill, authorising and requiring them to set out of the lands in Scotland, lands of inheritance of the yearly value of one hundred pounds sterling to capt. Henry Ogle, to be enjoyed by him and his heires, in consideration of a good service performed by him to the state, and to cause him or his assignes to be putt into the possession thereof, and to certifie the particulars of the lands so sett forth and assigned unto him, to your highnes, to the end a grant might be pass'd thereof to the said capt. Ogle and his heires accordingly. In obedience whereunto your said councill gave order to the trustees for the estates of severall excepted persons in Scotland, to certifie them, what lands there are att present forfeited in Scotland, and so declared to be, with the yearely value of them respectively, to the end lands to the said value might be sett out to capt. Ogle. To which the councill having received the inclosed answer, they have thought fitt to send the same to your highnes, and humbly to desire your further pleasure therein. All which by appointment of your said councill here is humbly presented to you, by

Edinburgh, February 20, 165$\frac{5}{6}$. Your highnesse's most humble, and most faithfull servant,

Broghill.

Inclos'd

Inclos'd in the preceding.

The Truſtees of the forfeited eſtates in Scotland *to the protector's council there.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HAving ſeen a letter from the councill dated the 6th inſtant, directed to the truſtees (of whoſe number wee are two) touching ſetting out lands to the yearly vallue of one hundred pounds ſterling to capt. Henry Ogle, wee humbly conceive it our duty (although wee could have wiſht for a quorum of us to have given a full anſwer to the perticulars in your lordſhipps letter) to ſignify to your lordſhipps, that the eſtates of the excepted perſons in Scotland being inveſted and ſettled in and upon us, for certaine uſes expreſſed in an ordinance of his highnes and councill, dated the 12th of Aprill 1654, which is firſt to ſatisfy the creditors, and proviſions for the wives and children of the forfeited perſons, and then ſuch donatives, as were given by the late parliament: and whereas collonell Overton, collonell Pride, collonel Fyſch, and mr. Weaver, who had ſuch donatives, as well from his highnes the lord protector, as parliament, made formerly applications to us, when we were a full number; we did then find our ſelves not impowered to ſett out the ſame, untill the creditors and proviſions for the wifes and children of the forfeited perſons be firſt ſatisfied, which alone wee conceive will be very hardly anſwered, conſidering the many eſtates lately diſcharged from forfeitures; ſo that we humbly conceive, noe lande can be further ſett out of thoſe eſtates, then what are already charged upon them. Wee remaine

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 178.

Your graces moſt humble and faithfull ſervants,

Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 165⅘. J. Harper, Tim. Wilkes.

To the right honorable his highneſs councill in Scotland *for the government thereof.*

Col. Morley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Glinde, Feb. 20, 1655.

HONORABLE SIR,

THIS bearer will attend you with a letter from the juſtices of the peace of this rape, whereby you will perceive what hath been done upon his highneſſe commands about ſeamen. We were willinge to performe commands, though I much feare the courſe preſcribed and taken will not compaſſe the ends intended; and if there be a reall preſent want of ſeamen to man the ſhipps, and other ſturdy idle perſons to helpe plante at Jamaica, in my humble opinion, the beſt way to get them will be to have a general ſearch all over this county in one night, to have ſome certaine place appoynted, to which they may be ſent next day; and that ſome perſons may be there ready from the ſtate to receive them. I conceive ſome ſea-towne wil be the fitteſt place, neere which ſome of his highneſſe's ſhipps may ride, and receive the men aboard ſoe ſoone as they come in. This, I doubt, cannot well be done without a generall meeting of the juſtices from all parts of the county, unleſs the time for the ſearch be appoynted by his highneſs's letter; and becauſe this cannot be performed without ſome expence of money, I may take the boldnes to inform you, that the expence of it in this rape may be defrayed out of the money remaininge in mr. Ralph Aſhurſt's hands, who was formerly a treaſurer. It was there continued with an intent to have it diſburſed for the payment of ſome free quarter formerly taken amongſt us; and if his highneſs pleaſe to let it go that way, the people will be very thankfull for it; but if upon preſſing neceſſity any of it be employed upon this occaſion, I ſuppoſe we muſt all reſt contented. I beg your pardon for this impertinent interruption; and deſire, that what I have written may not be made publique. But I had almoſt omitted to tell you, that affairs of this nature formerly were wont to be diſpatched by commiſſioners, and not by juſtices; and there is great reaſon for it in this country, becauſe almoſt halfe the ſea coaſts are of an exempt juriſdiction from us, being members of the Cinque Ports. I ſhall not adde any more, but that I am

Vol. xxxv. p. 176.

Your moſt faithfull ſervant,

H. MORLEY.

I beſeech you let not any one know, that I informed you about the money.

Dutch *embaſſadors in* Denmark *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 209. MY lords, ſince our laſt of the 27th of the laſt month is arrived here a ſkipper from Roſtock, who relates, that he ſaw two Swediſh galliots, which have brought in there two Holland galliots, that came from Dantzick, which they took in the open ſea, and brought them into the ſaid port as prize. The taking of the Lubeckers mentioned in our laſt is alſo confirmed. Theſe exceſſes, without any occaſion or pretence, do cauſe ſundry ſpeculations and thoughts, that further miſchief is intended by all the ſmall veſſels, that the Swedes are making ready in ſeveral of their ports. To the Daniſh ſkipper, whom they had ſtrip'd, and taken all his money from him, the Swediſh reſident cauſed the ſame to be reſtored, and gave ſomething more than was taken from him.

Copenhagen, March 2, 1656. [N.S.] High and mighty lords,

Beuningen, Vierſen, Van Rhede.

Extracts out of the reſolutions of the ſtates of Holland.

Thurſday, March 2, 1656. [N.S.]

Vol. xxxv. p. 208. UPON the motion of ſome members, after foregoing deliberation had, it is thought fit and underſtood, that there ſhall be furthered in the generality on the behalf of their noble great lordſhips, to the end that by their high and mighty lordſhips the required order may be put, that the direction money may be exactly raiſed according to the liſt, and likewiſe raiſed upon the lean oxen, without any connivance or mitigation; and that to that purpoſe ſuch neceſſary letters be ſent to the reſpective colleges of the admiralties, as ſhall be requiſite.

Col. Robt. Lilburne *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxv. p. 180. FOUR Dunkerke pyrats (as is conceived) haveing theſe three or four dayes by paſſt infeſted theſe coaſtes, and taken three or four ſhips of ours, has put a great fright on the people on the ſea ſyde, and has put a ſtopt at preſent to trading; and ſir William Strickland haveing ſent a meſſenger to me, to ſignifie ſoe much, together with this incloſed letter to his brother, wherein I underſtand there is a large account of that buſines, that I ſhall not need to trouble you with the repetition thereof, but ſhall referr you to it for your further information, that ſuch courſe may be taken as ſhal be thought fit; and therefore conceiveing it my duty to give it this quick diſpatch, I remaine

Yorke, Feb. 21, 55. Your moſt humble ſervant,

R. LILBURNE.

I beg of you to ſend this incloſed to my wife with ſome ſaife hand, to my brother J. Beke's lodgeings.

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxv. p. 181. SInce I writt to you, and gave you (in that letter) an account of the annuall income upon the delinquents eſtates within my aſſociation, I have notice from the councill of the taking off of 2 or 3 gentlemen's aſſeſſments; and do therefore once again humbly minde you, that care may be had to ſupply, what the councill ſhall ſee cauſe to take away. Alſo I am bould to informe you, that the charge will be ſixty pounds *per annum* more then I then gave in; for I did forgett ſeverall ſub-officers, that we are neceſſitated to employ. And ſir G. Pickering tells me, I ſhould have put in my owne ſallary alſo, which indeed I did not, becauſe I did not ſuppoſe it ſhould have beene ſo. I beſeech you be pleaſed to add it, (if you thinke fitt) with the ſaid 60 l. *per annum*, to the former charge I preſented you withall, and pardon this preſumption from

Huntingdon, February 21, 1655. Your honor's moſt oblieged,

and very faithfull ſervant,

W. BOTELER.

Col.

Col. Tho. Cooper *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

I Receaved yours of the 21ſt of January, and another ſince of the 12th of February, with the printed addreſſes to his highneſs, and humbly thanck you for both. I am veary glad to ſee that good ſpirit appeareing in South-wales; and the more, becauſe meetinge with ſome (I hope) good men in North-wales, (as I came alonge) whoe much relyed uppon their appeareinge for their pittifull weake (to ſay noe worſe) paper; and when I argued the inconſiſtances, that they held out in it, they ſeemed exceedingly offended, and ſayd, my dependance uppon the government made me plead for it; and that noe ſober good man in England not ſoe engaged was of my mynde. It is ſad to ſee the extream diſtemper men are in. The Lord put an end to it; and I hope the late paper may doe ſome good that way. When I left Dublin, which is near 3 weekes, wee left our friends ther in a quiet frame, except ſome few, whoe, I thinck, till the Lord perſwades to be otherwiſe mynded, will remaine as they are; but I hope they will bee quiet. In theſe north parts indeavour hath been to diſunite honeſt men uppon religious and civill grounds; but I hope the worſt is paſte, and that men will be perſwaded into a better opinion both of perſons and things. The army is in a very quiet frame. The want of pay hath occaſioned ſome diſorders of ſtealinge, and ſuch other inconveniences amongſt the ſouldiers. I ſhall not trouble his highneſs, but beg your ſelfe to preſent my ſervice to him, and beg your owne pardon for this trouble, and remaine, ſir,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 201.

Yours veary much obliged to bee your faithfull ſervant,

Carrick-fergus, Feb. 21, 2655. THO. COOPER.

Further inſtructions to John Pell *eſq; the protector's reſident at* Zuricke.

1. WHereas the proteſtant cantons of Swifferland have not only deſired ſupplies of money from us in the warre they are now engaged in with their popiſh neighbours and confederates, but alſoe our aſſiſtance, councell, and adviſe, in caſe they ſhould come to a treatye of peace: and haveinge underſtood that publique miniſters from ſome neighboringe princes are diſpatchinge towards the cantons, to mediate a peace, and to uſe their endeavours to reconſile the preſent differences amongſt them: as wee have beene ready to anſwere the deſires of our good freinds and allyes, the proteſtant cantons, in ſupplyeinge them with money for the warre, accordinge as our owne affaires here at home would permitt, (concerninge which you have formerly received directions) ſoe wee are moſt willinge to give them our beſt adviſe and help in their treatyes of peace. And this you ſhall give full aſſurance of unto them.

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

In the handwriting of ſecretary Thurloe.

2. If a peace be enclyned to by them, we, who know not the true ſtate of their affaires, ſhall not diſſwade them from it. And therefore if a treatye be entered upon, you ſhall applye your ſelfe to aſſiſt them therein by ſuch meanes, as you in your owne judgment, or by adviſe with the proteſtant cantons, or any of them, ſhall thinke moſt proper and effectuall for obteyneinge thoſe termes and conditions, which ſhall be juſt, ſafe, and honorable.

3. And for that purpoſe you are authorized to appeare as often as you ſhall ſee cauſe, in our name in the generall aſſemblie of all the cantons, or other meetings, on the behalf of our ſayd proteſtant friends, and to improve the juſtice of their cauſe with ſuch effectuall reaſons, and in ſuch proper and becomeinge termes, as ſhall be thought fitt and expedient, and as their affaires require. And to enable you hereunto, you ſhall herewith receive letters credentiall to the whole Helvetian body.

4. You ſhall alſo uſe your beſt endeavours to diſpoſe ambaſſadors or publique miniſters of the king of France reſident in thoſe parts, to aſſiſt the proteſtant cantons in their treatyes, in as much as they have beene allways certeyne and fixt freinds to France; whereas the popiſh cantons doe both in their affections, principles, and intereſt adhere to Spayne, the declared enemye of that crowne and kingdome. Beſides, that there can bee nothinge done by France more to encreaſe the friendſhip and good correſpondence between us and that kinge then in reſpect to the proteſtant cantons on this occaſion.

5. You ſhall alſo uſe the like endeavours with any other publique miniſters, which may be there upon the place on this occaſion from other princes and ſtates, with whom we are in amitye, as it ſhall be judged to bee of uſe for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

6. And particularly for the more effectuall manageinge of this buiſſines of ſo much concernement to the whole Proteſtant cauſe, you ſhall from tyme to tyme with all confi-

A. D. 1655. dence adviſe and communicate therein with the publique miniſters of the ſtates generall of the united provinces therein, and as farre as may be uſefull to proceed in theſe affaires with joynt counſells.

And in reſpect we cannot at this diſtance give you inſtructions, how to carry your ſelf in every particular in ſuch a negotiation as this, wherein many thinges, which cannot bee foreſeene, may fall out every day; wee haveing declared to you our generall minde and ſcope, doe referre to your judgment the wayes and meanes, whereby the ſame may bee purſued. Wherein you are to adviſe and communicate with all freedome, confidence, and intimacy with the proteſtant cantons; and as any thinge ſhall be repreſented unto us from you in referrence to this buiſſines, wee ſhall give you further inſtructions therein as ſhall be neceſſary.

Feb. 21, 1655.

The protector to the whole Helvetian *body.*

Illuſtriſſimi domini,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

SEria præſentis rerum apud vos ſtatûs conſideratio id a nobis impetravit, ut pro benevolo noſtro in rempub. veſtram ſtudio honorabilem virum ſincerè nobis fidelem & dilectum Johannem Pell reſidentem noſtrum Tiguri ad vos mitteremus. Qui cùm ex parte noſtrâ quædam vobis proponenda habeat, auctoritate & mandatis ea propter a nobis inſtructus, ampliſſimas veſtras dominationes literis rogatas volumus, ut ei facilis audientia, quotieſcunque dicendorum ratio poſtulaverit, concedatur; necnon ut publico noſtro miniſtro plenaria in omnibus fides detur. De cætero Deum opt. max. precamur, ut conſilia & conatus veſtros regere & dirigere velit. Dab. è palatio noſtro Weſtmonaſterii, Feb. 21, $165\frac{5}{6}$.

Veſter bonus amicus.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

Vol. xxxv. p. 212.

IHav bin advyſed this week by mr. Smith, that my bill of 50 l. is payd, for which I humbly thank you, hoping you will be pleaſed to tak the lyk care for payment of my other bill of 690 l. which has bin diſburſt by your own order to buy and provide his hyhnes horſes, as by the account ſent you.

By a French ſhipp arryved here this week from Sidon is com advys, that Ipſir Baſhawe's ſon (the great vizier who was cut off at Conſtantinople) to revenge his father's death has raiſed a great army of 20 thouſand men, and beſeiged Aleppo in Siria, which the baſhaw of Damaſcus ſeeking to reliev has bin beaten, and moſt of his army cut off; ſo the ſeige ſtil continues, which if he taks, 'tis lykly he wil lykwys tak Damaſcus, and mak himſelf very great; for having thes 2 cittyes, he wil command al the large country between Aſia Minor and Egypt.

The queen of Sweden has diſmiſt her court of 180 horſe, (has ſold 120) and contracts her familly to a ſmall number, begining to conform herſelf to the Italian way, being reſolved to ſetle her abode at Rom; whence 'tis advys'd by good hands, that the Portugues is lyk to join with the Spanyard. We have no noiz here of any great fleets to be about theſe parts, but that the Spanyard maks himſelf as ſtrong as he can at Cales.

Here has lived long in this town one Morgan Read, a papiſt, and a vaſſal to this prince, being maried in his countrey to an Itallian. This man has exercyſed the offis of conſul a long tym, which offis is to aſſiſt maſters of ſhips, for which he taks a duty of 5 dollars *per* ſhip; but he ſtrains and extends it farther to the diſturbance of our nation, by ſetting the maſters to law with the factors, and appeares in al things as the head of our nation by a long continuance. At firſt he had the late king's commiſſion, and ſom 5 years ſince, when Killegrew went to Venis, he gave him the king of Scots commiſſion, by which he now acts and exercyſes autority over our nation. How convenient this is, I humbly refer to your conſideration, that a papiſt and a great enemy to our government ſhould be in ſuch autority. If you aſk, why I do not interpoſe, my commiſſion wil not do it, bearing in 51, and not comprehending any ſuch autority; but if you ſhould ſend me a larger commiſſion, with power to ſubſtitute a conſul, I ſhould put in ſuch a man, as affects the government, and loves our religion; which is what occurs from,

Right honorable, your moſt faithful ſervant,

Leg. March 3, 1655. [N. S.] Charles Longland.

A letter

A letter of intelligence.

San. Sebaſtians, March 3, 1656. Stilo Novo.

SIR, the news we have here is nothing, but of the great preparations for defence both at land and ſea againſt the French and Engliſh, which goes on apace. They write from Cadiz, that the flota of 18 ſail, moſt merchant ſhips, will be ready by the middle of this month of March to ſet ſail for the Weſt-Indies. They give out, the galleons from thence are expected to come in all this month. There are weekly prizes brought in of the Engliſh. This week they have brought in a ſhip of London loaden with currants from Zant. Here are to the number of 15 ſhips in all; moſt of them are taken by thoſe pirates lately come hither from Breſt with the duke of York's commiſſion, though thoſe of this town have ſet out near 10 ſmall men of war upon this king's commiſſion. The Breſt men have brought in here the perſons of 5 merchants, which they took out of ſeveral Dutch ſhips they met at ſea; and they do petition, that they may have a priſon allowed them to keep ſuch merchants as they take, and ſet a ranſom upon them, which yet is not granted them. They are in hopes to obtain ſuch a liberty from the king, which is all I have at preſent to inform you. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 210.

Extract out of the reſolution of the ſtates general.

Sabbati, March 4, 1656. [N. S.]

THere being heard the report of the lords Bemmel and other their high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioners for the affairs of Denmark, according to their reiterative reſolutions, having reviewed and examined the inſtructions of the 16th Nov. of the laſt year, agreed upon for the lords embaſſadors of this ſtate to be ſent to the king of Denmark; whereupon being debated and conſideration had, in regard of the alteration of affairs happened ſince the concluſion and agreement made upon the ſaid inſtructions, ſome redreſs ought to be made for ſome of thoſe points thereby coming to ceaſe, and likewiſe others are to be altered according to the preſent ſtate of affairs; whereupon it is thought fit and reſolved, that there be forthwith ſignified to the ſaid lord embaſſadors that, which is agreed and reſolved upon by their high and mighty lordſhips upon the ſubject of the deſigned embaſſy to the king of Sweden; and eſpecially the inſtruction for the ſaid embaſſy. And that the ſaid lords embaſſadors be charged and ordered to do their utmoſt endeavours, to diſpoſe the king of Denmark to decree likewiſe an embaſſy to the king of Sweden upon the grounds and reaſons mentioned in the ſaid inſtruction, that ſo there may be endeavours uſed on his part as well as on their high and mighty lordſhips, to the end the quarters and parts of Poland and Pruſſia may be reſtored and preſerved in peace and tranquillity; that ſo conſequently the inhabitants thereof being preſerved, the commerce may flouriſh and be preſerved among them in it's former vigour, without any extraordinary taxes or tolls laid upon the ſame. Likewiſe the ſaid lords embaſſadors are by particular duties and offices under-hand to endeavour to diſpoſe the king of Denmark, that he for the encreaſing of his own honour and ſafety, as alſo for facilitating of the negotiation intended with the king of Sweden, do put himſelf in a poſture of arms, and eſpecially by a conſiderable fleet at ſea, upon all which the ſaid lords embaſſadors are earneſtly to inſiſt, and thereupon to adviſe their high and mighty lordſhips of the ſucceſs thereof, that ſo ſuch further reſolution may be taken by them, as they ſhall ſee cauſe. Vol. xxxv. p. 216.

Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* France *to the ſtates general.*

[Paris, March 4, 1656. N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

ON ſunday laſt the lord chancellor entertained with a moſt ſumptuous banquet the queen mother, the king, the princeſs of Orange, the princeſs of England, the duke of York, and the king's brother, who ſat after this order at the table: behind the king ſtood the cardinal, the lord chancellor, and the lord embaſſador of Venice, who uninvited, and as incognito, came to ſee this entertainment. Since that the princeſs royal hath been to viſit the queen of France at the Louvre, who cauſed her to ſit down in a chair with arms, which is not done to the dutcheſs of Orleans. Vol. xxxv. p. 240.

A. D. 1655. The lord Francis duke of Lorrain hath offered his ſervice to the king to go to Blois, to conduct the duke of Orleans hither.

The embaſſador monſieur de Bordeaux is now ready to depart with his family for England, and there to reſide in the quality of embaſſador extraordinary. It is ſaid, that he is honoured with the order of the king for illuſtrating of his perſon, and in recompence of the good offices performed by him in the late concluded treaty with England.

Here is news of an attempt made by the Spaniards upon St. Gillain, which did not take effect. One of the magazines was blown up; but the plot thereupon being preſently diſcovered, the ſurprize of the place was prevented. In regard that there is advice come from Switzerland, that there is a ceſſation of arms between the cantons, the journey of the lord embaſſador extraordinary the duke of Rochefoucault is deferred, and ſome ſuppoſe quite laid aſide; and that commiſſion and inſtruction is ſent to the lord embaſſador's ſervant at Turin to go for Switzerland to endeavour the finiſhing of the accommodation. The war againſt England hath been declared and publiſhed in Spain by ſound of drum and trumpet, and great preparations for the ſea are making there.

P. Van Oorſchot *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxv. p. 243. FOrmerly I adverti ſed your high and mighty lordſhips, how that they did look for at Madrid an embaſſador to come from your high and mighty lordſhips; and in regard the news out of the Netherlands doth ſtill ſeem to confirm the ſaid news; wherefore I thought fit to remonſtrate to your high and mighty lordſhips the vexation and moleſtation, which your high and mighty lordſhips ſubjects are ſuffering in their commerce by the proceedings of the council of war. So it is, high and mighty lords, that ſince the concluſion of the treaty between the king of Spain and your high and mighty lordſhips, they have brought the merchants here to a cuſtom of bringing ſimple atteſtation with their merchandizes, (for which they had 6 months time granted them after the arrival of the goods) by that means to hinder the introduction of French and Portugueſe goods, all which was obſerved ſo till the year 1645, when ſome covetous and ill-affected miniſters of the ſaid council did order the officers both here and at Bilboa, that all goods, that ſhould arrive both here and there, without ſuch atteſtations, to ſeize upon them, and to declare them forfeited; whereupon ſeveral goods have been ſince loſt upon that pretence, and declared prize by the ſaid council, although no goods of French men or Portugueſe. Theſe ſiniſter practices are not a little fomented by the ſecretary don Louis de Hoy Enguta, and ſeconded by the marquis de Baſparias being a member of the ſaid council. Such like vexations are your high and mighty lordſhips ſubjects ſubject unto by the ſaid tribunal, from whom we are to expect little good. The frigats of Fontarabia do daily continue their inſolencies at ſea in the plundering of our ſhips, whereof your high and mighty lordſhips have formerly had ſeveral complaints made unto them. I thought it my duty to remonſtrate theſe paſſages unto your high and mighty lordſhips, that in caſe you do ſend an embaſſador, he may come inſtantly in order to our relief and redreſs in our commerce, as your high and mighty lordſhips in your wiſdoms ſhall think fit.

I do perceive, that in caſe your high and mighty lordſhips deſign in ſending an embaſſador do take effect, that he will be very acceptable; yea the Spaniſh merchants themſelves do very much deſire it. There is brought in an Engliſh ſhip laden with currants taken by an Iriſh frigat.

St. Sebaſtian, March 4, 1656. [N. S.] P. VAN OORSCHOT.

Mr. John Cooke *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn. I Bleſſe God we are gott cloſe to our great worke, reſolvinge (by the helpe of God) againſt all difficulties, not to looſe an hower's time till it be effected.

Your honor's counſell here doe finde very much againſt the claimants in generall, to bring moſt of them into the firſt or 7th qualification by their conſtant reſidence in the rebells quarters, when they might have removed; their taking the generall catholique oath to deſtroy the generall aſſembly of confederate catholiques, with their voluntary contributions in the firſt yeer, or being in armes after, which (if well purſued) will put a ſpeedy period to the buſines. I have made bold to propound my humble opinion to my

lord chief barron concerninge it; and (God willing) we ſhall to the utmoſt ſerve his high- A. D. 1655.
nes, your honor's, and our generation faithfully herein. We doe all preſent our moſt humble ſervices to your good lordſhip, beſeeching God to give his bleſſing to all your great and dear concernments, and (as I am by many particular favors obliged) I ſhall ever remaine

Athlone, Feb. 23, 1655. Your lordſhip's moſt faithfull ſervant,

JOHN COOKE.

I have intreated my lord chief juſtice to minde your lordſhip of the priſoners in the ſeveral goales in Ireland.

Conſul de Hove *to the ſtates general.*

Cadiz, March 5, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, on the firſt current arrived here the ſhip prince Robert, whereof is com- Vol. xxxv.
mander Robert Corneliſſen Wells, with letters of repriſals of your high and mighty p. 248.
lordſhips againſt the Portugueſe, bringing with him a Portugueſe caraval.

The 2d current arrived in this bay the patacha, or the ketch of the galleons from Terra-firma, whereby we underſtand, that they ſet ſail from the Havanah on the 1ſt of January; and that in their ſailing out of the channel one galleon of capt. don John de Hoyos happened to run on ground, which is conceived to be returned back to the Havanah. Afterwards upon the 20th of January, near by the Bermudas, the admiral and vice admiral happened to board each other in the night in a ſtorm; and the next morning the vice admiral was ſeen no more: God preſerve her to ſend her ſafe. The patacha loſt the galleons 18 days before his arrival, through ſtreſs of weather. The fleet is now every day expected.

Monſieur Gentillot *to ſir* Oliver Fleming.

A Paris, Mars 6, 1656. [N. S.]

MONSIEUR,

JE vous ay eſcrit du 20 Janvier: j'ay adreſſé ma lettre a monſieur Cromwel colonel en Vol. xxxv.
Hollande pour diverſes conſiderations; l'une parce qu'il me cognoit il y a fort long p. 254.
temps,& ſecondement pource qu'eſtant de mes amis, il vous auroit bien adreſſé ma ditte lettre. Or ayant aprins, qu'il n'eſt pas a preſent en Angleterre, ou je le croyois, mais qu'il eſt en Hollande, & que ma ditte lettre luy a eſté envoyée, je vous fais cellecy a la meſme fin que ma premiere, qui eſt, que pour le ſeul intereſt de noſtre religion, du ſervice & de gloire de S. A. M. le protecteur d'Angleterre, je deſirois aller en Angleterre pour y preſenter mes tres humbles ſervices a ſa ditte alteſſe, & luy propoſer quelques unes de mes conſiderations ſur l'eſtat preſent des affaires, pour laiſſer apres a ſa grande ſageſſe l'examen de tout ce que je pourray luy manifeſter; & ſi mes overtures luy ſont utiles ou agreables, luy offrir pour les accomplir ma perſonne, avec tout la fidelitté & tout le zelle, que l'on doit deſirer d'un homme d'honneur, & de bien, & gentilhomme. Je vous ſuppliois de prendre la peine de le communiquer a ſa ditte alteſſe par tel moyen, que vous jugeres le plus propre, & de m'en donner advis & reſponſe par le voye de quelque marchant ou autrement. Je me ſuis ſervy de celuy, qui vous livrera la preſente, qui s'appelle Marcq & Pierre Laurans, qui m'ont cy devant fourny quelque argent, que je ne cognois pas autrement; mais qui me feront bien tenir noſtre reſponſe. J'eſtois une fois conſeillé par beaucoup de conſiderations d'aller en Angleterre ſans autre precaution; mais je ne puis me reſoudre d'y aller ſans eſtre aſſuré, que mon voyage, & ma perſonne, & mes bonnes affections & intentions y ſeront agreablement eſcoutés, quand meſmes elles ne ſeroient pas ſuivyes, qu'elles ſeront au moins prinſes de bonne part. Si ce que je penſe doit eſtre agreable a ſa ditte alteſſe, il eſt a propos, que je recoive diligemment reſponſe de vous. Je feray mon voyage par Dieppe a la Rye pour le faire plus ſuerment incogneu dicy: par Callais je ne le pourrois ſans eſtre cogneu. Sy une fregatte s'y trouvoit pour me paſſer, j'en ſerois bien aiſe. Je ſuis, monſieur,

Voſtre tres humble & tres affectionné ſerviteur,

GENTILLOT.

The ſuperſcription,

A monſ. monſ. Flaming, maitre des Seremenyes, et introducteur des ambaſſadeurs in Angleterre, Londres.

From

From prince Maurice *of* Naſſau.

MY LORD,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 258. EIght days ago I ſent word, that my lord duke of Newburg was arrived at Duſſeldorp, which is not confirmed: his ſtadtholder and council are diſappointed, in caſe they upon that report went out to meet him to adorn his entry.

The troops in the country of Kempen are ſtill there, and are daily augmented more and more. 800 men, that lay above Cologne, will join them likewiſe. Laſt night a friend and patriot came to me, and told me in confidence, that there was a deſign form'd againſt Rhynberg, and that the ſaid troops ſhould be employed for that purpoſe.

They write to me from Lunen on the 2d inſtant, that the day before a courier from the elector of Ments was paſſed through there with letters to the lords biſhops of Munſter, Oſnabrug, and Paderborn, to raiſe nine regiments for the ſervice of his imperial majeſty.

Wherewith, &c.

my lord, &c. ſign'd

Cleve, March 6, 1656. [N. S.] MAURITZ P. of Naſſau.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. xxiii. p. 283. MR. Rolt and his compainie are now all heere in health, bleſſed be God; but the ſhip for their tranſportation doth not yet appeare. If the Spaniard ſtop or intercept the pacquett, I preſume you will thinke of ſendinge the letters by way of Holland. I am glad to heare, that whilſt ſome ill diſpoſed perſons ſtrive to hinder a ſetlement of that government, which God hath ſo emminently owned, others of a more goſpel ſpirit declare their affections to his highnes in oppoſinge their pernicious waies, and in unmaſkinge them to the people, without whome they cannot hurt. It was not without cauſe our nation hath been ſo antiently reputed the hardeſt people in the world to governe.

I am ſorry it is not in your power to obtayne an end to that troubleſome buſines of the company. The longe dependinge of it heightens the factious party heere to inſolencie beyond beleefe. I ſhall beare, whilſt I can. If there be noe remedie, I muſt then deſire his highnes revocation; for truly it will neither be for his honour, nor my comfort, to continue heere in this condition. Preſuminge that mr. Rolt will give you the inſide of affaires in the parts from whence he came, I ſhall not trouble you with my gleaneings, or further trouble you, than onely to profeſſe my ſelfe much obliged for your good reſpect to me, and for which I am and ſhall ever remayne

Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

Hamburgh, Feb. 26, 1655. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The incloſed pacquet for the Dutch ambaſſadors I received from their reſident heere with deſire of carefull delivery.

Mr. E. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxv. p. 257. ON ſaturday laſt I made an end of a tedious journey of about thirteen hundred miles; and now by God's ſpeciall favour I am arrived in good health at this place. I thought to proceed on my returne by land, but yours of the 15th inſtant hath put mee to a ſtand, in expectation of the ſhipp, which you have pleaſed to ſend for me. The wind is very good, and the river is open, and yett I heare noe newes of her, which makes me doubt, leaſt ſhe hath mett with fowll weather. I long till ſhee come, ſuch is my earneſt deſire to ſee his highneſſe and my moſt honored friends at court. I am glad to heare, that the affaires of the commonwealth proſper. God put no period to the proſperity, and give good ſucceſſe to the enterpriſes relating to the advantage thereof, and grant long life with health to his highneſſe, to ſerve powerfully to ſuch ends. Sir, kiſſing your hands abſent, which I hope to doe ſhortly in preſence, I reſt

Your honor's moſt faithfull

Hamburg, Feb. 26, 1655. and moſt obliged ſervant,

E. ROLT.

Lord

Lord Broghill *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

EVER ſince my comminge into this nation, I have made it aſſiduouſly my endeavour to gaine a conſiderable honneſt party to you, which might in all reſpects be really advantageous to your ſervice. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 249.

To this end I have diligently inquired into thoſe two partiſe, which heere paſs under the names of publike reſolutioners and remonſtrators, in both which I have found ſeverall godly and conſiderable perſons, but indeed too much of exception againſt either of thoſe partiſe conſider'd in the groſs.

The publike reſolutioners are by very much the greater number of the miniſtry, and beſt eſteemed by the preſbiterians in England and Irelande; but on the other ſide not inclyned to your highnes government, and haveinge too many amongſt them not fitt for the callinge of a miniſter of the goſpell, yet ſtill an entire and ſtrongly cemented party.

The remonſtrators much the leſs and inconſiderable in number and in influence both in England and heere; but men for the generallity more ſtrict and cloſe in their outward walkinges, then the generallity of the other; but too many of them flateringe the now government as much as Charles Steward's, and as much devided within themſelves as from the publike reſolutioners. Part of them lead by the laird of Warreſten and mr. James Gutery, who are bitterly averſe to your highnes authority, if not to any. The other lead by mr. Patrick Gileſpy and mr. John Levingſton, who are pious ſober men, and I verrily beleeve frends to your government, and ſervants to your highnes, yet ſtill for the Preſbiterian diſcipline, and who are really ſoe weary of the reſt of their brethren the remonſtrators, who are Warriſten's and Gutery's way, that I thinke they would cloſe with any as ſoone as thos. And indeed by as much as I can recollect after ſeverall diſcourſes and meetinges with the lord Warreſten and mr. Gutery, thos of their judgment are, as I may call them, Fifth-monarchy-preſbiterians, and accordinge to their principles (ſettinge aſide ſome little ſhewe of preſbiterian diſciplyne, which yet they allow none to practiſe over them, but would practiſe it over all others) they are neerer a cloſure with the late All-hallowſe men then any others. I humbly preſent your highnes with a treatiſe written by them againſt your highnes ordnance of the 8th of Auguſt 1654, which I could not at the firſt beleeve men, that lived under your government, and every day beged and received favours and protections from it, could dare to write, till I called mr. Gutery privatly and ſhewed it to him, who after ſome little heſitation did owne it; and truly ſom late addreſſes we have had from that divided part of the remonſtrators have the ſame ſpirrit in them, tho' not fully the ſame rebellious language. This paper was diſperſt neere a yeere ſince, and upon our late declaration for puttinge that ordinance in forſe, was as carefully and induſtriouſly ſcattered abroad againe at the firſt. I have not as yet ſhewed it to your highnes councell heere, for when we take notice of it juditially, we ſhall I hope doe it to purpoſe, at leaſt if they be noe wiſer then I.

Haveinge thus, as briefly as I might, humbly preſented your highnes with the beſt proſpect I could of theſe partiſe and ſubdiviſions in them, I ſhall now preſume to acquaint you with my poor apprehenſions concerninge them, and endeavors theron.

I thought the gaininge for your highnes of any the two intire partiſe equally difficult; but the gaininge of the publike reſolutioners, if once effected and moddeled as I propoſed, would be in all regards moſt advantagious for your highnes; firſt gaininge them ſo as to purge from them ſpeedily any whos ignorance or diſorderly walkinge might be ſcandalous to conſcientious Chriſtians; and ſecondly, that party ſoe purged to joyne with them, mr. Gileſpy, mr. Levingſtone, and their freinds. This as to the moddell. As to the benefit of your highnes ſervice; firſt I conſidered the party ſoe compoſed, viz. by haveinge purged out the bad and joyned the good, would only conſiſt of the moſt ſober, moſt honeſt, and moſt godly of this nation, and who would have a great and a generall aſcendant over all ſuch in this nation.

Secondly, I conſidered that heerby the preſbiterians of England and Ireland, who are not inconſiderable, might probably be wonn unto your highnes; at leaſt their edg againſt you taken off.

Thirdly, this might have noe ſmall operation on all the reformed churches in Europe (at leſt on moſt of them) who place a good eſteem upon, and have ſom affection for the church of Scotland.

Fourthly, it might cut off Charles Steward's hopes by the rootes, when the only nation of the three, which owned him, does cloſe with your highnes; at leſt the miniſtry, whos power over the people has bin ſuch, that hardly has ever any thinge bin done without them, and all that has bin done has bin with or by them.

Fiftly, tho' the preſbiterians ought not but upon good experience to be depended on, yet poſſibly many, who now looke upon them as your highnes ennemies, if they ſaw them your ſervants, would not probably be ſoe bold with you, as they have bin, which

A. D. 1655. perhaps the diſtance might in noe ſmall degree have occaſioned. I am of beleif, that if this had bin done before now, much of their ſcandelous ſeditious papers from Wales, (both *Letter* and that intituled *A word for God*) had bin omitted. All thes and a crowde of ſuch other conſiderations made me in duty and true affection to your highnes endeavour to win the body of the miniſtry of this nation to owne you, and then the honneſt of them to cloſe with and owne one another; caſtinge off the unfitt men, and ſeparatinge from the madmen. I have therefore in this worke ſpent many houres, and had ſeverall meetinges with the miniſters, together and apart; and puttinge noe ſmall confidence in mr. Gilleſpy and mr. Levingſtone, I imparted my whole thoughts theron to them, who I found fully of opinion (as alſo moſt of your highnes council heer) if I could effect what I deſigned, it would be of very good benefit and advantage to your highnes and this cuntrey. And haveinge cleerly found, that mr. Robert Dowglas, mr. David Dickſy, mr. James Wood of St. Andrewſe, mr. Hutchiſon, mr. Smyth of this citty, and mr. Sharpe of Fife, were in effect the leaders of the whole miniſtry, and indeed perſons eminent for piety and parts, I applyde my ſelfe to gaine them, and they at length beinge well ſatisfyde with me and my reaſons (at leſt as they proteſted to me) and that your highnes both in conſcience and in prudence could not be but a lover of Godly men, under their diſcipline as well as any other, they did apart give me verball aſſurances, "That they were diſpoſed to "live inoffenſively and peaceably, under that power and government the Lord in the diſ-"penſations of his providence ſhould ſubjecte them unto, and did promis and reſolve to "live ſo under your highnes government." And then preſſing them to give me that aſſurance under their hands, they told me they would freely doe it, and not only ſoe, but with the beſt expedition they could they would engage all their brethren to doe the like. Only if what they themſelves ſhould joyntly thus give under their hands were as yet made knowne to any but your highnes, it might totally diſinable them from actinge that with the reſt, which they durſt promiſe me they would otherwiſe, the Lord willinge, effect. I did therupon aſſure them, that if they gave me under their hands joyntly what they had told me by worde of mouth, no perſon whatever ſhould know it (till by their owne conſents) but your highnes, the generall heer, and mr. ſecretary. Heerupon they have ſent me, with a large adreſſe, thoſe foregoinge wordes expreſly under their hands, with this further aſſurance, that tho' it were ſigned but by them, yet I might look upon it as the acte of the 750 of the 900 parochiall miniſters of this nation; which the effects e're 4 months were expired, ſhould evidence.

They further told me, they would in April next proceed effectually to the purginge out of all unfitt miniſters in their reſpective preſbiteryes and ſynods; and to manifeſt the cleerneſs of their harts therin, they deſyred me to appoynt ſome knowinge Chriſtians to be preſent at their meetinges, to witneſs of the reallity and impartiality of their actinges, which I have promiſed to doe.

The other day a miniſter in a cuntry church prayed for all the exiles and priſoners high and low; and I beinge informed of it, cauſed the man to be brought before the councill heer, who not denyinge the words, we committed him, and afterwards he acknowledginge his fault, and promiſſeinge never to be guilty of the like again, or uſinge any indirect termes, which might keepe up Charles Steward in the memory of the people, we diſmiſt him from his impriſonment and from ever preachinge againe in that church. Mr. Douglas and ſome of the reſt heerupon came unto me, and after haveinge much diſrelliſhed what that miniſter had done, deſyred me in the future, if any other ſhould be guilty of the like offence, that we would turne him over to the miniſtry, and they would engage for the firſt tranſgreſſion of that nature they would give him a publicke and ſharpe rebuke, and for the ſecond thruſt him out of his miniſtry; for ſince they were now cloſed with the government, and had promiſed to live inoffenſively, and peaceably under it, they would doe it cordially and thoroly. I gave him my harty thankes for that promiſe, and aſſured him in the council's name, we would heerafter deale ſoe with any, which ſhall or may tranſgreſs.

Mr. Douglas (who I may truly ſay is the leadingeſt man of all the church of Scotland) was ſoe ingenious as to tell me in private, that they were not yet fit for a generall aſſembly, ſhould we allow them to call one; and the laſt Lord's day did ſoe far preach for the government, that many of the old malignants did ſay he was a turne-coate. Truly, my lord, I doubt not, but by the bleſſing of God, by July next, all thes miniſters, which hitherto have bin ſoe averſe, will openly pray for your government, and incite the people to obey and defend it, not for feare, but conſcience ſake, and lettinge them enjoy their diſciplyne in thinges purely eccleſiaſtikall, and over ſuch only as doe freely ſubmitt unto it, your highnes may, I am perſwaded, tye them to you, or they muſt evidence themſelves the unworthieſt men livinge.

I humbly make it my deſyer to your highnes (if you thinke it not unfitt to condeſcend ſoe lowe) to write a letter unto thos ſix miniſters, takeing notice unto them of what is paſt, and encourageinge them to perſevere and proceede; which I hope will not be unſerviceable unto you. Mr. Sharpe is a man I have made good uſe of in all this buſineſs, and

and one, who, I thinke, is devoted to your ſervice. They are all now laboreing with A. D. 1655.
their brethren, and eſpecially mr. Douglas and mr. Dixſie in an eminent degree, to bringe about what they have promiſed, which I queſtion not, will be effected in a ſhort time, and till then I moſt humbly preſume to beg your highnes, that thes miniſters engagements to me may remayne in your breſt, leſt it might ruin them in their party, and conſequently the good worke they intend. I am now endeavouringe to cloſe with thes ſix, mr. Gileſpie and mr. Livingſtone, who tho' ther are ſom rubs in the way, yet I doubt not in a ſhort time to accompliſh, and then I truſt, all the honneſt miniſters will ſoone be of one peece, and all of them your highnes ſervants, and frends to your government, which is the beſt ſervice I am heere able to doe you, and if accepted by your highnes, as 'tis meant, wil be a great reward and ſatisfaction unto

Your highnes moſt humble, moſt faithfull,
and moſt affectionate ſervant,

Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1655. BROGHILL.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

THIS encloſed to his highnes I beg you to peruſe. Though it be longe, I could not retrench without omitting thinges neceſſary; and be pleaſed to give it to himſelf, and beg his peruſal therof and further commands therin. I have as little faith in a Scotſman as another; and yet I doe really beleeve now, that the miniſtry may be gayned and peeced as I have expreſt. They told me, when we come to an agreement, that in that I had done my lord protector as much ſervice as in winninge a battell. If I have done my duty, it wil be my ſatisfaction and comfort. I beg what is done may be kept private, and then am not doubtfull, but what is ſayd wil be done. A worde or two from his highnes to them might not be amiſs. If you think ſoe, be pleaſed to move him in it, at the requeſt of, Vol. xxxv. p. 253.

Honored ſir,
your moſt affectionate and
moſt obliged humble ſervant,

Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1655. BROGHILL.

I ſhall ſuddenly give you an accounte of the honnor of your command to me concerninge col. Lidcott. 'Tis put in a way alreddy. I humbly thanke you for your prints, which I have well diſperſt.

The Spaniſh *embaſſador in* Holland *to the ſtates general.*

Read, March 8, 1656.

THE underwritten embaſſador of Spain having acquainted the ſerene archduke Leopold with what the lords ſtates general had propoſed unto him concerning the accommodation for the countries of Outremeuſe, at the conference which he had on the 4th of February laſt with the lords their commiſſioners, in purſuance of their reſolution of the 22d of January, he hath ſince received expreſs order from his highneſs to ſignify unto their high and mighty lordſhips, that it being the intention of the king, that this troubleſome difference ſhould be decided and accommodated in a peaceable and amicable way as ſoon as may be, by reaſon it will be a means to take away all occaſions, which may moleſt or diſturb the good correſpondence and amity, which his majeſty doth ſincerely deſire to maintain, preſerve and cultivate with this ſtate; and therefore his ſaid highneſs doth conceive, that the beſt way for the effecting thereof to the content of all parties will be to refer the ſame to the judges of the *chambre mipartie*, who were chiefly eſtabliſhed to decide and determine the ſaid difference, and to order them expreſsly to begin without any delay to hear the proofs and proceſs about the country of Outremeuſe; and that if in the mean time of the ſaid hearing and reading they do find ſome means to come to a reaſonable agreement, that they do propoſe them to the one and the other of the parties, to be able upon them to come to an agreement, which hath been long deſired, the ſaid embaſſador being fully authorized to treat and conclude with their high and mighty lordſhips about it. Vol. xxxv. p. 261.

Yet however if the lords ſtates general do judge, that it can be determined and decided more ſpeedily than by the way of the *chambre mipartie*, that they themſelves then would

A. D. 1655. would be pleaſed to propoſe the means for the ſaid accommodation, hee will be ready to hear them, and yet this may be done without retarding the hearing of the cauſe by the *chambre mipartie*; upon all which he is ready to enter into a conference with their high and mighty lordſhips, to endeavour to decide and accommodate this long difference, which hath already produced ſo many complaints and inconveniences and troubles. To all this he expects their high and mighty lordſhips anſwer as ſoon as may be. Done at the Hague the 8th of March 1656. [N. S.] Signed

GAMARRA.

An intercepted letter of ſir G. Ratcliffe *to mrs.* Traps.

Paris, March 8, 1656. [N. S.]

D. of York

Vol. xxxv. p. 278. FRancis his very good words to me as yet yield nothing: I hope they will after a while: They are loath to part with him; here he may ſtay as long as he will, nay it is thought K. Charles that they keep him bare of money, that he may not have means to go away. Yet Peter is like to invite him very ſhortly, I hope, upon very good terms for them both. If the K. Charles company with Peter do not much flatter themſelves they are in great hopes of much good.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, $\frac{\text{March } 8}{\text{February } 27}$ $165\frac{5}{6}$.

Vol. xxxv. p. 269. THE court returned from St. Germain en Laye on laſt monday in the evening. This morning came an expreſs to the count of Brienne from their embaſſadors in Switzerland, whereby his majeſty is informed, that the peace is at laſt concluded between the proteſtant and popiſh cantons, and that he had happily renewed the alliance of his majeſty with the ſaid proteſtants. The ſaid count is gone this morning to give notice thereof unto the cardinal. Thoſe of the religion here rejoice ſo much the more of theſe news, that they ſee thereby the intents this court hath to keep friendſhip with the proteſtant party, notwithſtanding the pope's endeavours to hinder it; knowing alſo, that his only aim is to ruinate this ſtate and the ſaid cardinal in particular by a war of religion, which would give way unto the Spaniards and to the houſe of Auſtria to avoid the ſtorm, which threatens them on all ſides the next campaign.

As for the propoſals of peace come from Spain, they are found to be grounded only upon a particular carriage of the ſaid count of Brienne, who to pleaſe the pope, when he propounded to come in perſon to ſuch a place as ſhould be deſired for the negotiating thereof, anſwered the king would alſo willingly go thither, ſo much his majeſty was diſpoſed for ſuch a good work. The king of Spain, who ſees himſelf forced to deſire it, took his words for deeds, and cauſeth the nuncio to ſay here what you have heard, alledging, that the treaty might be made upon a little river between the Bayonne and Fontarabia. The aſſembly of the clergy is ſtill much invenomed. The archbiſhop of Sens made again a ſpeech on ſaturday laſt, and was choſen to make ſome remonſtrances to his majeſty againſt us.

We have notice here from Turin, that the court of Savoy is ill ſatisfied with this, by reaſon they have not ſubſtituted the prince Eugene in the office of great ſteward of the king's houſhold, whereof his father was heretofore provided, and that monſieur de Beringham having propounded the marriage of that duke with the duke of Modena his daughter, which being his majeſty might marry that of Savoy, the duke of Savoy would not give ear thereunto.

The king hath few days ſince granted his letters of cachet, calling back the members of this parliament exiled by reaſon of the edict of the new coin; but to the prejudice of the aſſurances his majeſty was thought to have given to the firſt preſident of that aſſembly for the recalling of that edict, a decree of the upper council was yeſterday publiſhed, commanding all manner of perſons to receive the golden lys at 7 Tournois, and that the creditors, that they pay their debts with that coin, ſhall have ſufficient diſcharge, having conſigned the monies in caſe of refuſal.

All

All the court prepares to poſt on next ſaturday for Fountainbleau, where I am informed A. D. 1655.
the duke and dutcheſs of Orleans will come and tender their duties unto their majeſties. In the interim his eminency gives all orders neceſſary for the preſerving of the places conquered in Flanders the laſt year: a relief is lately entred therein by the diligence of the mareſchal de la Ferte.

The prince of Conti is not yet arrived here.

They write, that the princeſs his lady is worſe than ever ſhe was.

At the council at Whitehall.

Wedneſday, February 27, 1655.

UPON report from the committee to whom the buſineſs of the major generals is referred, ordered, that it be offered to his highneſs the lord protector as the advice of the council, that the reſpective troops of the militia in the counties of Oxford, Buckingham, Hertford, Berks, Southampton, Suſſex, Kent, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, Rutland be from the next muſter reduced to 80 in a troop, and paid off till that time. Vol. xxxv. p. 273.

W. JESSOP, clerk of the council.

Certificate of mr. N. Barnewall's *being made a baron by king* Charles I.

IT appeareth upon record in the office of the rolls of his highneſs high court of chancery in Ireland, that Nicholas Barnewall of Turvy in the county of Dublin eſq; by letters patents, bearing date at Dublin the nine and twentieth day of June, in the two and twentieth year of the reign of the late king, was created viſcount Barnewall of Kingsland, and Baron of Turvy in the ſaid county of Dublin; the ſame being in purſuance of the ſaid king's letters, bearing date at Ragland the twelfth day of September, in the twentieth year of the reign of the ſaid late king, as by the ſaid letters patents more at large may appear. Vol. xxxv. p. 275.

R. WALLIS, clerk of the ſaid office.

At the council at Whitehall.

Thurſday, February 28, 1655.

ORdered, that it be offered to his highneſs as the advice of the council, that his highneſs will pleaſe to give licence to the lord Cranſton, to levy one thouſand men in Scotland, for the ſervice of the king of Sweden. Vol. xxxv. p. 274.

W. JESSOP, clerk of the council.

Commiſſioners for Cumberland *and* Weſtmoreland *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN purſuance of the inſtructions given us by your highneſs and council, we have proceeded to lay the extraordinary tax upon the eſtates of thoſe perſons within the counties of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland who have come within theſe inſtructions: a liſt of the particular ſummes we have incloſed, and what comes ſhort of the ſumme neceſſary to pay the malitia troope rayſed in theſe counties. Wee ſhall endeavour to improve it by further diſcoveries; but feare it will rather come ſhort of what it is, by reaſon ſome have made addreſs for abatement, wherefore this liſt will be ſubject to ſome alteration. We have not yet found any within theſe counties that have come within the firſt head of the inſtructions but mr. Chriſtopher Muſgrave, ſecond ſon to ſir Phillip Muſgrave, who is fled, and we cannot diſcover any real or perſonal eſtate, though we have the buſineſs now under examination for diſcovery thereof. We have alſo ſent incloſed a liſt of thoſe, who we have found to be within the ſecond general head: moſt of whom we have ſecured in priſon, and the reſt under very good bond; upon this liſt wee have the name of each perſon breifly ſignified upon what grounds we have judged them to be within that head. We ſhall not fail to the utmoſt of our powers to proceed further in our duty for performance Vol. xxxv. p. 276.

A. D. 1655. of this truſt by your highneſs committed unto us, and ſhall endeavour to approve our ſelves

Penreth, Feb. 28, 1655.

Your highnes humble and faithfull ſervants,

Ch. Howard, Cuth. Studholme,
Gr. Owen, Ar. Scarfe,
Jer. Tothurſt, Joſ. Maſon,
William Orſene, Thomas Langhorne.
Walter Applegarth,

Beſides this liſt, there will be a great many inferior perſons, that will come within the compaſs of the ſecond head; of which hereafter we ſhall give a further account.

Carlile, Jan. 10, 1655. *A particular Schedule of the taxes or aſſeſſments laid upon the ſeverall delinquents in the county of* Cumberland, *according to inſtructions from his highnes the lord protector and his councill.*

Vol. xxxiv. p. 389.

	l.	s.	d.
William Layton of Dalemaine, eſq;	14	00	00
George Denton of Cardew, eſq;	10	00	00
Sir Edward Muſgrave, knight and baronet	31	06	00
William Muſgrave of Fairbanke, eſq;	11	08	00
William Carleton, eſq;	10	10	00
John Lamplugh of Lamplugh, eſq;	22	00	00
Thomas Pattrickſon of Stockhow	10	00	00
John Whelpdale of Penreth, eſq;	13	13	00
Joſeph Penington of Mulcaſter, eſq;	52	00	00
Chriſtopher Richmond of Catterlin, eſq;	14	00	00
John Senehouſe of Seaſkaile, eſq;	15	00	00
Sir Patricius Curwen, knight and baronet	40	00	00
Sir Francis Howard upon his own offer, and with his own conſent, no viſible eſtate appearing	10	00	00
Sir Philip Muſgrave, knight, upon his own offer and conſent, no viſible eſtate appearing	10	00	00
Sir Thomas Dacre, knight, upon his own offer and conſent, no viſible eſtate appearing	10	00	00
Richard Kirkbride, eſq;	10	00	00
Richard Crackenthorp, eſq;	18	00	00
Thomas Dikes of Wardell, eſq;	10	00	00
Thomas Wybergh eſq;	10	00	00
John Irton of Irton, eſq;	10	00	00
Robert Fiſher of Brackenthwait	15	00	00
Sir Edward Radcliffe, knight and baronet	20	00	00
Anthony Bouch, gent. for his perſonal eſtate	22	00	00
Sir John Penruddocke	04	04	00
Colonel William Huddleſton	55	00	00
Sir George Dalſton, for his eſtate in Cumberland	26	08	00
John Aglionby, eſq;	10	00	00
Joſeph Patrickſon, eſq;	10	00	00
Chriſtopher Blencow, eſq;	12	00	00
William Muſgrave of Crookedale, eſq;	16	00	00
Andrew Huddleſton, eſq;	10	00	00
	532	09	00

Weſtmoreland.

Chriſtopher Dudley, eſq;	25	00	00
John Dalſton of Acronbanke, eſq;	30	00	00
Colonell Lowther	10	00	00
Thomas Wilſon of Henſham	50	00	00
Richard Brathwait of Burneſide, eſq;	20	00	00
Nicholas Fiſher of Stainebanke-greene	12	10	00
George Middleton of Leighton, eſq;	10	00	00
Thomas Preſton of Holker	15	00	00
John Philipſon of Calgath	10	00	00
	182	10	00

Sir

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	182	10	00
Sir Thomas Sandforth	20	00	00
Thomas Strickland of Siher	16	02	00
Sir George Dalſton for his eſtate in Weſtmoreland	22	00	00
Bryan Tayler	20	00	00
James Bellingham	25	00	00
Anthony Duckatt	27	10	00
Robert Hilton	20	00	00
Sir John Lowther	75	00	00
Henry Wilſon	10	00	00
James Moore	05	00	00
	248	02	00
The totall ſumme is	960	11	00

A. D. 1655.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

March 4, 1656. [N. S.]

THIS morning there will be another conference concerning the negotiation or inſtruction for Denmark. The embaſſadors are to inform themſelves of the rights and privileges of Dantzick; and if they do not find them to be contrary to the intereſt and rights of this ſtate, they may recommend them to the king of Sweden. And an anſwer is to be drawn up ſomething like to this form to be given to the commiſſioner of Dantzick, which is a very mean ſatisfaction for the ſaid city. Vol. xxxv. p. 227.

The miniſters of Brandenburg have laboured hard for the embaſſy to their maſter, and are very much ſurprized to ſee the ſame deferr'd; yea, I am told, that a chief creature of the elector's ſhewed himſelf very confident in this buſineſs: we ſhall ſee whether any thing will be mentioned about it to day. The admiralty of Amſterdam hath writ, that the private men of war of Stralſunt have already taken two ſhips going for Dantzick. Holland hath propoſed, that a deputation ought to be ſent from the generality to zealand; 1ſt, to induce them to conſent to the laſt money; 2d, to put in practice the placaert of the year 1653 made to benefit the convoy and licenſes.

This day they only reſolved, that the advice of Holland ſhall be converted into a reſolution of the generality; conſequently, that according to that the embaſſadors in Denmark ſhall endeavour to induce that king to ſecond this ſtate in their addreſs to the king of Sweden, and to that end to ſend likewiſe an embaſſy to the king of Sweden to induce him not to exact or exceed in the toll; and in the mean time likewiſe to invite the king of Denmark to equip his fleet. So likewiſe the advice, which concerneth the city of Dantzick, is to be turned into a reſolution of the generality; but to give that or ſuch notification, as a reſponſible reſolution to the commiſſioner of Dantzick, that did ſeem to thoſe of Holland to be too harſh, and therefore they have yet held it in ſuſpence. Of the embaſſy to Denmark there is yet no ſpeech, and I believe it is quite laid aſleep, to the great diſcontent of all thoſe here, who affect the ſervice of his electoral highneſs, and who have laboured hard about it, under pretence that the elector would be able to do much good to this ſtate, to diſpoſe the king to moderation.

March 6.

They have yet more expreſsly debated about the buſineſs of Dantzick, and eſpecially upon a complaint proceeding from thence, that they do tax and charge the Hollanders more than the reſt, and do exempt the Engliſh. Whereupon a conference is to be held to morrow with the commiſſioners of the ſaid city about it.

They have ſtill held in ſuſpence the reſolution or anſwer, which is to be given for an anſwer to the ſaid commiſſioners. But in effect they will not conſent to any thing before that the embaſſadors do write from thence or from Poland.

The lord Roſenwinge hath again, but by word of mouth, made rememoration of the remainder of the ſubſidy promiſed to his king during the war with England: upon which admonition is to be made to thoſe provinces that are defective. After what manner is reſolved for the embaſſadors in Denmark, is to be ſeen in the encloſed.

March 8.

Yeſterday again there was a conference about the matter, which doth concern Dantzick, and eſpecially upon what the commiſſioner Pels hath writ from Dantzick. Item, to

A. D. 1655. France an anſwer, which is to be given to the commiſſioner of Dantzick. But yeſterday the buſineſs was only prepared, and to day it is ſaid, that the commiſſioner is to be heard upon it. In the mean time the ſaid commiſſioner is alſo very ill ſatisfied with this ſtate, for having heard, that here his arrival was ſo much deſired, and therefore believing to have found here a great maturity in his requeſts, he doth find, that they will only uſe him with delays and procraſtinations, and that the reports oftentimes are leſs than the effects.

They propoſed yeſterday the nominating of commiſſioners to Zealand, upon the two points to diſpoſe them to agree to the laſt money, and to benefit the convoy; but there was no body that would accept of it, the air being very unhealthful there, and the ſea cold; but as to the deputation to Flanders, there to change the magiſtrates, which is to be in the beſt of the ſummer, there are enough that deſire it. The lord of Rendſwoude is named for one. The lords Huygens and Vanderſteyn are in diſpute, who of them two ſhall go, each of them being deſirous of it.

The embaſſy to the elector doth remain behind, but it is probable, that the four deſigned to Sweden will have a credential to ſalute likewiſe the elector. The embaſſadors in Denmark are ſtill there, *ſtantes in foro otioſi*. They have adviſed in particular, that the king of Denmark was already far advanced in ſome negotiations with Sweden, (as they had underſtood) which negotiations were tending to a mutual and joint defence of the Sound and the Baltick ſea; and that being ſo, there would hardly be any thing to do for the ſaid embaſſadors. But that however they hoped, yea they imagined, that the king nor his council had any mind to engage in a treaty with Sweden, confeſſing however that Denmark is timorous and feeble. They have this day again had in debate the buſineſs of Denmark, without calling the commiſſioner to the conference, not thinking fit to give him any cauſe of diſcontent, nor to write to the magiſtrates of Dantzick according to the project of the commiſſioner Pels. But they have reſolved to give the commiſſioner an anſwer in civil and moderate terms; however, will not ſignify any thing, there being no likelihood, that this ſtate will do any real thing for Dantzick, if ſo be the affairs in Poland do not turn, unleſs that Denmark will engage likewiſe.

They have conſtituted for governor *vel quaſi* over the young prince of Orange the miniſter Triglandius, ſo that the miniſters of Sterremont, Goethals, and Morus do find themſelves very much offended. But the government will not be ſo profitable as that of the deceaſed monſieur Rivet over the deceaſed prince William, for Rivet had well 500 l. ſterling *per annum*, and this is to have but the fourth part; likewiſe he is to come but one hour in the day to teach him the prayers and the firſt ſteps of piety.

March 9.

The offer of the embaſſador of Spain to compoſe the difference for the country of Outre-Meuſe, is judged by an effect of the future war againſt England: and that Spain will inſinuate itſelf here according as the breach doth grow wider between them and England. The French pirates in the Mediterranean ſea have taken four Holland ſhips worth 400 thouſand rix dollars.

In the Baltick ſea the Swediſh capers have alſo taken two Holland boyers coming from Dantzick; the 3 eſcaped.

This morning three commiſſioners of the admiralty of Amſterdam had audience, ſaying that the 24 ſhips for their proportion were ready, deſiring permiſſion and money to raiſe ſeamen, with an admonition, that if they be not raiſed within 15 days, that all the mariners will have engaged themſelves in the merchant-men bound for Greenland and other parts, and that then there will be no ſeamen to be had. Item, they demand guns, &c. upon all which they are to adviſe to morrow. They have alſo this day reſumed the anſwer, which is to be given to the commiſſioners of Dantzick.

Anſwer of the ſtates general to the deputy of the city of Dantzick.

Vol. xxxv. p. 285. THE ſtates general of the United Netherlands having peruſed and examined the memorial of mr. Chriſtian Schroder, the deputy of the lords burgomaſters and ſenate of the city of Dantzick, delivered in the aſſembly of their high mightineſſes on the 25th of February laſt paſt, find that the ſame doth contain three ſeveral articles: Firſt, that the lords extraordinary embaſſadors of this ſtate deſign'd for Poland might haſten their voyage; as alſo, that they might intercede for the rights and privileges of the ſaid city. Secondly, that ſince that city and the fortreſſes thereunto belonging muſt needs be ſupplied with a larger garriſon, that their high mightineſſes would be pleaſed in the preſent danger of the ſaid city to aſſiſt them with ſome troops, and to pay them their pay monthly. And thirdly, that in caſe the ſaid city ſhould have occaſion for any ſubſidies in money

for their defence, and make their requeſt on that account, what the ſaid city in that caſe could expect of the opinion and reſolution of their high mightineſſes, offering in ſuch a caſe to repay the ſaid money with due acknowledgment. Whereupon their high mightineſſes have accordingly thought fit to give to the ſaid deputy the following anſwer. As to the firſt article, that the ſame have given orders to the ſaid lords their extraordinary embaſſadors, among other matters, that they, being now upon their departure to the contending crowns, in caſe the ſame can be done without great hindrance, to call upon the magiſtrates of the ſaid city in the name of their high mightineſſes, and to receive from them a particular information concerning the rights and privileges, the conſervation whereof is recommended to their high mightineſſes by the ſaid firſt article; and afterwards having received a fundamental account and the neceſſary informations thereof, do uſe and employ their good offices and zealous and earneſt endeavours with the ſaid high-mentioned two crowns, and otherwiſe where-ever they ſhall judge the ſame to be of good effect, to the end that the ſaid rights and liberties may be inviolably preſerved to the ſaid city. Further, that in relation to the two other articles, ſuch reſolutions ſhall be taken as their high mightineſſes ſhall think meet. Their high mightineſſes deſire the ſaid deputy to communicate this their anſwer and well-meaning good intention to the lords his maſters, to ſerve for their information, in ſuch a manner as it behoves. The further and final reſolution of their high mightineſſes upon the aforeſaid articles, ſhall be communicated to the ſaid deputy as ſoon as poſſible. Done in the aſſembly of the ſaid high-mentioned ſtates general at the Hague, March 9, 1656. [N. S.] A. D. 1655.

Commiſſioners of the admiralty of Amſterdam *to the ſtates general.*

Exhibited the 9th of March 1656. [N. S.]

THE under-written commiſſioners out of the college of the admiralty reſiding at Amſterdam do humbly declare and deſire of your high and mighty lordſhips, that in purſuance of your high and mighty lordſhips reſolutions, the 24 men of war being quite finiſhed and ready for ſervice, they do in the firſt place declare and deſire, that for the ſetting of them to ſea, that your high and mighty lordſhips would order the furniſhing of one hundred, fifty-nine thouſand, three hundred and ſeventy-three guilders, ſix ſtivers, to pay for the ſhips proviſions bought in upon credit, which were undertaken by the province of Holland to provide, and not yet paid. Item, to diſpoſe the ſaid province to lend a parcel of the iron guns lying at Amſterdam, and neceſſary for the mounting of the ſaid ſhips. Vol. xxxv. p. 281.

Item, that without any delay abſolute order be given for the raiſing of men; for unleſs the ſame be not ſuddenly effected there will be no men to be had, by reaſon that the ſeveral merchant men that are going to ſeveral parts will carry away abundance of ſeamen.

Actum, March 9, 1656. [N. S.] Witſen, H. Van Ewyck, David de Wild.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have not any thing of note to write to you, onely I thinke it my duty to acquainte you where I am, that you may direct your commands to me. I have beene this weeke at Brecknocke, where the commiſſioners are with me, and we have begun the worke of theſe partes; and from hence I intend (God willing) to goe to morrow towards Carmarthinge, where the commiſſioners for the other parte of Wales are to meete, and I hope within a while to put the affaires of this countrey into a good poſture; only one great evill I find here, which I know not how to remedy, and that is the want of able preachers. Certainly if ſome courſe be not taken, theſe people will ſome of them become Heathens: this town where I now am hath no preacher neere it as I can heere of, and the people are growing into a careleſſe content of being without. Methinks you might find ſome way betwixt mr. Owen and mr. Craddocke to ſend ſome able men into thoſe partes: many of the vacancies are elapſed into my lord's hand, and the blame is much layed upon him that they are not ſupplied. Here are one or two good liveings neere the towne: if one man were ſent to ſupply 2 or three of them, and to receive the profitts, it would doe well; but I have done and leave theſe things to God, who can helpe them, and remaine Vol. xxxv. p. 277.

Brecon, Feb. 28, 1655. Yours, J. BERRY.

Lord Broghill *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 288.

AN application haveing been made to your highneſs councill heere in name and in behalfe of the univerſity of Aberdeene, in order to the confirmation of the guift of the ſuperiorities of the biſhopprick of Aberdeene, and two hundred markes ſterling yearely out of the cuſtomes of the port of Aberdeene, granted by your highneſs ordinance, paſs'd (with adviſe and conſent of your councill the viiith of Auguſt 1654 to the ſaid univerſity:) and your highneſs councill here findeing it abſolutely neceſſary, that all guifts of any part of the publique revenue bee (according to the lawe of Scotland) confirmed by the court of exchequer, and the manner being for that court to have a ſignature from the ſupreme magiſtrat for their authority therein:

Your highneſs councill in a caſe of this nature have thought fit humbly to repreſent the ſame to your highneſs, together with a draught of a ſignature, that your highneſs may bee pleaſed to ſigne the ſame, whereuppon the ſaid univerſity may holde the ſaid guift confirmed, and enjoye the ſame according to the intent and meaning of the ſaid ordinance. All which by appointment of your highneſs councill heere is humbly laide before you, by

Edinb. Feb. 28, 55. Your highneſs's moſt humble,
and moſt faithfull ſervant,
BROGHILL.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxv. p. 302.

HERE is not the leſt newes of any Spaniſh ſhips coming for Itally; ſo 'tis very probable, they mak al theyr naval ſtrength they can at Cales. 'Tis credibly reported here in Itally, that Spayn and Portugal ar as good as agreed, which may hapilly be a reſon, why the latter ſeeks to fly off from the agreement made with the protector's hyhnes. It is very certain, what I writ you in a former, that the Genowes republik apply themſelfes altogether to the Spaniſh intereſt, furniſhing that king with vaſt ſums of mony, and ar ſending within this month three great ſhips with amunition for Cales. 'Tis given out, they go for Portugal with merchandiz, under which pretence 'tis ſaid they may the better effect the other ſervis. 'Twer convenient general Blak's fleet had order to ſearch ſtrictly al manner of ſhips, that pas that way in or out the Streits. There is a report, the French hav taken an Engliſh merchant ſhip, and carryed her into Tollon. The queen of Sweden has bauht a gallant pallas in Rom for her life, which is a ſyn ſhe intends to mak her aboad there.

I ſhould hav bin glad, it would hav pleaſed you, now the peace is made with France, to hav allotted me ſome reparation for my loſſes ſuſtain'd by that nation, which you once promiſt me to do; the want whereof is the chief caus why I want my country, whither I ſhould quikly repair with your good leav to kiſs your hands, and ſerv you at home in ſom more acceptable way. The ſhip Mary, with her French pryze, is not yet retorned from Smirna. Your orders about that biſnes myt yet arriv in tym.

In my laſt I acquainted you with the inconveniencies, that ar on our nation living in this place, by reaſon one Morgan Read, a papiſt vaſſall to this prince, acts here as conſul of our nation by the autority of Charles Stuart's commiſſion. If it pleaſed you to beſtow that offis on ſom, that is wel affected to the proteſtant religion and government, it would do much good amongſt our nation here, and mak them more moderat. The gentlemen I ſent hence into Spayn by your commiſſioners myht be fit for ſuch a place, if it be anſwerable to your lyking. I ſhould gladly hear, that he has behaved himſelf wel in your ſervis.

I have ſent hom by the An Percy 2 cheſts of Verdea, and 2 cheſts of Monte Alcino wyn for your lady, and 2 jars of oil for yourſelf, to be delivered you by mr. George Smith merchant, which pleas to accept from,

Leg. March. 10, 1655. [N. S.] Right honorable, your moſt faithfull,
and moſt humble ſervant,
CHARLES LONGLAND.

Barriere

Barriere *to the prince of* Condé.

March 10, 1656. [N. S.]

I Have received the letter, which your highneſs was pleaſed to write to me of the 6th current, whereby I underſtand the miſcarriage of mine to your highneſs, which I ſuppoſe muſt be intercepted at the office here. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 300.

Since my laſt a gentleman was ſent unto me from his highneſs the lord protector to acquaint me, that I was to depart out of England within a few days, by virtue of the treaty made with France, from whence all the Engliſh cavaliers were likewiſe to depart. I confeſs I was ſomething ſurprized at this news, ever believing, that they would not order me to be gone; but ſince it is their pleaſure ſo to do, I deſired to have audience of his highneſs, which by reaſon of his indiſpoſedneſs I could not obtain: wherefore I was forced to write to him, to deſire his highneſs to grant me ſo long time for my abode here, 'till I ſhould receive an anſwer from your highneſs, in regard I had lain here theſe four years, and had ſeveral particular buſineſſes to do for your highneſs. I could not likewiſe get to the ſpeech of the ſecretary of ſtate, who was alſo ill, to whom I likewiſe writ to deſire to know when I might have audience of his highneſs, but I have not received any anſwer, ſo that I cannot tell what they will do with me. In the mean time my creditors have laid ſiege to my houſe, who are not willing to let me go, till I have ſatisfied what I owe. I make no doubt but your highneſs will do all what he can to help me to money. I confeſs I am not ignorant, how much your highneſs is neceſſitated at preſent, but I beſeech your highneſs to conſider my condition to be ſuch, that if I am not ſupplied with money to pay my debts, they will at laſt ſeize upon my perſon, and how much I abhor a priſon upon this account in your highneſs ſervice, I am not able to expreſs. I do adviſe your highneſs to take likewiſe ſome ſpeedy order about your own particular buſineſs. I cannot give your highneſs any advice of the affairs of this ſtate, in regard I ſtir not abroad, only I am told that the fleet is gone to ſea.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador, to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, a few days ſince the lifeguard of horſe of the lord protector, which formerly conſiſted of 40 perſons, moſt young gentlemen of this nation, was reformed after ſuch a manner, that 20 of them are to be employed as ordinary penſioners, who are to wait continually upon the perſon of his highneſs, and other twenty are joined to the hundred elected horſe out of all the regiments; ſo that now the lifeguard of horſe doth conſiſt of 120 men beſides the captain and four lieutenants. The lord protector with the advice of the council hath made an order, that no ſhips belonging to this ſtate, or any other countries, ſhall go to ſea for the ſpace of 21 days, unleſs it be under the protection of the fleet. It is believed, that the body of the fleet will be at Portſmouth the next week, whither the vice admiral Badily departed hence yeſterday, and I am told that vice-admiral Lawſon is to guard the Narrow with ſix good frigats. I am alſo informed, that there is a great complaint at Jamaica for want of women to look to thoſe that are ſick there; wherefore of late (as I am told) they have taken up a great number of idle perſons, who are to be ſent thither. Vol. xxxv. p. 297.

A perſon of quality told me, that of late all the affairs, which concern the preſent government, and have been tried by a jury of 12 men in this county of Middleſex, have been ſtill judged againſt the government; and that at laſt they have found out the reaſon, that the ſame was acted and managed by a mean perſon, who for a long while hath ſerved under ſheriff of the ſaid county, and ſtill preſent at all the trials; and being a diſaffected perſon, he made a ſhift to pack a jury when any thing was to be tried for the ſtate, and by this means the three gentlemen that killed the ſoldier had ſo favourable a ſentence given againſt them; but that buſineſs is to be heard again.

The judges of this country departed from hence this week each towards their counties, where they are to keep their ſeſſions as is uſual in the long vacations. Yeſterday there came to me a ſkipper, who came from Norwich: he told me, that he was aſſaulted near Harwich by two Dunkirk ſloops, who had plundered and abuſed him very much; and having alſo three merchants of Haerlem aboard him, that were paſſengers, they took all that they had from them, who are ſince gone to Dunkirk to ſee if they can recover any thing again. It is to be feared, that all veſſels, that ſail without convoy, will meet with the like diſturbance.

Weſtminſter, March 10, [1656. N. S.] High and mighty lords,

W. NIEUPORT.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxv. p. 293. THE embaſſadors are at laſt diſpatch'd towards Sweden. I willingly confeſs, that one cannot ſay any thing of a certain of what they will be able to do, ſince one can foretell but a little of future things. But I am confident more and more in my old opi- the ſtates of Holland the ſtates general Amſterdam the ſtates of Holland
nions, that 105 (who are the ſoul of 104, as 112 of 105) will not do
the Dane the Dane Cromwell
any thing without 142, and 142 will not do any thing without 130; *quod uſque adeo ve-* embaſſadors the ſtates general Denmark the Dane
rum eſt, that the 124 of 104 (who are in 142) have writ, that 142 hath ſent an
the protector the Swede
expreſs to communicate to 130 a project, treaty, or agreement, which 141 hath cauſed
the Dane the protector
to be propoſed to 142 to take the advice of 130, and to hear the opinion and good pleaſure
protector the Dane protector
of 130 thereupon; ſo that 142 doth very much fear the 130, and will not do any thing
protector
without the 130.

Charnetſki Dantzick
And knowing really and clearly, that 144 will not do any thing or no reality for 166, I
Amſterdam the ſtates of Holland
do repeat and conclude, that 112 and 105 are the greateſt rodomontadors living upon the earth, having made ſo much noiſe all the laſt ſummer, having threatned ſo much that all the world trembled. And beſides this, I could teſtify how many diſcourſes in
ſtates gen. the ſtat. of Hol.
particular I have heard, not from particular perſons, but from the 104, and of 105, and
Amſterdam ambaſſadors the Swede
of 182. Be aſſured, that for the preſent theſe 124 will not ſpeak to 141 but *verba byſſina*; *in ore ferent lac & mel*, they will ſweeten all that may be bitter. And in the mean
Dane fleet embaſſador
time they attempt, and will attempt to engage the 142 to join his 134, and his 124 to
the ſtates general
thoſe of 104. All this doth ſeem to me unhandſom, at leaſt hitherto (in my opinion) they have ill managed their buſineſs: yea almoſt as they did in the year 1652 againſt
the protector
130, only that at preſent they put water into their wine, not being willing to commit
the Swede the protector
againſt 141 the fault, which they committed againſt 130.

Yet it is a ſtrange thing, in regard that formerly they did cry up ſo much their intereſt
Dantzick Bremen
with 166, yea 100 times more than with 158; they do however as little for the one as
Dantzick
for the other, yea, on the contrary, they do pick quarrels with thoſe of 166. And in re-
ſtates general
gard it is ſeen, that in effect the 104 do act all according to event and ſucceſs, at leaſt do go very floating, and the one oppoſing the other; I know what iſſue they can promiſe to
the Dane
themſelves. In the mean time 142 hath promiſed, that whatſoever thing he doth with
the Swede the ſtates general
141, that he will not do any thing without the communication of 104.

Grave William
As to the harmony there is alſo uncertainty enough of it. 149 do continue to will and
the princeſs Dowager friends of the prince of Orange
deſire it, and yet as well 169 as others 145 are againſt it; yea I know (and with reaſon
the prince of Orange
it may be feared) that 148, according as he groweth, ſhall be taught and inſtructed to deſtroy
well affected in Holland
the harmony: yet likewiſe there are ſeveral 173, who have an averſion to the harmony.
the ſtates gen. the ſtates of Hol.
So that as well 104 as 105 are not without an inward fever, and that will be nouriſh'd
the prince of Orange
more and more, it being the only means to cauſe them to periſh and relapſe under 148. I remain,

March 10, 1656. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

General Monck *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Make bold to give you this trouble to gett the incloſed ſignature ſigned for mr. David Drummond concerning the gift of the chaplaine's place, which his highneſſe hath beſtowed upon him in Scotland; for unleſſe you pleaſe to doe him and mee that favour, as to gett the ſame ſigned by his highneſs, the judges of the exchequer cannott paſſe itt under the ſeale of the exchequer in Scotland. Mr. Drummond is one that is very active ſince his coming hither, in bringing the miniſters (which I thinke you will ſhortly heare of) to a good compliance with us; and if you pleaſe to doe us that favour, you will oblige both him and mee in itt. For newes wee have little, onely wee heare, that Charles Stuart will ſpeedily goe for Flanders, and what the king of Spaine will doe with him there I know not; but itt is thought hee will make ſome proviſion for him at Dunkirke and Oſtend to * * Engliſh and Scotchmen he can gett there to robbe and doe miſchief at ſea. I remayne

A. D. 165⅝. Vol. xxxv. p. 292.

Dalkeith, Feb. 29, 165⅝. Your very affectionate freind and ſervant,

GEORGE MONCK.

A letter of intelligence from mr. Petit.

Paris, March ¹¹⁄₂₁, 165⅝.

MY laſt will have informed you of the news this king has received of the agreement of the Switzers, and of the renewing of his alliance with the proteſtant cantons. We do not yet know the particulars. Vol. xxxvi. P. 5.

Notice was given here wedneſday laſt, that the Spaniards had ſhewed themſelves towards Conde, whereupon cardinal Mazarin, fearing ſome treaſon, ſent troops very ſuddenly towards that place, and the king ſeemed very deſirous to go there in perſon; but having been informed, that the enemies deſign was only to favour the paſſage of their convoys in ſeveral wanting places, and that they had ſince withdrawn themſelves, his majeſty will only go to Fontainbleau, as ſoon as prince of Conti be arrived here, which will be on monday next, ſeveral courtiers being gone to meet him. His lady is ſomething better.

It's ſaid here, that the duke of Candale ſhall command the Catalonian army this campaign.

The Spaniards make great brags, that the emperor will give them a ſupply of ten thouſand men, whereof one half is deſtinated for the Milaneſe, &c. the other for Flanders. It's written from Marſeilles of the firſt of March, that the Spaniſh king had ordered the ſale of the Engliſh goods ſeized upon our merchants, who expected but an occaſion to withdraw themſelves for fear of impriſonment.

This parliament's chamber of inqueſts doth ſtill oppoſe the edict of coin; and it was yeſterday agreed in full aſſembly, that their moſt humble remonſtrances ſhould be made to his majeſty as ſoon as poſſible, to hinder this new coin.

Preſident Viole *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, March 11, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Writ not to you by the laſt poſt, in regard I receiv'd no letters from you. I receiv'd your laſt of the 3d current, for which I returned you thanks. This is to adviſe you, that the archduke hath declar'd, that he hath receiv'd orders to go for Germany, and to leave this country; and that don John of Auſtria was to come and act in his place. This is a buſineſs, which we were not ignorant of, but it was not publick till now. His highneſs the prince hath viſited him ſince his publiſhing of it; and he found him reſolved to depart as ſoon as his ſucceſſor ſhall approach. If the marquis of Caracena comes with him, there will be a general alteration. Vol. xxxvi. p. 9.

Intercepted letters between Halſall *and his ſiſter.*

THE lieutenant by no means muſt know of your making uſe of ſerjeant Dendy; for if he do, I am confident he will hinder it. He would permit me to write to him, which Vol. xxxvi. p. 1.

A. D. 1655. I much desired, let the serjeant know as much. Mr. Powell is very honest, and doth repent him of telling the lieutenant of the 10 l. you may do well to send his wife 10 s. in gold by him, when he comes to you of a token. I am daily beholden to her. My service to my friends.

I have a great cold.

March 1, 1655.

Dear heart,

I Pray you, when mr. Powell doth come to you, to pay him for what extraordinaries he hath laid out for me, and to send me by him 40 s. in silver; but let him not know of this bearer coming to you, for some reason I have, though I am confident of his honesty. You need not doubt of this at all. I pray you, send me word, whether you did not shew the letters I sent you to any; for I am confident they were not betrayed from hence. Burn this, when read. (*a*) Will. 3 dayes ago was here, and did enquire for me, to have seen me, at which I wonder. Let me know, if you have seen him, and what he saith. I am confident, he will repent him. I am much obliged to serjeant Dendy and his wife. If you make use of him, get another petition drawn, and let it be expressed, how that I have neither fire nor candle, and but 1 s. a day allowed me; that I have nothing of my own to maintain me. And let serjeant Dendy know, how the lieutenant made me pay 20 s. which you were forced to borrow, and of the hard usage I have, and how much you heard me say I was obliged to him. Simpkin knows his house. At dinner-time he is constantly within. I am sorry you saw mrs. Abbot before I had said something to you. She is one of the best persons in the world. I am very much obliged to her. Let me know what is become of H. B. I am more troubled for him than for myself. Send for some wine to drink with the bearer, and tell him, you hope I may be in a condition to requite him for his kindness to me. Adieu.

The answer returned this morning.

Dear heart,

I Am so overjoyed, that I have gotten my petition granted this morning, that I can scarce contain myself; and upon monday I will see you. I did not go to see mrs. Abbot, for she came to my lodging. Mrs. Powell hath had from me since I came 4 l. and I shall satisfy him further for what extraordinaries he hath been at; and you shall have 10 l. in gold, as you desire, for you shall not want for any thing, that I can procure, though I have not received one penny from any friend. Will. hath been in Lancashire, I hear; and since mr. Will. Skip is a prisoner, and I hear my brother is to be examined before the major general the 4th of this month at Preston. Mr. W. hath been prisoner this month; but for what I know not. But Will. is a very rogue. Do not tell your keepers of my order till I come, for I would not have the lieutenant know till it be signed, which will be upon monday morning. Mr. Steers never comes, but I give him money. I have more to say, but have not time.

Adieu, dear heart.

General Mountagu *to secretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 17.

SINCE our comeinge hither, wee have mett with some disatisfaction amonge some Blake at Portsmouth of the captaines. One of them havinge had discourse with 125. 107. 531. on friday last, and persistinge in his aversnesse to this employment, yesterday sent his commission on board this shipp, whereupon we judged it necessarye to send for him also, and to day after c a p t a i n e L y o n s dinner 9. 7. 1. 6. 31. 8. 27. 18. 5. 24. 19. 52. 59. beinge come, wee spent halfe an houre in discoursinge with him about the grounds of his disatisfaction, which he said in the first place was the neglect of due care for both commanders, and seamen, and their families, in case of death or longe absence at sea. I urged to him, that that could not be a sufficient ground, for there was a very plentifull provision in that kind, more then I beleeved was formerly in this nation (by much) and more then in any other state; and that our superiors did make as much conscience of takinge care in that way, as any of us could doe; and that wee had noe reason to distrust it. Yet he insisted upon his experience of greate sufferinges in that kinde. And being pressed for further grounds, he said, that he was not satisfied in the designe wee were about; neither against whom he should goe, nor where; which

The answer to this letter is in Carte's collection of original letters, vol. II. p. 87.

(*a*) Q. Whether this was not his servant who betrayed him. See Carte's collection of original letters, vol. II. p. 84.

was

was eaſily replied to, that the ſole enemye in view was the Spaniard, and to infeſt him was A. D. 1655.
our worke; but in what place concerned not him, who was to obey commands, and not to weigh deſignes, whereof he was not properly cogniſable. Being urged, why he did Lawſon not ſooner declare this, but held on to this point of tyme, he ſaid, that 607. did firſt engage him to goe to the commiſſioners of the admiraltye, and told him, that care ſhould be taken for the firſt forementioned evill; and if it were not done, a man might at any tyme fairely lay downe his commiſſion. Wee did both urge him much upon the point of unworthineſſe and baſeneſſe to his freind, who you know did ſoe deeply engage for him; but he was ſetled upon ſome other account. When wee found his reſolution, wee preſently captain Hill ſent our capt. on board 9. 7. 47. 50. 55. 8. 52. 37. 49. 5. 33. (who alſo had declared, as before, in the ſame place) to know his reſolution; and if he found him reſolved to give off, to bringe him on board hither; which accordingly he did; and upon diſcourſe with him, he expreſt his greate ground to be want of due proviſion for commanders and ſeamen. And further, that he was not ſatisfied to fight with the Spaniard either in the Weſt Indies or to the ſoutherly. He thought, that wee had received noe injury from him there, but contrarily had done it to him. That he ſuffered the Engliſh peaceably to inhabite the iſle of Providence, untill they gott unto them ſhipps of warr, and diſturbed his trade, and ſoe putt him upon his own defence to roote them out. I urged other injuries of the Spaniard, and aſked him, if he had read the declaration againſt them, which he ſaid he had very often with conſideration, yet thereby found noe ſatisfaction. But for the Channell he ſaid he could fight againſt him, in order to the defence of the nation; and knowinge that thoſe ſhipps, that muſt come into the Channell, came with an intention to injure us. He took greate exceptions againſt the orders they had laſt voyage to the Streights to fight ſuch of the king of Spaine's ſubjects, as weir either bound for the Weſt Indies, and cominge from thence, and none other. He alſo ſaid, his body was not able to bear the ſervice in hott countryes. But when I urged him, that theſe grounds he had given us were ſoe weake, as I concluded ſome greater matter muſt moove him to this proceedinge; and told him I feared diſliks of the authoritys at home muſt be at the bottome; he ſaid, that it was not; that he was very well ſatisfied as to that; and thought they endeavored to doe good. When we had done diſcourſeinge, wee required them to remaine on board heir untill further order; and we intend to confine one of them aboard the reare admirall, and the other aboard capt. Clarke, untill we heare his highneſſe further pleaſure. I have writt you a large diſcourſe, that you may conſider and compare theſe thinges. Wee hear of noe other diſ- the v. admirall content or inconvenience, but wee are in ſome want of 609. whoſe leiſt I ſhould have Lawſon expected, for I heare he hath expreſſed diſcontent, and juſtified 607; and ſaid, that if he had beene in his caſe, he would have done as he did. I have heard, that it is beleeved, Harriſon that 2. 31. 12. 54. 49. 23. 30. 27. hath had ſome influence upon theſe men; and its place which he is in is not fit in of the fleet conceived, that the 374. 458. 239. 259. 251. 259. 320. 205. 251, regard 343. 407. 495. I have noe more to add at preſent, but with many thankes unto you for all the favors and friendſhipp, ſubſcribe, ſir,

March 2, 1655, from on board the Naſebye in Stokes-bay

Your very humble and faithfull ſervant,

E. Mountagu.

The information or report of Richard Owen *of the city of* London *merchant, factor on the good ſhip called the* William *and* Elizabeth *of* London, *now in the port of* Dartmouth, *whereof* Simon Tranckmor *is maſter or chief commander, taken before captain* John Pley *deputy vice-admiral at* Dartmouth *in the county of* Devon, *on the ſecond of* March 1655, *as followeth,* (viz.)

THE informer or reporter ſaith, that on the ſeventeenth day of January laſt paſt (Engliſh ſtile) he with and in the ſaid ſhipp came out of the iſle of Teneriffe, being one of the Canary iſlands, loaden with wines and hides, bound for the city of London; and that about three weeks next before his comeing out from thence this reporter beinge in company with one Richard Ellis in the port of Oratava there, which Ellis is an Engliſh merchant and conſul there for the Dutch nation, the ſaid Richard Ellis informed him, that about twenty days before that time there paſſed in view of the ſaid iſle of Teneriffe a fleet of ſhips from Spain, conſiſting of thirty-ſeven ſail, which was conceived to be the ſame fleet of ſhips, Vol. xxxvi. p. 19.

A. D. 1655. which they had notice (by a veſſel, which brought from St. Sebaſtians for imbargoeing of Engliſhmen's eſtates in the Canary iſlands the king of Spain's order) was preparing to take in ſoldiers, and to carry them to Sancto Domingo in Hiſpaniola. And this reporter further ſaith, that about three weeks next before his ſaid putting forth from the ſaid iſle of Teneriffe, the ſaid Richard Ellis and divers other Engliſh merchants there told this informer, that there was another veſſel then come into the iſle of Grand Canary from Spain, forced in by foul weather, which was an adviſo from the king of Spain bound for Sancto Domingo, who reported, that the fleet of thirty-ſeven ſail was gone towards Sancto Domingo before the ſaid adviſo came from Spain; and that the ſaid fleet of thirty-ſeven ſail had in them about ten thouſand ſoldiers, and ſome braſs guns; which braſs guns and part of the ſoldiers were to be left at Sancto Domingo in Hiſpaniola, and the reſt were to go in the ſaid fleet for Jamaica, to beat out the Engliſh thence.

John Pley deputy vice-admiral. Richard Owen.

SIMON Tranckmor, maſter of the ſaid ſhip the William and Elizabeth, teſtifies, that he heard the ſaid Richard Ellis report what the ſaid Richard Owen hath before related; and likewiſe heard, that there was a fleet of thirty-ſeven ſail of Spaniſh ſhips gone from Spain to Sancto Domingo and Jamaica, to relieve and ſtrengthen the one, and beat out the Engliſh from the other.

John Pley deputy vice-admiral. Simon Tranckmor.

THE aforenamed Richard Owen and Simon Tranckmor for confirmation of the truth of their ſeveral reports before written, the day and year aforeſaid, took their voluntary oaths on the holy Evangeliſts at Dartmouth before me,

William Spurway, mayor.

Conſul Oorſchot *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 31. MY lords, in my laſt I adviſed your lordſhips at large, about the proceedings of the council of war. Since here is arrived an expreſs from Cadiz, ſent from thence the ſecond current with news, that in Port St. Mary a veſſel, which had left the ſilver fleet, brought news, that he left the ſaid fleet ſome three hundred miles from the coaſt of Spain, ſo that the ſame was expected every hour at Cadiz. At Madrid they rung the bells and made bonefires for joy of this news. It is held for certain, that in a week there will come news of the arrival.

One capt. Adriaen Swart of Oſtend brought in here this week an Engliſh veſſel, coming from the Levant laden with oil and wines.

St. Sebaſtian, March 12, 1656. [N. S.] P. V. OORSCHOT.

The Dutch *embaſſadors in* Sweden *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 41. MY lords, after we had received the honour of your high and mighty lordſhip's laſt commands, and obtained our neceſſary diſpatches, we did keep ourſelves ready without any loſs of time to reſpect your high and mighty lordſhips commands, and conſequently did betake ourſelves to our journey over Amſterdam, and purſued the ſame in a pleaſure-boat of the Eaſt-India company, which was prepared for us againſt we came there, through the good care of the college of the admiralty in Amſterdam, and wherewith we arrived this day with a proſperous wind before the Vlie, and preſently went aboard the ſhip of war deſigned for our tranſportation, with an intention to further our voyage without any intermiſſion, God ſending wind and weather favourable for us. We cannot omit to let your high and mighty lordſhips know, that we were ſaluted, received, and defrayed by the lords burgomaſters of Amſterdam with much civility,

In the ſhip Overyſſel, March 13, 1656. [N. S.]

Slingerlandt,
Van Dorp,
Huybert,
J. Iſbrants.

Sir

Commiſſioners for Hertfordſhire *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

TO accept this humble earneſt of affection and duty from us, who by virtue of particuler letters received from major Packer, intimateing your highneſs pleaſure, that wee meete at convenient tyme and place, for the putting in execution certaine your orders and inſtructions for ſecureing the peace of the commonwealth, and particulerly of this county; wherein wee have (amongſt others) the honor by you to bee nominated commiſſioners: that in order thereto wee have now twice mett, and heard read the ſeverall commiſſions of your highneſs, therein conſtituteing and appoynting the lord Fleetwood (deputy of Ireland) major generall of this county, a perſon ſo acceptable and well pleaſeing to and amongſt us, that wee do unfainedly profeſs there could none have beene nominated more welcome, or received with greater affection and good will. And upon the readeing of the ſeverall commiſſions, with the inſtructions and directions thereunto apperteyning, (from your highneſs to him and us directed) we muſt needs acknowledge (and bleſs God for) your highneſs greate zeale and unfailing care, very eminently tending to the ſupport of godlines: and indeed the onely meanes (that wee can diſcerne) left for the ſecureing the (much maligned) peace of this commonwealth; and doe in all ſincerity profeſs, that in our ſtations and places wee may looke uppon it as a duty much incumbent uppon us to bee aſſiſting to your highneſs, that you neither faint, or wax weary (in your very greate and important undertakings) but may continue ſteady and ſtrong, even to the diſcomfiture of all God's enemyes, who either abroade, or within this commonwealth ſhall oppoſe the power of godlines, or deſigne the breach of our preſent peace. And further at preſent wee dare not bee troubleſome, onely wee beſeech God, that his mercy and kindnes may ſtill environ you, and wee continue to bee,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 117.

Your highneſs moſt humble ſervants,

Hertford this 3d of March, 1655.

John King,
Alexander Weld,
Anthony Spinage,
John Kenſey,
Thomas Empſon,
John Brograve,
William Diſher,
Joen Haiman,
William Turner,
John Marſh,
Francis White,
William Coxe,
William Hickman,
John Edlyn,
John Reade,
Ad. Waſhington,
Richard Combe,
Daniell Nicoll.
William Packer,
Henry Blount,
Coxe,
William Marſh,
William Reeve,
R. Gladman,
J. Gladman.

Col. Morley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

I Found my laſt ſoe fairely received and ſoe friendly anſwered, that I am emboldened thereby to offer you this ſecond trouble, to acquaint you, that few ſeamen were apprehended in the ſearch of this rape. Thoſe that were, we ſent to Haſtinge, where I underſtand ſince were neither orders nor officers to receive them; ſo that I ſuppoſe they are againe at liberty. Theſe coaſts beginne to be infeſted with Flemiſh pirats; two Dunkirke ſloopes of 4 gunnes each upon friday laſt ſurprized 4 veſſels, 2 of Weymouth, one of Brighthelmſton, and the other of Haſtinge. The laſt beinge laden with ſea-coale they preſently ſent away for Dunkirke; with the other three they came neare this ſhoare, and lay cloſe under the eaſt ſide of the Beachy, whence eſpying an Engliſh ſaile they immediately made out and left the 3 barques at anchor. Comeinge nearer they found it to be the Weymouth Pinke, a ſhip employed in his highneſſe ſervice; whereupon they made all the ſaile they could to ſhift away, and the Waymouth gave chaſe after them; but being a ſlow ſailor, and they very ſwift, it is ſuppoſed they eſcaped. However the three barques were left behind, and, as I am informed, weighed, and went upon thair ſeverall voyages. Some ſeamen paſſinge theſe coaſts, whoſe veſſals have bin taken and carryed to Dunkirke, themſelves comeinge thence report, that 40 ſaile of pickaroones are fittinge out of thoſe parts; which if true, theſe coaſts wil be ſufficiently infaſted; and though I doe not doubt, but all poſſible care wil be taken to ſecure all parts as ſhal be requiſite, yet

Vol. xxxvi. p. 121.

A. D. 1655. yet the paſſage betweene the iſle of Weight and London is of more then ordinary concernment, not only in reſpect to the particular trade of theſe parts, but of trade in generall; and I obſerved in the Dutch warre more miſcheife was done neare the Neſſe and Beachy points then in any other parts of England, theſe places haveinge deepe roades cloſe up to them, where the pirats may ſkulke undiſcerned till a ſhippe comes upon them: and if ſome greate gunns were planted in convenient places upon the coaſts, as they were in the tyme of the late kinge, I ſuppoſe ſeverall veſſels might be therby preſerved, that will otherwiſe be in danger to be taken. A ſmall charge would doe it, and I believe it would give greate ſatisfaction to the country. If any thinge of that nature be thought neceſſary to be done in this country, I ſhall willingly contribute my beſt aſſiſtance thereunto. The charge of this rape may be paid out of the money I acquainted you to be in mr. Akehurſt's hands, beinge 270 l. or thereabouts, if his highneſſe ſhall ſoe think fitt; but the preſent order muſt be given, for ſince my laſt mr. Akehurſt acquainted the commiſſioners of this rape, that the mony was to be paid into the committee at Worceſter-houſe. I hope you will not thinke me erronious to intermeddle in theſe buſneſſes, that are ſoe farre above my capacity; but to accept of the intentions of him, who will ever wiſh well to the publique ſervice, and is ambitious to be eſteemed, as he wil be ever found,

Your moſt faithfull ſervant,

Glinde, March 3d, 1655. H. Morley.

Sir Robert Walſh *to the protector.*

Marche the thirde, 55.

May it please your heighnes,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 123. I Am ſoly come into this country, with an abſolute beleefe, my indeavours may appeer conduſing unto your highnes intereſts, and ſo conſequently may hope, that my owne may be therein involved. My intentions ſhall beare noe maſke in ſheowing their cleernes unto your heighnes. I ſhall not at all diſſemble. I moſt humbly beg the grace to be admitted the honour of waiting upon your heighnes, having ſome things of conſequence, which I hope your heighnes will fiend ſoe to bee, two offer onto your heighnes. God Almighty hath bleſſed and inveſted your highnes in the place you are inn; and had not his holy will ſoe decreed, doubtleſsly you had not beene. This is my beleefe, as allſoe that I may proove inſtrumentall unto your heighnes continuance and intereſts.

If that uppon good grounds you may pleaſe to admit mee the honor of your commands, their ſhall be a reall obbeyſance given by

Your heighnes

his moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

For his Highnes. Rob. Walsh.

To ſecretary Thurloe.

Honored sir,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 131. I Have this daye received theſe encloſed from mr. Jackſon, the perſon I lately enformed you woulde be in that place; by which you will perceive I am not like to ſee him; hee (as I underſtand his want of healthe) not dareing to adventure into the country, and I, beinge nowe (beſides the trouble and charge of a journy thether) enter'd into bonds not to ſtirre out of it. The true names of the perſons the encloſed conteyne I have enterlyned in them; and a place in the Temple, where 'tis probable mr. Jackſon maye be fownde, or mr. Gravenor, the owener of the Temple chamber, by a good obſervance traced to the place of his own concealement. If this prove a ſervis to you, I ſhall bee very happy, for I covett nothing ſo much as to be demonſtrated

Marche 3d, 1655. Your faithfull and moſte obedient ſervant,

Indors'd by ſecretary Thurloe, Pickerin.

Worden's letter of the 3d of March, 1655. concerninge Lloyd.

Mr.

Mr. Ed. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

YOU are pleaſed by yours of the 22d February to ſignifie the reaſon, why the friggat his highneſſe had ordered hither for my returne is not yet arrived, which I was glad to heare, fearing hir miſcarriag. When mr. Swift wrote to your honor of the danger there might be to come into this river, the froſt indeed was very riggorus for 2 or 3 days, but ſince that time (as I am informed) it hath been good weather, and winds fitt for this port, which hath kept me ever ſince my comeinge to this place in dayly hopes to heere of hir. There is now noe feare of farther froſt, it being to late in the yeare; wherefore I doubt not, if it pleaſe the Lord to continue the weather as it is at preſent, to have the ſhipp heere very ſuddenly, unleſſe your firſt commands have been ſince ſuperſeded. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 135.

I am bold to ſend your honor this incloſed relation of his majeſtie of Sweden's ſucceſſe againſt a conſiderable party of Poles in behalf of their king under the command of Chernetzkie, a perſon of the moſt able conduct the Poliſh king hath of his party, notwithſtanding his ill ſucceſſe in this action; as alſoe in that of ſurrendring up the towne and caſtell of Cracow the laſt ſummer into the power of the king of Swede. This ſeaſonable ſucceſſe of the Swede will much facilitate his buſines with the rivolted Quartzans, with whom (it is confidently ſuppoſed) he hath fought already, with what ſucceſſe I cannot yet learne; but noe doubt, if that buſineſſe be once well over, his majeſtie will priſently turne his forces uppon the Muſcovite. Grave Magnus having beene returned into Lituania with the force he brought out thence to the king into Pruſſia, to the end, as I was credibly informed before I left the court, with commands from his majeſtie to endeavour to reinveſt thoſe places again; out of which the Muſcovite hath forced the Swediſh garriſons; ſoe that it is very probable the greateſt ſtorme will be in thoſe parts this yeare, the emperor and Hollander (as it is ſaid) beinge the maine drivers on of that deſigne. As for the Coſſacks deſertion of the king's party, which you pleaſed to mention in your letter, I heare nothing of it; and therefore am bold to concurre with your honor, counting it an imagination. Thus leaving further to trouble your honor at this time, with praiers to God for the continuance of his highneſſe health and happyneſſe, the proſperity of his fleet and armies, the peace of the commonwealth under his command, I taking leave, ſubſcribing, what I truly am,

Your honor's moſt faithfull

Hamburg, March 4, 1655. and moſt obliged ſervant,

E. ROLT.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I Am glad to underſtand of his highnes health, the peaceable ſtate of affaires in the 3 nations, with the readineſs and good condition of the fleet. The Lord continue thoſe grand mercies at home, and proſper your undertakeings abroad. Vol. xxxvi. p. 139.

Mr. Rolt is heere expectinge the ſhip, which yet appeares not. Had ſhee gone for Rotterdam, as I writ that I thought it beſt, he might have beene on ſhip-board ere this.

I underſtand, that the committee of the councel met, but thought not good then to ſigne the report, though it was drawne up with your approbation. I knowe not what to thinke of it, beinge I heare nothinge from you thereof. I ſhould be ſorry to have deſerved ill from thoſe honorable gentlemen. I hope your next will ſatisfie me, why it was refuſed. The factious party here are high upon it, and ſay the buſineſs is ended at Whitehall, his highnes haveinge declared his pleaſure to the committee of the company to their full ſatisfaction, which they expect to heare of per next poſt. If ſoe, I preſume I ſhall likewiſe have notice of it.

To the incloſed paper I have onely to ad, that - - - - a reſident from the king of Denmarke goeing towards the king of Sweden, he tells me, the embaſſadors from the ſtates generall have not yet begun their treaty with his maſter; they expect further inſtructions; but I beleeve that kinge forbeares to enter upon that affair till he heare againe from the king of Sweden. Both ſides hope, that his highnes will interpoſe twixt the king of Sweden and the ſtates generall; and be a meanes to unite the harts and forces of all proteſtant princes for the advance of that interreſt. I remayne,

Your honour's humble ſervant,

Hamburg, March 4, 1655. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The advice of the commiſſioners upon the letters of the Dutch *embaſſadors in* Denmark.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Upon the 1ſt and 2d Article.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 149.

UPon theſe 2 firſt articles having peruſed the 2, 3, 6, 19 and 26 articles of the inſtruction of the 6th of Nov. 1655, and having obſerved, that your high and mighty lordſhips embaſſadors are ordered to declare by the 2d article, that their high and mighty lordſhips will conteſt and aſſiſt in all what may concern the ſervice and glory of the king of Denmark, and the preſervation and proſperity of his kingdoms and ſubjects, with all manner of offices of faithful friends and allies; and by the 3d article, that their high and mighty lordſhips, for the ſecurity and preſervation of his majeſty's kingdoms and countries, will contribute with no leſs vigour againſt all aſſaults, than they are obliged to do for the preſervation and defence of their own ſtate; and by the 6th, that their high and mighty lordſhips are reſolved to all what may tend or be required for the preſervation of the common intereſt upon the Eaſt ſea and thereabouts; and by the 19th, that there ſhould be confirmed by a treaty, that by the common allies, upon occaſions and accidents to be expreſſed in the treaty, a conſiderable ſtrength be equipt by ſea, and that the ſame ſhould be ſtrengthened, encreaſed, and diminiſhed, according to time and opportunity; alſo with aſſiſtance by land, ſuch as the neceſſity ſhould require, and as ſhould be afterwards agreed upon; and by the 26th, in caſe the fleet of their high and mighty lordſhips ſhould be neceſſitated to act upon the Eaſt, that the king of Denmark ſhould be ſollicited with all earneſt endeavours to aſſiſt their high and mighty lordſhips with his fleet, or a party thereof, with authoriſation to promiſe, upon ſuch an occaſion, that their high and mighty lordſhips, with all their might and power, ſhall help protect him from all force and aſſaults, which might be made upon his majeſty, and his countries and ſubjects by reaſon thereof: wherefore the commiſſioners of your high and mighty lordſhips do conceive, that for the full ſatisfaction of the king of Denmark, and to keep and confirm his majeſty in this good diſpoſition and affection, which he hath for the ſtate of your high and mighty lordſhips, all the ſaid general expreſſions and promiſes ought to be drawn and directed into a formal aſſurance, to be given to his majeſty by a new alliance, or the enlarging of former treaties; and to that end, there being notice likewiſe taken, by your high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioners, of the contents of the fourth article of the defenſive alliance concluded the 9th of October with the king of Denmark, whereby their

IN purſuance of your high and mighty lordſhips reſolution of the 13th of March 1656, your commiſſioners have drawn out of the letters of your high and mighty lordſhips embaſſadors of the 26th and 27th of February of this year the following heads of deliberation, and thereupon thought fit to preſent to your high and mighty lordſhips ſuch conſiderations as are ſet down in the margent of each article.

And firſt conſidered in the letter of the 27th of February, 1656.

That they do fear in Denmark, if occaſion be, and the neceſſity doth require it, that the reſolutions of their high and mighty lordſhips, and their executions, will not be ſo ſpeedy as they ought; whether it be at ſuch time that the ſea is frozen or otherwiſe.

2.

That the alliance with their high and mighty lordſhips doth allow but [illegible], and that the ſame are not thought ſufficient to give peace to Denmark; wherefore the lords embaſſadors do deſire it may be taken into conſideration, whether they may make the 11th article of the treaty more full and ſtronger in caſe Denmark doth deſire it, as was done in the treaty with Brandenbuugh, or otherwiſe to enlarge the treaty for the ſatisfaction of Denmark, or by proviſion, if need be, to give ſome hope of it as in ſome ſort comprehended in the 4th article of the inſtruction; and in regard of the high intereſt that their high and mighty lordſhips have in that crown, it doth not ſeem ſtrange; and we ſhall expect in the mean time their high and mighty lordſhips opinion hereupon.

A. D. 1655.

high and mighty lordſhips do promiſe his majeſty an aſſiſtance of 4000 men, in caſe he ſhould be diſturbed in any of his places, trade, or commerce, to be given to him within the ſpace of 3 months, after that the ſame hath been ſignified unto them. And in the contents of the 11th article of the ſame alliance there is ſaid, when that there ſhould be perceived, that the promiſed aſſiſtance, according to the opportunity of affairs, is not ſufficient, the ſame then is to be encreaſed, and there being likewiſe conferred by the ſaid commiſſioners about the 7th article of the defenſive alliance concluded with the duke of Brandenburgh upon the 17th July 1655, by which the reciprocal aſſiſtance to be given (enlarged in the 9th following article) notwithſtanding that on both ſides the ſpace of 3 months is agreed, for the accommodating of the differences, yet it is ſo agreed, in caſe that for ſuch an agreement there was no likelihood, or that the condition of time and affairs would not permit to delay the ſaid promiſed aſſiſtance without great danger of the aſſaulted, preſently after expiration of the ſaid 3 months or ſooner, or preſently in caſe the aſſaulted do ſtand in need, that then the aſſiſtance is to be ſent and given according to the conſtitution of time and affairs without any delay according to the 10th article of the ſame alliance, where it is ſaid, in caſe the expreſſed aſſiſtance is not thought enough or ſufficient for the entire ſecuring of the party oppreſſed and aſſaulted, that in ſuch a caſe the party not aſſaulted is to aſſiſt the other party with ſuch forces and power, as ſhall be ſufficient for his defenſe.

Commiſſioners of their high and mighty lordſhips will hereby ſignify, that they are of opinion, that the contents of the ſaid 4th and 11th articles of the defenſive alliance with Denmark ought to be enlarged and ſet down in ſuch ample terms in the 7th and 10th articles of the defenſive alliance with Brandenburgh: moreover, that the aſſiſtance mentioned in the 4th article of 4000 men ought to be augmented to 6000, and in caſe the king of Denmark ſhould be neceſſitated to any extremity to double the number of 4000 men. And in caſe that the ſeas ſhould be frozen, to give him the equivalent of the ſaid aſſiſtance of men in money.

Conſiderations had upon the letter of the 26 of Feb. 1656.

3.

Upon this article the commiſſioners of your high and mighty lordſhips do ſuppoſe, that in conformity to the reſolution of the 5th of Feb. 1656, ſent to the lord Nieuport in England, the lords embaſſadors at Copenhagen ought likewiſe to be ordered to give the king thanks for this his declaration, and to make a reciprocal declaration to his majeſty, yet in ſuch terms, in caſe of any further negotiation and promiſes of aſſiſtance

3.

That the king of Denmark had ſignified by one of the lords of his council, that he did not intend to conclude any thing with the king of Sweden, but with foregoing communication, good liking, and conſent of their high and mighty lordſhips.

A. D. 1655. as abovementioned, their high and mighty lordſhips may be no further engaged than is expreſſed in the 12th article of the defenſive alliance made in the year 1649, and in the latter alliance made in the year 1653, namely, that their high and mighty lordſhips ſhall not oblige themſelves any further than to a mutual communication and comprehenſion.

4.

This article the commiſſioners do conceive to be anſwered by the reſolution of your high and mighty lordſhips of the 4th of March 1656, being reſolved, that they ſhall have advice ſent them of all what is tranſacted here concerning Sweden, or others having any reflection upon their negotiation.

Theſe three articles being drawn up by the king of Denmark, and perſiſted in with vigour, that the intereſts of their high and mighty lordſhips are thereby advanced, the commiſſioners of their high and mighty lordſhips do conceive, that the lords embaſſadors ought to manage the ſame with much wiſdom, as well to delay the negotiation of the reſident of Sweden, as alſo to get thereby an occaſion to diſpoſe the king to ſend an embaſſy to the king of Sweden; to act jointly in that court with thoſe of their high and mighty lordſhips.

5.

Upon which the commiſſioners of their high and mighty lorſhips do conceive, that a more preciſe order ought to be ſent to the lord Nieuport, to ſound the intention of the lord protector ſo far, according to their high and mighty lordſhips reſolution of the 5th of Feb. 1656, that ſomething may be reſolved on; yea he may ſignify with a civil declaration, that their high and mighty lordſhips do foreſee the ſeaſon of the year, and the inconveniences already happened upon the Eaſt ſea, and can no longer forbear taking of their meaſures, and therefore he is to inſiſt, that the lord protector would deſign ſome embaſſadors to the king of Sweden to act jointly with thoſe of their high and mighty lordſhips (who are already upon their way) for the common intereſts, keeping continually a correſpondence with the lords embaſſadors now in Denmark.

6.

This point the commiſſioners have judged to be ſo pregnant and evident of itſelf, that it is needleſs to ſtir up the known diligence and vigilance of your high and mighty lordſhips with any reaſons or arguments, leaving to their wiſe directions to keep by ſufficient means the reſpective colleges of the admiralties to their duty; for to bring the equipage in a ſhort time to perfection.

4.

The lords embaſſadors deſire, that they may be ſupplied with informations of all what paſſeth, that ſo they may communicate the ſame there.

And in the letter of the 26th of February were incloſed the projected articles between Sweden and Denmark.

The commiſſioners do judge to be of ſpecial conſideration the ingredients of the 3d, 7th and 8th articles.

Speaking the ſaid 3d article of a prohibition not to maintain any men of war upon the Eaſt ſea.

The 7th of diſturbance or freedom of the commerce there.

And the 8th of inviting England and Holland into the ſaid alliance.

And laſtly, moreover out of the ſaid letter of the 27th of Feb. 1656.

5.

That the king of Denmark had declared by the ſaid lord of the council to the lords embaſſadors, that his majeſty was writing to the lord protector of England, to have his advice about this alliance offered by the king of Sweden.

6.

That great regard is had upon the equipage of their high and mighty lordſhips, and without the ſame there is no good to be done any where.

7.

About this the commiſſioners will only mind your high and mighty lordſhips, that the ſame is obſerved with all poſſible circumſpection, and ſuch care hath been taken, that no copies of the letters have been given out, and that the like care is to be taken for the time to come, and therein the lords embaſſadors may reſt ſatisfied.

7.

And laſtly, that the lords embaſſadors do highly recommend the ſecreſy of theſe letters, to give no diſtaſt in Denmark, and to exclude and deprive themſelves of all further communication. A. D. 1655.

Extracts out of the reſolutions of the lords ſtates of Holland.

Tueſday the 14th of March, 1656. [N. S.]

AFTER deliberation had it is thought fit and reſolved, that there ſhall be furthered at the generality in the behalf of their noble great lordſhips, to the end that by their high and mighty lordſhips the lords embaſſadors of this ſtate ſent to the king of Sweden and Poland may be ordered, that they jointly, in caſe the ſame can be done without any great hindrance to their journey, or otherwiſe by ſome one or more to be choſen amongſt themſelves, to go and ſalute, as they paſs by, in the name of their high and mighty lordſhips, the elector of Brandenburgh, and to uſe ſuch compliments to him, as they ſhall judge to be moſt fitting and applicable, according to the exigency of affairs; and likewiſe underhand, as occaſion ſhall ſerve, and where it is moſt neceſſary, they ſhall ſignify, that their high and mighty lordſhips did expect, that the elector would have given unto them a pertinent declaration and confident communication of the treaty between the king of Sweden and himſelf, as was to be expected from an ally of this ſtate, which being performed the ſaid lords embaſſadors are to give a pertinent communication of the ſucceſs thereof to their high and mighty lordſhips, for them to take ſuch further reſolution thereupon as they ſhall think fit. Vol. xxxvi. p. 167.

Mynheer Juchem *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LODLS,

THESE are to adviſe your high and mighty lordſhips, how that ſince my laſt the troops of the ſpiritual dukes and the duke of Newburgh along the Rhine do not diminiſh, but encreaſe daily; as alſo yeſterday and to day ſeveral officers of the duke of Brandenburgh arrived here from Pruſſia, going for Cleve, and that there are others coming; and who informed me, that the land-droſt of Cleve had a commiſſion to raiſe in the country of Cleve 3000 horſe and 6000 foot for the ſervice of the ſaid duke. Now in regard in all likelihood we ſhall have all the levies of the one party or the other round about us, and by reaſon that our garriſon is ſomewhat leſſened of the company we have uſed to have, and that our walls are unprovided of ordnance, and the fortifications out of repair, we thought fit to give your high and mighty lordſhips advice thereof, that ſo theſe things may be provided and redreſt, as ſhall be thought fit for the ſervice of the country concerned therein. Vol. xxxvi. p. 171.

Weeſel, March 14, 1656. [N. S.] V. JUCHEM.

A true copy of the letter ſent by mr. Halſall, *cloſe priſoner in the Tower of* London, *to his ſiſter mrs.* Halſall, *the 4th of* March, 1655.

Tueſday night.

DEAR HEART,

IF you did know, how I am troubled with ſore eyes by reaſon of a great cold I have, you would very willingly pardon me for not coming to you the laſt night; nor (if I were well) have I any great deſire to meet any more at his houſe. I am ſorry, that after all your trouble, which hath been ſo great to have ſaved ten ſuch lives as mine, you cannot be permitted to ſpeak to me. I am confident ſerjant Dendy would have done your buſineſs; and unleſs it be expreſſed in your order to come as your occaſions require, you will but be permitted to come one time. If you ſee ſerjant Dendy, acquaint him with all my condition, and the 20 s. Though I am ſatisfied, that Will is a rogue, yet if you Vol. xxxvi. p. 175.

A. D. 1655. chance to ſee him, take no notice, but ſpeak kindly to him. I wiſh I could ſee him. I have got a water for my eyes, that I hope they will ſpeedily be well. My ſervice to all.

Adieu.

The information of Daniel Steere *of the Tower of* London, *taken the 5th of* March, 1655.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 176. SAith, that he delivered a letter to mrs. Halſall this morning from her brother mr. Halſall cloſe priſoner in the Tower, to which ſhe ſent no anſwer in writing, ſaying, ſhe was in great haſt, but bid this informant tell her ſaid brother, that ſhe yeſterday ſpoke with ſerjant Dendy about the procuring an order for her to viſit her brother; and that ſerjant Dendy drew up her petition himſelf, and had therein mentioned the 20 s. and ſeemed to ſtand her friend in that buſineſs ſo much beyond her expectation, that ſhe did not doubt, but to have his highneſs hand this day to an order for that purpoſe; and that although the lieutenant of the Tower were a great enemy againſt it, yet he might aſſure himſelf, ſhe ſhould procure that order by ſerjeant Dendy's means; and further ſaid, ſhe would have ſent her ſaid brother money, but that ſhe feared mr. Powell his keeper might obſerve by his making uſe of more money than what ſhe gave before to the ſaid mr. Powell for him, that he had money brought unto him by ſome other; and further bid this informant charge her brother, that he ſhould by no means write to her again, but that he would throw away his pen and paper, and make no ſhew of writing, for that the lieutenant was ſo cunning and ſubtle, that he might ſearch his chamber of a ſudden, and diſcover it, which would ſpoil all their buſineſs: and further ſaith not.

DANIEL STEERE.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 161. SInce my laſt of the 11th of March there is no poſt come out of Poland, ſo that there is no advice to be given at preſent from thoſe parts.

The caſtle of Marienburgh is at laſt ſurrendered upon condition, and the relief, which this city thought to have given, conſiſting in 2 or 3000 men with ſome pieces of ordnance and a good ſtore of ammunition came too late, and is returned back to this city without any damage; thoſe of Marienburgh complaining why the Dantzickers retarded ſo long their aſſiſtance, and thoſe of Dantzick, that they did hold out no longer, the ſudden ſurrender being occaſioned through want of lead and powder: otherwiſe the fort was reaſonably well provided.

Here is much talk of the levies of the Muſcovites, and the great preparations they make; but nothing of their deſign or intentions.

There paſſed lately through this town in all haſt a Brandenburgh envoy by name monſieur Bonyn, who is ſaid to be ſent to your high and mighty lordſhips from the duke.

We have certain news, that the Swediſh capers have taken two Holland ſhips, and carried them to Straelſund. I have writ about them to have them releas'd.

Dantzick, March 15, 1656. [N. S.]

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Mercury, March 15, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 193. REceived a letter of the admiralty in Zealand writ at Middleburgh the 11th of this month, and there encloſed a paper containing in effect, that order was ſent by the governor of Calais from Paris to his deputy governor of the caſtle of Calais, to arreſt and detain all Holland and Zealand ſhips now in the port of Calais, till ſuch time that the perſons guilty of the miſdemeanors committed agains capt. Ram ſhall be releas'd and ſent home. Whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and reſolved, that an extract of the ſaid letter concerning the French ſloops of Calais ſailing with commiſſion of the duke of Vendoſme, and being oftentimes in the harbour of Fluſhing taking notice of the ſhips, that are laden and intend for the Flemiſh harbours, ſhall be ſent to the reſpective colleges, to be adviſed upon. And now what concerneth the ſaid perſons guilty of the miſdemeanor done to capt. Ram, anſwer ſhall be returned to the college of the admiralty in Zealand, that their lordſhips, in caſe the ſame is not yet done in purſuance of their high

and mighty lordſhips order of the 6th of September will adminiſter right and juſtice towards the ſaid perſons without delay. In the mean time a copy likewiſe of the letter ſhall be ſent to the lord embaſſador Boreel to inform himſelf, whether the ſaid arreſting and detaining of all Holland ſhips is given by or in the behalf of the king or no; that ſo the ſame may be recalled. A. D. 1655.

An intercepted letter of ſir G. Ratcliffe *to mrs.* Traps.

Paris, March 15, 1655. [N. S.]

HERE is no news at all at this time, ſo far as I know. My maſter ſaith, he doth not forget me; but it ſignifies nothing as yet, for he hath not wherewithal. It will be better, I hope; and in the mean time patience. He may ſtay here, if he pleaſeth. K. Charles Vol. xxxvi. p. 201.

I hear nothing of his removing. Peter is ſtill in his old place, from whence dr. Fraſier came hither lately, leaving of him in good health, and upon thoughts of removing nearer to theſe parts. The French and Spaniſh forces are both haſtening to the field; and it ſeems they will be earlier abroad this year than they have been a long time.

Monſieur de Bordeaux is ſaid to be gone from hence again for England. I am now labouring to get credit for a ſuit of clothes, which is more then I have made theſe five years; and now my old frippery grows thin, ſo that if ſo much cloth comes, as will make me a ſuit and cloak, I ſhall be overſtored.

A paper of Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England.

THE ſubſcribed extraordinary embaſſador of the lords the ſtates general of the united provinces deſireth, that the ſhips hereunder ſpecified belonging to ſubjects of the ſaid united provinces may be ſuffered to return home under the protection of a ſhip of war under the command of captain John Branckaert in the immediate ſervice of the ſaid lords the ſtates generall (to wit) Vol. xxxvi. p. 265.

The ſhip the Concord, Jacob Lanier maſter.
The ſhip Abraham Offering, Francois Roys maſter.
The ſhip the Fortune, Jacob de Keyſer maſter.
The ſhip the Angel, Chriſtiaen Janſzen maſter.
The ſhip the Hope, Pieter Houck maſter.
The ſhip the Hope, Caſen Janſſen maſter, all of Fluſhing in Zealand bound hither, with
The ſhips the Juſtice of Dort, Jacob Corthalls maſter; and
The Adriaen of Dort, Jan Joppen van Hey maſter, both bound for Rotterdam in Holland under protection of the ſaid convoy.

Given this $\frac{6}{16}$th of March, $165\frac{5}{6}$. WM. NIEUPOORT.

Mr. N. Brewſter *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

ACcording to my humble duty and late promiſe, I thought it ſeaſonable to acquaint your honour, that the much bruited controverſy ſprung at N. Walſham touching the preſent government and 5th monarchy hath of late ſo much affected the miniſters and people of other churches in Norfolk (moſt of which are yet free of this diſtemper) as they have appointed a generall meeting to be at Norwich the next weeke, in order to a diſcuſſion of thoſe matters, of which I muſt needs ſay both the notion and mannagement too much obſerved doe already make the more ſober and able men in church way aſhamed of theſe friends, ſo farre as concernes this caſe; and therefore litle queſtion is made, but by the bleſſing of God on this intended interview, as many as yet are unforeſtalled, may be preſerved, and the reputation of the churches vindicated (if ſuſpected by any) from the guilt of ſuch things. I ſhall be ſó bold as to give your honour a further account hereof, after that meeting (if God permittes) which, I hold, will be acceptable to you, the rather for that ſome of the moſt eminent for piety and wiſdome in theſe parts are to deale about it. I am not determined as yet when to ſet forth towards Dublyn, meeting with too much diſpute about it with relations here; but ſtand free thereto; Vol. xxxvi. p. 187.

A. D. 1655. and will doe, till his highneſſe adviſe be had, hoping to diſpatch the whole by may next at the utmoſt. Right honourable, I take leave and reſt

Your honour's moſt humble ſervant for Chriſt,'

Alby in Norf. March 5, 55. NATH. BREWSTER.

Major general Diſbrowe *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 209. WE came the laſt night to this place, though our journey was very bad by reaſon of much raines. This day we went one board, upon an accompt of a viſitt. We found the generalls well, and much ſatisfied, that the buſſines wreches no further then thoſe two captains, Lions and Hill; and I hope it doth not. Upon conſideration together it was not judged convenient, that I ſhould take notice of the buſſines at all; and though Hill did by a freind of his deſire to ſpeake with me, yet forbore it, becauſe I underſtood, that his diſſatisfaction was much upon his wife's accompt. The generalls intend to ſend them both up to your highneſſe. Their is not, as I can perceive or heare, the leaſt diſſatisfaction in any others of the fleet; therefore we was reſolved to come towards London to morrow morninge; only this evening ſince we came aſhore I heard that vice admiral Bodyloo hath bine tamper'd with at London, and a littell ſtumbled; and that he will be here to morrowe, which made me deſirous to ſtay till he come, that I may underſtand what temper he is in. The generalls both preſent ther humble ſervice to your highneſſe. I ſhall not add further troble to your highneſſe at this time, only to ſubſcribe myſelfe

Your highneſſe humble ſervant,

Porchmouth, the 6th of March, 1655. JOHN DISBROWE.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 217. I Have now through the bleſſing of God ſet your friends to work in South Wales, and I doe not doubt, but they will approve themſelves to be good workmen. I had a very good appearance of the gentlemen in theſe partes, and they act very cordially; and I am perſwaded, that not onely the taxe, but ſomithing of reformation wil be carried on in poore Wales, whom I ſeriouſly profeſſe my heart pitties and loves. They are a poore people, and have ſuffered much; and I hope there are many deare to God amongſt them. If you can doe them any curteſy, I pray you thinke of them. I intend to morrow, God willing, to go towards Hereford, and within a few dayes after to Worceſter, where I ſhall ſtay a while to perfect our worke there. If you have any commands, you will there find

Your affectionate and ready ſervant,

Carmarthin, this 6th of March, 1655. JA. BERRY.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 221. BEing deſired by my lord Richard to encloſe theſe three letters (under my ſuperſcription) to yourſelfe, I ſhall add this further trouble to lett you know, that through God's mercy I came well to this towne on tuſeday morning to the begining of the aſſizes, where, as I apprehend, all things are caryed faire, and well. I hope wee ſhall doe ſomething in this county, that may tend to the mending of the juryes. Coll. Norton ſeemeth to be zealous in the buſſines, and the juſtices doe all ſeeme deſirous to indeavoure after the reformation of open profanes. It may be in time ſome good may be done, the Lord aſſiſting.

Sir, I intend to goe into Suſſex on ſatturday. I hope before that time I ſhall receive ſomething from yow, which may enable mee the more cheerefully to proſecute his highnes ſervice in that county, which I ſhould be very glad to ſee better ſettled before I returne. If any thing have fallen out to hinder your wrighting by the thurſday poſt, I beſeech yow not to faile to ſend to mee to Eaſt Grinſted (which is within 21 miles of London,) where I hope to be on tuſeday, and to ſtay there during the Aſſizes. If I doe not heere from yow, I know not how I ſhall demean my ſelfe towards the officers of the militia troops, which I ſuppoſe I ſhall meete with at the aſſizes. I am, deare ſir,

Your moſt affectionate humble ſervant,

Wincheſter, the 6th of March 1655. W. GOFFE.

The

The commiſſioners for Caermarthenſhire *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

BEing met at Caermarthen in purſuance of his highneſs's orders directed to us, for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth, we received information, that one ſir Robert Shirley, a priſoner in the tower, hath an eſtate of three hundred pounds *per annum* in Cardiganſhire; and being ignorant of his offence, whether he is ſecured for the late rebellion intended, or ſome former offence, we know not how to deal with him. We do therefore humbly beg the favour of you, to let us underſtand, what his crime is, and what proceedings hath been made therein, with your directions how we are to deal with him. Your advice herein we beg with what expedition your weightier affairs will permit, and to pardon the trouble given by, Sir, A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 225.

Your moſt humble ſervants,

Reeh Caſtle,	Ja. Berry,	Eraſ. Phillips,
Hector Philipps,	Rouland Dawkins,	Hugh Owen,
David Edwardes,	Samuel Lort,	Jen. Lloyd,
James Philipps,	Rees Evans,	Row. Gothin,
Richard Lewis,		John Hughes, ſenior.

We deſire the like direction concerning col. William Aſhburnham, and that the acount be ſent to col. Dawkins at Swanzey.

Caermarthen, March 6, 2655.

The commiſſioners for Bucks *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

THE large experiences of the love of God and glorious outgoings of his providence in making your highneſs ſo eminently inſtrumental for the protection of the faithful people of his commonwealth, not only obligeth us to duty, but alſo calleth for a thankful acknowledgment from us of your continued care and watchfulneſs in fruſtrating all the late plots and dangerous contrivements of our reſtleſs enemies, and preventing the future birth of new deſigns, as is abundantly manifeſted by the late commiſſion and inſtructions ſent unto us by your highneſs, in order to the preſervation of the publick peace; the endeavouring whereof hath been the continual endeavour of that party, who although (by the good hand of God) they have formerly been reduced to ſuch a ſtreight condition, that they might have eſteemed thoſe former diſpenſations and acts of grace and favour held forth unto them a mercy beyond their hopes, (they being made almoſt equal in indulgence with true friends;) and what your highneſs upon the late provocation hath been pleaſed to lay upon them cannot be look'd upon as an extraction of vitals, but the correction of diſtempered humours, that the whole body may be brought into a right frame again; the whole tenour of the work ſpeaketh good, the uniting of the fellow ſharers in the grace of Chriſt, the exciting of magiſtrates and miniſters to the faithful diſcharge of their duties, the bridling of idle and licentious perſons who threaten an inundation of ſin and conſequently of wrath and ruin. We do therefore by God's aſſiſtance ſeriouſly reſolve cheerfully to proceed in the faithful diſcharge of the great truſt repoſed in us by your highneſs and thoſe worthy perſons conſulted therein, we having ſo great an intereſt and ſhare in the good ſucceſs thereof; and that the influence of heaven may ſtill be upon yours, and give you ſtrength and wiſdom and counſel for the weight of your care, ſhall be in the hearty prayer of Vol. xxxvi. p. 229.

Aileſbury, March 6, 1655. Your highneſs's moſt humble ſervants,

Tho. Walmeſley,	Will. Theede,	John Browne,
John Deverell,	Hen. Gould,	Will. Packer,
William Grange,	John Theede,	G. Fleetwood,
Richard Biſcoe,	Ri. Beke,	Ri. Ingoldeſby,
Geo. Baldwin,	J. Biſcoe,	Edm. Weſt,
Will. Theed,	Tho. White,	Cor. Holland,
Ch. Egleton,	Hen. Whitehead,	Simon Mayne.
John Stace,	Wm. Foſkett,	

The company of Stationers to secretary Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 213. WE the master and wardens of the company of Stationers crave leave to inform your honour, that we have lately received his highness pleasure touching the entrance of the bible in our register to mr. Hills and mr. Field, signified by your warrant: to which we profess our willingness to yield most ready obedience; but humbly beg pardon first to inform your honour,

That during the late and long liberty taken to comprint the bible, divers members of our company have expended very great sums of money in buying of printing-press and letter; and have taken the lease of a house at about 100 l. *per ann.* rent to that purpose. And they are at present very far engaged in printing several impressions of the bible, whereby they must necessarily (after such entrance) be exposed to the hazard of great penalty by the law, (wherewith they are already threatned) or suffer deeply in their estates by being compelled to leave off in the midst, unless some provision be made to prevent so great mischief. The which we thought consistent with our duty to represent to your honour, humbly submitting the same to your great wisdom.

March 6, 1655.

Henry Walley, master.
Philemon Stephens, Roger Norton, wardens.

A letter of intelligence.

From Koningsberg, March 17, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 237. THE same day I writ my last, here arrived in this city a Polish embassador with a reasonable retinue from his king to the duke, whose coach met him half a mile out of the city, and conducted to his lodging, which is not in the court of the duke, as the Swedish envoy had formerly. He had audience of the duke on the sunday following, and staid dinner with him, where he had the honour not only to sit above the duke, but in his chair, but did not receive so much satisfaction upon his proposition; whereof the contents were, that the duke should join his arms with his king, for the recovering of his countries, which was quickly denied him without many compliments: and upon his complaint, that the duke had lent the king of Sweden 3000 men, was answered, that he was necessitated to it, for otherwise he could not have made any agreement with Sweden; whereby this whole dukedom would have been exposed to utter ruin. That moreover his highness should have held himself neutral between two striving crowns; and in effect this pretended necessity is but the paint, wherewith they endeavour to put upon the peace here made with Sweden an acceptable colour.

The resident of Sweden here doth assure publickly, that in case the Hollanders will hinder or prejudice his majesty's designs upon the East sea, that Cromwell will of a certain break with them, and send a good number of ships to the assistance of the Swedes.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

March 10, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 273. THIS day the commissioners of Dantzick had an answer; upon which it will be seen, what he hath to reply. They have resolved and permitted, that a levy shall be made by beat of a drum to furnish the 24 ships at Amsterdam with seamen. They have nominated the lords Vander Steen, Yssselmuyden, and secretary de Wildt, to go for Zealand to induce the states to consent to the safe-conduct money.

The embassador of Spain is to be visited, for to inform themselves underhand of the power, which he hath to treat for the composition of the countries of Outre-Meuse.

March 11.

The lord of Yssselmuyden hath excused himself from the commission to Zealand, in regard that the province of Overyssel hath not yet agreed to the equipage of the fleet, and less to the sending of the same to the Baltick sea. 2dly, Overyssel is also singular and differing concerning the placaert of the year 1653, chiefly that which doth speak of redressing the inland pass, so that in the end they have named the lords Vander Steen, Backer, and Gelas, with the secretary de Wildt. This

This evening the commiſſioners of the ſtates general are to go to confer with the em- A. D. 1655.
baſſador of Spain.

Holland hath yielded to the furniſhing of the money and guns petitioned for by thoſe of the admiralty of Amſterdam.

March 12.

The lords Vander Steen and other commiſſioners departed hence this afternoon: all their inſtruction is contained in the reſolution of the 3d of March here encloſed. The commiſſioners of the elector of Cologne arrived here ſome days ſince, they have not yet made any addreſs to this ſtate.

The coming of monſieur Bonyn ſent from the elector of Brandenburg to the ſtate, doth vaniſh; alſo ſome great perſon here ſaid lately, that the treaty made between Brandenburg and the king of Sweden is nothing. And that the duke of Brandenburgh (in caſe the king of Poland doth prevail) will as ſoon adhere to Poland, and that the treaty will not hinder him from it.

The letters that came to day do ſpeak of the Swedes very variouſly; yea that the Swedes are beaten, and Marienburgh relieved and the ſiege raiſed, and the Muſcovite agreed with the king of Poland.

March 13.

The commiſſioner Pels hath again writ from Dantzick of the 1ſt of March a great complaint, how the magiſtrates of that city do uſe the Holland nation worſe than any other; in exacting and demanding of them the 100 penny and other things, and letting the Engliſh in the mean time to be exempted. And they were here upon the point to write to the magiſtrates of the ſaid city, and to expoſtulate the buſineſs; but in regard that here is a commiſſioner of the ſaid city, that to morrow a conference is to be held upon this matter, where the commiſſioner of Dantzick is to be deſired to come, and to explain the meaning of ſuch proceeding. The embaſſadors of the ſtate in Denmark do ſtill write and give aſſurance of the propenſions of that king to this ſtate, and that he will not do any thing that may be prejudicial unto it; and yet however he doth not ſay, that he will engage himſelf againſt Sweden: but thoſe of the ſaid king do ſufficiently declare, that his majeſty will not take it ill, that the fleet of this ſtate do come into the Sound, and to get it to paſs, doth cauſe ſeveral expedients to be thought on. Theſe letters being private are put into the hands of the lord Bemmell and others, to take the material points out of them.

At the requeſt of prince William, is writ to the king of Denmark and to the embaſſadors of this ſtate, in favour of thoſe pretences, which the ſaid prince hath upon the inheritance of queen-mother of king Chriſtian the fourth, who was grand-mother of the mother of the ſaid prince.

March 14.

This day there was a conference with the commiſſioner of Dantzick, where the lord Bemmell told him, that the ſaid commiſſioner Pels had writ, that they do tax and aſſeſs the Holland nation at Dantzick more than the Engliſh: that this complaint was not new; that the ſame had been made formerly: that it was ſtrange and very unhandſom; and thereupon the commiſſioner made anſwer, that this ſtate was ill informed, and that if ſome Engliſh were exempted from the 100 penny, that they were only ſuch Engliſh as were paſſengers, having no houſes of their own, and that the ſame favour was ſhewn to ſuch Hollanders as have no houſes. But he deſired they would give him the complaint in writing, and that he would remit it to the lords of Dantzick. Of all this ſoon after report was made to the aſſembly; and before they made any reſolution upon it, Holland took it firſt *ad referendum*. They alſo mentioned to the ſaid commiſſioner the anſwer given to him, for which he returned thanks: and by reaſon of the ſame occaſion deſired, that this ſtate would alſo be pleaſed to reſolve concerning the other two points, namely of aſſiſting the town with men and money, which they have taken *ad referendum*.

There hath been alſo a ſerious deliberation upon the negotiation in Denmark. That king doth aſſure, that he will not treat any thing with Sweden but with the incluſion of this ſtate and of England, and for this effect he hath ſent one to the protector and another to the king of Sweden to let them know ſo much; and that he had declared as much to the miniſter of Sweden, that doth treat with him at preſent.

But the embaſſadors of Denmark have writ, that the council of Denmark hath given to underſtand, that the aſſiſtance promiſed by the treaty of alliance formerly made is only of 4000 men, that this is too little, and that the aſſiſtance ought to be much more. This morning there was ſome further mention made of the duke of Brandenburg, that the embaſſadors that are gone for Sweden may have letters credentials ſent them to the ſaid elector; but hitherto Holland will not hearken to it, being and remaining very ill ſatisfied with the ſaid elector. And in caſe they ſhould agree to ſend credentials unto them, they will only

A. D. 1655. be to ſalute and compliment the ſaid duke, and not to make any mention at all of the treaty made with Sweden, *quod non voluit facere tanti.*

March 15.

The lord preſident hath ſignified, at the requeſt of the princeſs dowager, that they have appointed and conſtituted the miniſter Sterrmont for governor of the young prince, and to inſtruct him in the religion. The lord preſident is authorized to return thanks to her highneſs.

The lord Roſenwinge has again made inſtances, how that his king ought to be ſatisfied of the remainder of the ſubſidy. Whereupon they have reſolved to admoniſh thoſe provinces, that have not yet paid in their ſhares, forthwith to furniſh the ſame.

They are now upon private and ſecret affairs concerning the negotiation with Denmark.

March 16.

This day thoſe of Holland propoſed their provincial advice, and as a ſecret inſtruction to the embaſſadors that are gone for Sweden, concerning what is to be done with the elector of Brandenburg, upon which nothing is yet reſolved.

Holland hath alſo propoſed their conſiderations concerning the negotiation of the embaſſadors, that are in Denmark.

And in regard that king doth ſhew himſelf inclined to embrace the common intereſt, as well the embaſſadors who are in Denmark as Holland itſelf, are of advice, that they ought to enlarge the treaties formerly made with that king, but the provinces have declared to make report thereof. Zealand hath ſent an expreſs to their ſtates, who are aſſembled at preſent.

March 17.

This day there was again in debate the employing of ſome of the embaſſadors deſigned for Sweden, to make a compliment to the elector of Brandenburg; this is almoſt fully agreed upon.

The commiſſioner of Dantzick hath again preſented another memorandum; being only an admonition to the ſtate to cauſe them to reſolve upon the other two points, to which he hath had no anſwer.

The admiralty of Amſterdam hath writ, that they can hardly find mariners for the fleet, and that therefore it is neceſſary, that a prohibition be made to ſuffer none of the Greenland to go out for thoſe two next enſuing months, which otherwiſe will render the furniſhing of ſeamen almoſt impoſſible. Item, they likewiſe propoſe, that it will be needful to furniſh the ſhips with ſome ſoldiers, as they uſed during the Engliſh war.

They have alſo propoſed the reducing of the intereſt of the generality from five to four.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

MONSIEUR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 261.

J'AY de tres bonne part, que 142 ſe monſtre ou commence a ſe monſtrer plus reſolu, que cy devant, & ceux qui de 104 ſont pres de luy, principalement celuy de 112 ſont fort animeux d'eux memes, n'ayant pas beſoin d'eſperon, ains s'eſchauffent l'un l'autre.

Il eſt certain, que ceux de 142 conſeillent & perſuadent a 104 d'avancer les 134, & a les laiſſer aller vers 160, ſi que le traité projetté entre 142 & 141 n'eſt que pour eſchauffer les 104. Et je voy grandiſſime apparence, que nouvelle 155 ſe fera avec 142, & qu'on promettra a 142 beaucoup plus de 135 que cy devant.

En effect auſſy je voy que 142 fait a 104 le danger fort grand, & que le deſſein de 141 ne ſoit pas tant contre 175 comme contre 142, & pour ſe rendre maiſtre de 165 ſans lequel le 141 ne ſauroit pas eſtre maiſtre abſolu de 179.

Je voy que 105 ont beaucoup d'inclination pour 142 & font grand eſtat & fundement ſur 142, & pourtant font fort peu de cas de 166, opinant qu'ayants 142 ils ont tout. Et

en

Dantzick
en effect 166 n'eſt nullement aimée icy pour des vielles pleintes mal fondées, que mainte- A. D. 1655.
eſtats d'Hollande Dantzick
nant on reveille mal a propos; & pourtant je croy, que 105 ne ſeroit pas marrie, ſi 166 fuſt
Dantzick eſtats d'Hollande
un peu abaiſſée, ou bien a meſure que 166 reçoit benefice de 105; ils voudroient bien auſſy
Dantzick eſtats d'Hollande.
que 166 a meſme meſure quitaſt de ſes privileges & droits au profit de 105.
Dantzick Cromwell eſtats d'Hollande
Car la plainte qu'a 166 ceux de 130 ſeroient mieux faités que ceux de 105, cela eſt
une fable: l'on y traite tous ceux qui ſont de meme nature de meme façon. Mais s'il y a
Cromwell
un ou autre de 130, qui ne ſoit que paſſagern on ne le charge pas comme des domicilies,
eſtats d'Hollande Hollande
& de meme façon l'on traite les paſſagers de 105. Mais ceux de 105 ſont un peu avides;
Dantzick
quieren todo, comme l'on dit des Eſpagnols. Tant y a que 166 vient peu en conſider-
Bremen
ation: ainſy faiſoit on de 158 l'an 1652, on croyoit alors auſſy (comme a preſent)
Denmark Hollande
qu'ayant 142 on a tout. Mais la ſuite du temps a monſtré, que 105 ſe trompoient fort, &
Denmark
que ce traité avec 142 ne leur a apporté que grande & inutile depenſe d'argent; & pen-
Hollande Oreſundt Cromwell Cromwell Hollande
dant que 105 penſoient de fermer le 165 a ceux de 130, ceux de 130 fermoient a 105 leurs
Denmark union Sweden
propres emboucheures de la volonté de 142 (pour faire 154 a 141) il ne faut pas doubter.
argent Hollande
Mais le pouvoir luy manque & 135: on verra donc ce qu'il reſoudra & fera par 105. Ceux
Eſpagne eſtats generaux Cromwell France ambaſſadeur
de 139 font icy a croire a 104, que de 130, & de 140, viendront icy 124 pour induire
eſtats generaux union Eſpagne Cromwell Hollande Secluſion
les 104 a 154 contre 139; voire que 130 veut offrir a 105 la reſtitution de 180, a con-
union Eſpagne Cromwell ambaſſadeur eſtats generaux
dition de faire 154 contre 139; ou que 130, a fait tenir tel propos au 124 des 104.
Hollande
Mais je doubteroy fort, ſi 105 ſeroient fort aiſe de cette reſtitution; voire meme ſi
grave Guillaume grave Guillaume armée
149 le ſeroit; car 149 travaille tout ce qu'il peut pour avoir la 131, & pour faire ap-
ſecluſion
prouver 180. Je ſuis

Mais 17, [1656.] Votre tres humble ſerviteur.

The Dutch embaſſador in England, Nieuport, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

LAST ſaturday the 11th inſtant one Alcock, who has formerly been in your high mightineſſes ſervice, as captain of a company of Engliſh foot, as it is believed, cut his own throat; what reaſon has brought him to this deſperate reſolution, is not yet known. His relations uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſave his eſtate, (which however is not much,) from being confiſcated, ſince the ſame by the laws is entirely forfeited. I am told this week by perſons that have letters from Portſmouth, that there are already about thirty ſhips ready; and ſince it has been now for ſome days milder weather, it is believed, that all the others will be there the latter end of this week. The weather was here in the beginning of this week very ſtormy, whereby a ferry-boat in the river betwixt Lambeth and Weſtminſter, wherein a coach and ſix horſes of the lord protector's was croſſing the water, over-ſet and went to the bottom; three horſes which got out of the harneſs ſaved themſelves, and the three others were drowned; the coach was haled out again the next day. The lord protector was gone abroad to take the air, and intended to go to Hampton-court, but came back apparently by reaſon of the tempeſtuous weather, and went to Wimbleton to pay a viſit to major general Lambert; from whence being come to Lambeth, he croſſed the river to Whitehall in a boat with meſſ. Pickering and Strickland. The day before yeſterday the lord protector declared to the lord mayor of London, the

Vol. xxxvi. p. 533.

A. D. 1655. the aldermen, and common-council, the reaſons and motives, which have induced him to appoint major generals over the provinces, which were principally, that by that means the ſtate could beſt be preſerved in peace and quietneſs, and the people kept from ſin and wickedneſs, and excited to virtue and piety; and having found that the whole country, by the ſaid major generals, was grown ſtronger in virtue, as he expreſſed it, for the promoting and bringing about of ſuch a ſalutary end, he did likewiſe believe, that it would be of no leſs effect in the city of London; wherefore he had alſo, and in the like manner thought good, to make general Skippon major general of the ſaid city, to the end that he, with the aſſiſtance of ſir John Barkſtead, major general of Middleſex, and governor of the Tower, and ſome other perſons, might likewiſe promote the ſame; declaring at laſt, that due regard ſhould be taken for the preſervation of the liberty and privileges, as alſo of the civil government of that metropolis. I am told that the late biſhop of Gloceſter, Godfrey Goodman, departed from this world ſome time ago, and that he at his laſt hour had declared, that he was of the Roman catholick perſuaſion. Some days ago ſet out from here for Plymouth mr. Meadowe, who goes envoy of the lord protector to the king of Portugal, to ſail from thence in a frigat to Liſbon. They tell me, that it is to receive the money for the Engliſh merchants, and to hear the king's final reſolution, concerning the admiſſion of the ratification of the treaty, as the ſame is concluded, without any alteration. Becauſe the time of the general ſtoppage of ſhips or embargo is not yet expired, capt. Banchart of Uliſſingen being here to convoy the ſhips that were ready thither, I deſired, that the ſaid ſhips under the protection of the ſaid captain might be permitted to depart, notwithſtanding the ſaid embargo, which was immediately granted as yeſterday; and in the evening the order touching the ſame was brought to my houſe, ſo that the ſame intend to ſail next week.

Weſtminſter, March 17, 1656. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty, &c. ſign'd

W. Nieupoort.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador*, *to* Ruyſch.

My lord,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 249. SAturday laſt I found an opportunity to walk with the lord ſecretary of ſtate a good while in the park, and ſpoke with him, firſt concerning the diſturbances and troubles in Switzerland, and the endeavours of the king of France, and the duke of Savoy, to remove and accommodate them. Whereupon his honour communicated to me, what mr. Pell had adviſed by the laſt poſt, and that the lord protector was very much troubled about that buſineſs, conceiving that they would endeavour by all means to oblige the evangelical cantons to accept of a prejudicial agreement; and that on his part he had given ſuch charge and order to mr. Pell, that he doth believe, that he ſhall make it appear, that he is faithfully and ſincerely inclined to contribute for the good of the ſaid cantons both with his advice and aſſiſtance, as much as is poſſible for him, having ſuch an inſight into the buſineſs, that it hath a very great reflection upon the whole evangelical being. I alſo acquainted him, that their high and mighty lordſhips did take the buſineſs very much to heart; and in regard that the papiſts do endeavour all that they can every where, not only to unite but to enter into cloſe confederacies with each other, that it ought to ſtir up the ſupreme authorities of the reformed to the like deſign and purpoſe, and eſpecially to remove from among them all cauſe of jealouſy and diſtaſt, that I had ſo long and ſo many reiterated, written, verbal propoſitions inſiſted from time to time, that we might convene and agree about a juſt and reaſonable regulation for maritime affairs; but that on the one ſide was nothing done to my knowledge, although his highneſs and his honour had ſeveral times aſſured me with very ſtrong expreſſions, that it ſhould be diſpatch'd; and that I now by this laſt poſt had received new order and command to inſiſt with all vigorous inſtance by the lord protector and elſewhere, that the inhabitants of the united provinces may drive their navigation and commerce free and unmoleſted, that ſo all vexations and inconveniencies might ceaſe for the time to come. Thereupon his honour told me, that I might reſt aſſured, that I ſhould receive a writing upon that ſubject from this government before the next poſt day, which I under reverence thought that I ought to expect, that ſo having ſeen the ſame, ſhould be able to propoſe to the lord protector with more likelihod of ſucceſs, that which is comprehended in their high and mighty lordſhips ſecret reſolution of the 1ſt inſtant. In the mean time the lords Fiennes, Woeſelly, and Strickland came to me on wedneſday laſt in the afternoon; the firſt ſaid that there were letters communicated to the lord protector and the council, writ from Civita Vecchia, as alſo two others from captains in the ſervice of this ſtate, who were lately at Fluſhing, which being read in the council, were conceived to be of great conſequence,

and that the lord protector and council had thought fit to injoin them, that they ſhould A. D. 1655.
communicate to me the contents thereof, and leave copies with me, that ſo I might tranſmit the ſame to their high and mighty lordſhips, with a very ſerious requeſt, that their high and mighty lordſhips would take ſuch ordinance according to the late concluded treaty, that the Netherland ſhips ſhould not ſerve the preſent enemies the Spaniards, and ſtrengthen them againſt this ſtate, and likewiſe that they ſhould prevent them from bringing the prizes into any of the ports of the United Netherlands; and thirdly, that they ought likewiſe carefully and effectually to prevent that no contraband goods ought to be exported out of the ſaid ports. I told them I would not omit the contents of the letters to their high and mighty lordſhips; but in regard their lordſhips were pleaſed to alledge ſome articles of the laſt treaty, that I was very deſirous to know which they thought could be applied thereunto. Whereupon ſaid the lord Fiennes, that the articles did not import that, but that it was agreed in the 6th, that neither of the ſtates ſhould permit any thing to be attempted againſt each other, or ſuffer to be favoured with advice and effect, in each other's countries, which might tend to the injury and damage of the other, but on the contrary, prevent all thoſe who would undertake the ſame; and ſaid likewiſe, there was provided againſt it in the 9th and other articles. I ſaid I could not omit acquainting their lordſhips of all the ſaid articles, being drawn out of the great treaty of intercourſe of the year 1495, that the enemies and rebels ought to be ſufficiently declared ſuch, that the ſhips of merchantmen ſerve in the commonwealth of Venice, and other potentates in the Mediterranean ſea; and that the ſame was done without the knowledge, much leſs any act of their high and mighty lordſhips; and that without doubt the 3 ſhips named in the letter from Civita Vecchia were long ſince freighted or hired, before any body could imagine of a war with Spain. And to the two other letters, I told them, that the practice was always formerly ſuch here, that the enemies of their high and mighty lordſhips not only with their prizes had the free uſe of the harbours here in this ſtate, but that they have oftentimes diſpoſed of the prizes here; and that after many ſuits in the court of admiralty, and afterwards appeals had to the council of the king anno 1632, it was underſtood, that *jure poſtliminii* no ſhips ought to be reſtored which had been 24 hours in the power of the taken; and concerning the exportation of contraband goods, I had long inſiſted to come to a good concluſion of a maritime treaty, and that I hoped that their lordſhips had been come to confer with me about it. The ſaid lords ſaid, that the lord protector and council thought, that our amity ought to be more ſincere at preſent than in former times, and that we ought to have better affections to them than the Spaniards. I anſwered their lordſhips, that on behalf of their high and mighty lordſhips, all things were ſo managed, that not only that which was agreed upon was fully accompliſhed on their parts, but likewiſe that care was taken for the re-eſtabliſhing of the old confiding amity, and that no occaſion in the leaſt was given to the ſubjects of this ſtate to complain; but that I was ſo often forced to addreſs my ſelf to this preſent government about many and inſufferable exceſſes committed and uſed againſt the inhabitants of the united provinces, not only in and about the Channel, but in other remote parts; that I did not ſpeak it by way of reconvention, but becauſe I thought that in the preſent conjuncture of time and affairs there ought to be ſuch orders made on this ſide, that the good inhabitants undiſturbed and unmoleſted might enjoy the effects of peace and amity. Whereupon having exchanged a few words with each other, I told their lordſhips I would make a faithful report of all to their high and mighty lordſhips, and deſired them on their parts to acquaint his highneſs and the council how requiſite it is to come to ſome agreement about a maritime treaty. All the lords aſſured, that the intention of the lord protector and the council was to cultivate more and more the amity with the United Netherlands, to which they were fully affected, and to remove all occaſions of diſcontent. I hope their high and mighty lordſhips will do me the honour to communicate unto me their intention upon what is here related; and referring my ſelf to their wiſe conſideration, &c.

Weſtm. March 17, 1656. [N. S.] W. NIEUPOORT.

General Mountagu *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

GEnerall Deſborough will acquaint you, how matters ſtood with us when he was here. Since that wee have this morning called a council of warr, to underſtand the ſtate of the fleete, and to provide ſuch thinges as are neceſſary for our ſpeedye diſpatch from this place; and I hope wee ſhall gett away with as much expedition as can be expected. This morninge capt. Ableſon (whom wee had ſounded whether he were free to this voyage, by reaſon wee knew of his relation to 607,) came on board us, and delivered us up his commiſſion. I demanded the grounds of his ſoe doinge; he told mee, that it was meerely in Vol. xxxvi. p. 300.

A. D. 1655. relation to his wife, who could not beare his abſcence upon ſoe longe a voyage; and ſaid, that he did deſire the commiſſioners of the admiraltie, that he might have beene employed in the Channel; but ſcince he is deſigned for this expedition, he could not undertake it in the reſpect beforementioned. He further ſaid, that he judged the deſigne very lawfull, and that 607 had never diſſwaded him, but on the contrary perſwaded him to it; tellinge him, it was a lawfull deſigne, and like to be a good voyage. There is but one more, that I can heare off of this gange, and that it is in the 609. Wee have heard, that in diſcourſe he hath juſtified 607; and ſaid, if he had beene in his caſe, he would have done as he did. Wee have given direction to his commander, to ſee whither he owne it or noe; if he doe not upon the teſtimonye of our informer, wee meane to ſett him aſhoare, judginge it more honourable to turne him off, then that he ſhould take the advantage to leave upon diſſatiſfaction in his mind. This with thankes for your laſt which I received, and deſiringe your favor to preſent my moſt humble dutye to his highneſſe, is all at preſent from

March 7, 1655, Naſebye fregate. Your moſt faithfull and obliged ſervant,

E. Mountagu.

At the council at Whitehall.

Friday, March 7, 1655.

Ordered,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 303. THAT there be a ſtay of the warrants for releaſing from impriſonment col. Thomas Harriſon, mr. Carew, mr. Courtney, and col. Rich, until further orders.

W. Jeſſop, clerk of the council.

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

High and mighty lords,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 289. THE Poliſh poſt being arrived brings but very little to be depended upon. We hear that his Poliſh majeſty is ſtill at Lembergh or a little beyond it towards Laminitz Podolſky, expecting the conjunction of the Tartars and Coſſacks, who, before the graſs is in the field, do no ſervice; however they ſay, that again a ſmart rencontre has happened betwixt the Swedes and Poles near Samoſch, but they write of it from Warſaw and Thorn ſo darkly, that nothing certain can be judged from it.

They ſay likewiſe that Chimnitſky is perſonally with the king of Poland, and has ſubmitted himſelf with his Coſſacks to his majeſty with faithful loyalty, being made in reward thereof a waywoda of Poland.

The town and fortreſs of Marienburgh is now Swediſh, according to the incloſed agreement. The lords, waywodas, weyers, (of whom one, called Lewis, died ſuddenly,) together with my lord Guldenſtern, are this day expected here: the garriſon are moſt of them entered into Swediſh ſervice: 50 or 60 Swediſh troopers, who have been for ſome time in the convent of Oliva, a mile from here, were laſt night ſuddenly attacked by a party of horſe of this city, and all of them taken priſoners, whereby the ſaid convent is now free again.

From Koningſberg we hear nothing, only that the navigation with this place is prohibited there.

Dantzick, March 18, 1656. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

P. Pells.

P. S. They ſay likewiſe, that Sweden offers to make peace upon condition to keep Pruſſia and Samogitia.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, March 18, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 291. THE ſpring of news doth ſeem to be dried up at preſent, but here will be matter enough ſhortly to furniſh you again. In the mean time here is great hopes of the

accommodation of the prince, and already madam the princeſs hath full power to come with her ſon upon thoſe lands of her patrimony. A. D. 1655.

The king doth ſtill continue in his divertiſements; he is ſaid to go to Fontainebleau very ſuddenly, where is to be a meeting of all the great ones of the court.

There is a ſtrong report here of a truce, that is like to be for ſix years between France and Spain. France hath made very great preparations for this next campaign.

A copy of a letter which the king of Spain *wrote to the king of* France.

Sir and brother,

I Have diſpatch'd this expreſs to your majeſty, to inform you, that having been exhorted to make a general peace by the emperor, I do find myſelf altogether diſpoſed to it, provided that you do as much further the ſame as I ſhall; whereby our differences will be ſoon determined, and our kingdoms will enjoy that peace and tranquillity ſo much deſired by them: which I pray God with my whole heart to grant, and that I may live with the quality of

Your good brother.

The anſwer of the king of France.

Sir and brother,

THE diſpoſition, which you declare to have to make a general peace, ſo much overjoyed me, that I am ſorry to ſee, that our kingdoms have been in war for ſo many years: I can aſſure you, that it will be a moſt acceptable thing unto me to ſee our differences ended, and I will employ myſelf to that end in ſuch a manner, that your majeſty ſhall be perſuaded, that I deſire to live with the quality of

Your good brother.

The prince of Condé *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, March 18, 1656. [N. S.]

I Am newly returned from ſeeing the earl of Fuenſaldagna, upon your letter, which you writ to me of the 10th of this month, to find out ſome means to diſcharge your debts. He promiſed me to do all that lies in his power to help you; but he told me, to effect the ſame, he muſt ſpeak firſt with monſieur de Cardenas, who could not be ſpoken with to day; ſo that it will be the next week before I can ſend you any poſitive thing concerning it: in the mean time be confident, I will do all I can to aſſiſt you, being obliged therewith as much in my honour and reputation, as in the affection and acknowledgment, which I have of your ſervices; but I pray you to conſider, that I have not wherewithal to do it of myſelf; ſo that I muſt get monſieur de Fuenſaldagna to do what lies in his power for you; which he hath ſufficiently promiſed me. Therefore be not impatient, and do what you can to prolong the time of your abode as much as is poſſible. I proteſt unto you, I am very much troubled to think I ſhould not be able of myſelf to keep you out of the trouble you are in for my ſake. I aſſure you, I have a greater feeling of it, than of any one thing that hath happened to me of late. I pray you take care about my own particular buſineſs, that it may ſuffer no prejudice by your coming away.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 295.

Sir Kenelm Digby *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Paris, March 18, 1656. [N. S.]

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE French ambaſſador taking leave of me yeſterday, told me, that his ſecretary at London had among other things written to him, that ſir Robert Welſh had ſpoken ſomewhat to your honour much to my prejudice; and that ſince, ſome letter of a lady to me had bin intercepted, the contents whereof did in ſome ſort make good, what he had ſpoken. I believe, your honour hath ſo good information, what this wofull knight is, that if there were nothing but the venome that his malitious tongue can ſpitt, I ſhould not thinke it needfull to troble my ſelfe, much leſſe your honour's more ſerious occaſions, with taking any notice of it. But ſince he hath contrived (as I verily beleeve) ſome better name then his owne, to ſeeme to juſtify what would have no credence from him, I may not ſitt down, without beſeeching your honour to ſearch the matter to the bottome, and to drive

Vol. xxxvi. p. 299.

A. D. 1655. drive it to the utmoſt. I looke upon this as a contriving of his; becauſe forging of letters, and doing treacheries of this kind, hath bin his ordinary courſe; and becauſe I am confident, that no body in the world, who hath ſo much familiarity with me, as to write to me, but knoweth me ſo well, as to be ſure, that whatſoever may be diſliked by my lord protector and the councill of ſtate, muſt be deteſted by me. My obligations to his highneſſe are ſo great, that it would be a crime in me to behave my ſelfe ſo negligently, as to give cauſe for any ſhadow of the leaſt ſuſpition, or to do any thing, that might require an excuſe or apology. I make it my buſineſſe every where, to have all the world take notice, how highly I eſtime myſelfe obliged to his highneſſe; and how paſſionate I am for his ſervice and for his honor and intereſts, even to the expoſing of my life for them. If your honor cannot readily find out the bottome of this villany plotted againſt me, upon notice of ſo much I will take poſt the next day to returne into England, (though it may be much to the prejudice of my domeſticke affaires in my broken eſtate, becauſe my debts are not yet quieted;) and I doubt not, but I ſhall ſoone make diſcovery of ſome wicked treachery intended againſt me; for this wretched creature hath as much malice to me, as he is capable of; firſt, as being an Iriſh papiſt (whoſe whole tribe have an implacable animoſity againſt me,) and next becauſe I have heretofore ſhamed him, and have broken ſome cheating deſignes of his by making publique ſome of his infamous villanies; for which he never durſt make any expoſtulation with me. I humbly crave pardon of your honor for ſuffering my ſelfe to be thus farre tranſported. My excuſe is, that I ſhould think my hart were not an honeſt one, if the blood about it were not warmed with any the leaſt imputation upon my reſpects and my duty to his highneſſe, to whom I owe ſo much. I humbly crave a line or two from your honor, that I may either reſolve to returne preſently home, or remaine ſatisfyed by your having diſcovered the villany attempted againſt me; which with all humility expecting I reſt

Your honor's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

KENELME DIGBY.

Mr. Le Broiſe *to mr.* Johnſon.

Loving frend,

Vol. xxxvi. P. 307. I Hope you have receved my laſt, wherin I gave youe a full acount of our friends in Conaght, what I certainly heard of them. There is noe newſe heere, but the king, Ormond, and Wilmoth are come heere to towne, being ſent for by the Spaniard. They are very privatt, and like to doe their buſineſs, they came hether on the 15th of march. The king is in one of the king of Spaine's howſes within tow leagues of the towne, the duke of Bockingam waſs heere likewiſe. On my word, they will be in action ſudenly; my frend preſents his ſervice to youe, and deſires to know of youe by the next, whether he will ſend youe any comodities heerafter, or ſhall he deſiſt quite. He deſires youe, if youe can lett him have any mony by mr. Cullenſway, that dwells in Lime-ſtreet, for he is in great want. He deſires your anſwer. I reſt

March 18, 56. [N. S.]

Your ſervant,

LE BROISE.

The ſuperſcription,
For mr. Jhonſon in High-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Feather in Dublin, Ireland.

Generals Blake *and* Mountagu *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESSE,

Vol. xxxvi. P. 336. THIS morning we received your commands of the 7th inſtant, which we ſhall (God willing) uſe our beſt induſtry to obey; and to that end have given ſtrict orders to the ſeveral commiſſioners to get all neceſſary proviſions on board, and put themſelves into a poſture of ſailing with what ſpeed may be, wherein the badneſs of the weather (till within theſe 2 or 3 days) hath much hindred us.

The expectation of the proviſion and fireſhips ſhall be no cauſe of ſtay; but as ſoon as ever we can get a ſupply from the ſhore of the things, that are eſſentially requiſite, which we are labouring after, we ſhall with the help of God be gone. The Lime and Briſtol arrived here to day, but the commiſſioner of the Lime is not yet come. We remaine

Naſeby in Stokes-bay, March 8, 55.

Your highneſſe's very humble and faithfull ſervants,
Robert Blake, E. Mountagu.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have receved yours of the 6th inſtant, by which I perceive ſome progreſſe is made in the buſſines of the militia troopes; but I feare it may be long before money will come, at leaſt ſoe long, that I ſhall not be able to muſter the troopes in Suſſex, and the reſt of the countryes before the quarter day, but I muſt doe as I cann. I am juſt now going to Chicheſter, and hope to be at Eaſt Grinſted on tuſeday next; unto which place I hope you will ſend to mee on the ſame day, that I may have a full knowledge of his highnes and the counſell's reſolves, and diſpoſe my affaires accordingly. I ſuppoſe I ſhall there meete with col. Morley, and ſpeake with him about the buſſines you wright off. Methinkes it's ſtrange, thoſe people you wright of ſhould bee in ſuch readines to take up armes. I hope the Lord will in mercy prevent the miſcheeife intended by them. I hope I ſhall be watchfull in the ſtation God hath ſett mee; but except the Lord watch the citty, thoſe that watch, watch in vaine. Pray be pleaſed in your next to lett mee have a word concerning major general Harriſon and the reſt; it's ſaide, they are releaſed. I beleeve I ſhall meete with many of there freinds in Suſſex. I neede not deſire you to lett mee know from time to time, what is fitt to be communicated concerning this new deſigne. I could tell you of one or two unhanſome things as to my letters ſent by the poſt, which makes mee feare ſome knavery about that letter of mine you told mee you did not receive. I ſhould be ſorry, if it came not to your hands; becauſe I wrought my opinion, as you deſired, concerning the troop, that is to be reduced into Suſſex. Sir, I have not elſe, but to aſſure you, that I am

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 331.

Winchester, March 8, 1655. Your moſt affectionate freind and humble ſervant,

W. GOFFE.

The laſt letter but one, that I ſent to my wiffe, was brought to her by a ſouldiere, who ſaid he found it in the ſtreete betwene Cheeringe-croſſe and my houſe, and it had beene broken up.

W. Strickland *to major general* Lilburne.

SIR,

I Muſt begin with thankes for your letter received on ſaterday laſt, of which we have now reaped good fruites, for yeſterday captain Sanſum commander of the Porchmouth frygott landed ſeaventie eight priſoners by him taken in a frygott, beinge uſefull for the ſervice of the ſtate; and he having authoritie to make uſe of the ſame, the commiſſioners of the prize office reſideing at Scarborough doe refuſe to take charge of the priſoners, becauſe the ſhippe wherein they were taken was not putt into their poſſeſſion as a prize; that the priſoners are att preſent at Bridlington, where there is neither any place of ſaftie, nor the towne able to ſuſtaine ſo greate a charge, as muſt of neceſſity be expended for the ſuſtentation: wherefore my earneſt deſire to you is, that by this bearer you will ſend a warrant to mr. Deighton and the reſt of the commiſſioners of the prize office at Scarborough, to take charge of the priſoners, and alſoe that you will forthwith cauſe captaine Sanſome's letters to the commiſſioners of the admiralty and navie, to be immediately ſent away by poſt, wherein it is ſubmitted to their pleaſures, whether the ſhippe nowe taken from the enemie ſhall be delivered to the commiſſioners of the prize office at Scarborough, or imployed for the ſervice of the ſtate, for which the captaine ſaith ſhe is exactly furniſhed and very uſefull. Captaine Sanſome is nowe with me, beinge brought by mr. Styringe (a juſtice of the peace) my neighbour, whoe for the diſpatch of this affaire, doe all joyne in the requeſt of

Vol. xxxvi. p. 334.

Boynton, March 8, 1655. Your affectionat freind and ſervant,

WM. STRICKLAND.

The prize officers have noe cauſe to feare damage by theſe priſoners, the captaine haveinge the 4th of this preſent March ſent them in a prize that will undoubtedly defraye the charge; and beſides it is their dutie, out of the ſtocke of prizes in generall, to take care of priſoners.

The ſuperſcription,
For major generall Lilburne at Yorke, or elſewhere.

Col. Barkſtead, *lieutenant of the* Tower, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 179.

THIS evening there came to me one mr. William Walſh, (formerly of the late king's party,) who about 3 weeks ſince gave me ſecurity as others. He ſaith, that the occaſion of his coming to me was only to let me know, that he hath cauſe to ſuſpect, that ſeveral of that party have ſome deſigne now on foote, but is not at preſent able to give me an account of any of the particulers, but hath engaged to make it his buſineſſe to doe it. I preſſing him to let me know the grounds of his ſuſpicion, he ſaid it was from the more then ordinary whiſpering and frolick carriages of ſome of that party, in whoſe company he hath accidentally happened to be twice this laſt weeke. I preſt him to know the partys; he replied, that he deſired me to excuſe it for the preſent, for that he was not willing to it, till he could ſay more; and faithfully promiſed he would induſtriouſly make it his buſineſſe. Yet as he departed he ſaid, though he could not at preſent ſay more, yet he did in himſelfe more then ſuſpect it. Sir, though I lay not much weight on what is yet ſaid by him, yet I thought it my duty to give you an account of it, for that he doth conſtantly converſe with ſuch perſons, and that he hath earneſtly intreated his name may be concealed. Sir, this is all at preſent from

Tower Lond. March 8, 1655. Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

Jo. BARKSTEAD.

Secretary Thurloe *to monſieur* Barriere, *the prince of* Condé's *agent.*

SIR,

Vol. xxiv. p. 118.

HIS highneſſe haveinge receved your letter deſireinge ſome longer tyme for your ſtaye in England, hath comaunded me to ſignifie unto you, that the former reſolution taken for your departure beinge grounded upon the treatie made with France, (which his highneſſe holds hymſelfe obliged to execute on his part) noe alteration can be made therin; and therefore deſires, that you will conforme yourſelfe thereunto; which is all I have to trouble you with more then to aſſure you, that I am and ſhall remayne

March 8, 1655. Your humble ſervant,

Jo. THURLOE.

Major general Lilburne *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 338.

I Will not trouble you with many lines, but referre you to the incloſed, wherein you will underſtand ſomething of the fruites of ſending the Portſmouth friggot into theſe coaſts. I intend to ſend a party of horſe to conduct the priſoners from Bridlington to Scarborough, conceiveing that a better place for their ſecurity and accomodation, then the other, untill further order from above; which is all at preſent from

Yorke, March 9, 55. Your moſt humble ſervant,

RT. LILBURNE.

I expected ere this to have received inſtructions concerning diſcoveries.

General Mountagu *to ſecretary* Thurloe *(a).*

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi. 351.

HAvinge the opportunitye of mr. Turner's comminge from hence to London, I adventure this little trouble to you. I have not much to write, only that wee have parted with the lieftenant of the Reſolution, who did as good as confeſſe the words I mentioned in my laſt (as I thinke) though he profeſſed his deſire to goe in this ſervice; yett owninge ſuch an expreſſion (as that 607 did well, and if he had beene in his caſe, though he was not worth a groate, he would have done as he did;) and withall tellinge us, he had rather

(a) The anſwer to this letter is in Carte, vol. II. p. 92.

leave

leave the fleete, then not have preferment accordinge to his defert as others had, wee could not be fatisfied to preferr him, nor indeed to employ him, and foe he is (I thinke) gone afhoare. Nothinge is omitted by us, that may haften our voyage; and I have defired mr. Turner to waite upon you, and from him you may receive fatisfaction of all thinges, that have paffed here fince our firft comminge on board; in which regard I fhall at prefent ceafe your further trouble, and remaine A. D. 1655.

March 10, 1655, Nafebye in Stokes-bay. Your very humble fervant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

Commiffioners for Oxfordfhire *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE whofe names are fubfcribed being appointed commiffioners, (together with others) by your highnefs authority for fecuring the peace of the commonwealth within the county of Oxford; and having duly confidered the powers, wherewith we are entrufted, and the publick management of affairs, (fo far as we are able to judge of them) muft with all thankfulnefs acknowledge, that by your highnefs care and vigilancy we are not only protected in our outward government, (which alone were fufficient to encourage us in our actings under you and for you) but likewife, that the Lord hath upheld your fpirit in the midft of jealoufies and contradictions, to appear for that righteous caufe, wherein the people of God in thefe nations, and your highnefs in particular, have been deeply engaged; and to difcountenance and difable thofe, who do ftill harden their hearts againft it, and the work of reformation intended by it; which although it hath been with much prudence fweetned and accommodated to the feveral intereffs and confciences of fuch, as are not wilfully obftinate; yet we are fenfible of the dangers and difcouragements, which muft inevitably attend your highnefs in the profecution thereof, (befides your other almoft infupportable cares and burthens.) And do therefore conceive it our duty to contribute what lies in us towards the ftrengthning of your hands in this way and work, by prefenting your highnefs with this publick teftimony of our thankfulnefs, and with the tender of our unanimous and cheerful obedience to your commands, in difcharge of the truft repofed in us. Not doubting but the fame providence, which hath begun to build the temple in troublefom times, will at length carry it on to a full eftablifhment of peace and righteoufnefs; which is and fhall be the prayer of Vol. xxxvi. p. 340.

Oxford, March 10, 1655. Your highnefs's moft humble fervants,

Will. Drap,	John Nixon,	William Packer,
Tho. Apletree,	John Hunt,	Unton Croke,
Jo. Butler,	Thomas Bury,	John Mill,
Phil. Stephens,	Matthew Langly,	Richard Croke,
Hen. Smith,	Ma. Martine,	Vincent Barry,
Tho. Wickes,	John Day,	William Ellwood.
John Palmer,	Rob. Leſter,	

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

WE began our meetinge att Preſton for this county of Lancaſter one the 5th of this inſtant, where wee remained divers dayes. Wee have aded ſome litle to the extrordinary tax; wee have alſo examined the witneſſes in the behalfe of the commonwelth againſt mr. George Midleton, and have given him a coppy of his chardg, and given hime time till the next to anſwere for himeſelfe. I know not what hee can ſay to the witneſſes; but to my apprehentions they ſpeake very pat to the buſſineſe. And I am much of opinion, that his defence wil be of little uſe to hime; but more of that you ſhall have hereafter. If hee be found guilty, there's divers others alſoe, that will fall into the ſame guilt. Wee have likewiſe this meettinge gote upon the ordinanc for ejectinge ſcandelouſe miniſters and ſchoolmaſters, and have caſt out ſome five or ſix miniſters for ſcandall. Wee had divers others to have try'd, but they were not redy at that time. Wee have alſoe receiv'd ſome more articles againſt others. Wee are in a very good condition in this county. This worke ſtirs up the good people to informe us of the converſation of all men, their carridge and behaviour; ſoe that truly I thinke the good ſober people never were in better hart then now, and ſoe much owned; nethere was more cordiall to preſent proceedings then att this Vol. xxxvi. P. 341.

A. D. 1655. time. I find noe man of what ſperit ſoever, that apears in word or action againſt our preſent worke; ſome out of feare, and ſome by reaſon of the encouragement they receive, makes all quiet. I beſech you remember the examinations of Booth and the reſt. I have noe more worthy your trouble; therefore i'le onely ſubſcribe myſelfe

Parkhead, March 10, 55. Your honor's faithfull ſervant,

CHA. WORSLEY.

Mr. Warbutton comes upon his tryall one wedenſday next for delinquency. I intend to ſend you a perticular of the ſevarrall and reſpective ſomes we have rayſed in every county very ſpeedely.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 360. I Hope theiſe will find you well recovered of that indiſpoſition of health, which mr. Firbanck writes me was upon you at the comminge fourth of this poſt. The ſhip which ſhould tranſport mr. Rolt appeares not yet, though the wynde hath beene good theiſe 4 daies, which hath brought the 4 ambaſſadors from the ſtates generall I mentioned in my laſt, 2 goeinge to the king of Sweden, and 2 to the elector of Brandenburgh. They have eight principall merchants with them, to aſſiſt with their council in their importinge negotiation. I preſume ere longe we ſhall heare of the lord Whitlock's goeinge to that kinge upon the Engliſh interreſt, which hath been a report amongſt the merchants heere for ſome dayes paſt. If you pleaſe to peruſe th'incloſed abſtract of a letter this night from Danzick, it will give you an accounte of the ſtate of affaires there, if it may be of uſe. I ſhall not further detayne you, but to ſubſcribe my ſelfe

Hamb. March 11, 1655. Your honnor's very humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Mr. Ed. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 362. IN a letter by your command writen to reſident Bradſhaw I have received advertiſement, that a ſhip hath bin order'd for my returne into England; but how long ſince is not expreſſed, ſoe that my expectation to returne homewards may reaſonably be preſumed to be the more tedious, by reaſon that during my abode heere, which hath bin uppon the point of 3 weekes, I cannot heare the leaſt tydings or newes of him at all. I hope all things are well, and I ſhall heartylie pray to God, they may proove ſoe; yett I muſt confeſſe, I have ſome cauſe to feare, for of late there hath bin much ſtormy weather uppon theſe coaſts. Since my laſt to your honor I have received little newes worthy of your knowledg; only that the towne and caſtle of Marienburg in Pruſſia was ſurrendered to the king of Swede before the ſuccors ſent out by the towne of Dantzick could come to their reliefe, though being on their way for that purpoſe. The king goeth on ſtill victoriouſly in Poland, having ſince the defeat given to Chertnetſky taken the towne of Zamoſcie in Ruſſia, (ſome 12 miles from Lublin) the ſtrongeſt towne by art and nature in the whole kingdome; ſoe that by this time hee is judged to be neere Leopolis, where it is given out the king of Pole intends to abide him. What hath bin done between them is not yet knowne. Satterday laſt arrived in this towne 4 embaſſadors from the ſtates of the united provinces, 2 of them being to goe to the king of Sweden, and 2 to the elector of Brandenburg. How ſoone they ſett forwards towards them, I cannot learne. Thus leaving farther to trouble your honor at preſent in your ſick and crazy eſtate of body, which with much ſorrow of heart I heare from mr. Bradſhaw, with my praiers to God for your ſpeedy and happy recovery, I am bold to ſubſcribe my ſelfe, ſir,

Hamb. March 11, 1655. Your moſt faithfull and moſt obedient ſervant,

E. ROLT.

Letters of intelligence.

Pruſſia, Martii 11, S. V. [$165\frac{5}{6}$.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 13 FROM his majeſty of Sweden nothing is come in ſince my laſt, but a confirmation of his being upon the purſuit of the king of Poland for Caminiec Podolſky; the

iſſue

iſſue of which buſineſs we may expect hereafter. From theſe parts nothing of news at preſent, but of the ſurrendering of the conſiderable caſtle of Marienburg to the Swedes. The Dantzickers had made a plot with the lords Weyhers (of whom we underſtand one is dead ſince) to have relieved the ſaid caſtle before it was ſurrendred, and for that purpoſe ſent 800 foot and 700 horſe thither; but their ſaid plot was diſcovered by the Swedes, who took the trumpeter, which ſhould have brought the news of the coming of the ſaid ſuccour to the caſtle, and kept him priſoner, whereby theſe of the caſtle being not only diſappointed of an anſwer from the ſenate of Dantzick at the limited time, but alſo fruſtrated in their hope of ſuccour thence, yielded up the caſtle to the Swedes, who knowing that the ſaid Dantzick forces were to come, lay very carefully in watch for them, but they had timely notice of the diſcovery of their plot and ſurrendring of the caſtle; and therefore, before they were altogether come in ſight of the Swedes retreated with all poſſible ſpeed towards the city, and were purſued by ſome Swediſh troopers, which yet could not reach them except a ſmall party, whereof they kill'd ſome and took ſome few priſoners. It's to be feared, that this hoſtile and unadviſed action of the Dantzickers will acquire little good unto them; but rather maturate the ſiege of their city; which is already very firmly concluded amongſt the Swedes army. A. D. 1655.

Hamburgh, March 18, S. V.

There hath been a ſtrong report this good while here in town, as if a ſtrict league were concluded between the two northern crowns Sweden and Denmark, but we know now for certain, that there is nothing of it as yet; however it is true, that ſuch a thing is in earneſt agitation at preſent, there being yet lately a Daniſh agent paſt through this city to his majeſty of Sweden for that purpoſe, but what effect his legation may take is to be expected. Letters from Warſaw and other places in Poland ſpeak of a ſecond conflict and total defeat of king Caſimir's army by his majeſty of Sweden near Reuſhlemberg, and that thereupon the king of Poland, (who from a high hill beheld the battle) when he ſaw that all was loſt again, fled out of Poland; the confirmation whereof you may expect by the next.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Eden: March 11, 55.

HONORED SIR,

I Am not a little pleaſed, that you doe conſider my poore endeavors heere ſoe favorably, as I finde you doe in the honnor of your laſt of the 4th inſtant, in that affaire relatinge to the miniſtry of this nation. I could gladly wiſh his highnes would honnor me with a worde therupon of his ſenſe in it, or a letter to thos leadinge men I mentioned; which might give new vigour to their actinges. If his highnes ſhall thinke it fit, I beleeve I could engage one of their number forthwith privatly to waite upon him, that he might the more cleerly and certaynly ſpeak again to his brethren heere, and my lord protector might the more evidently underſtand their intenſions and harts towards him, which they are dayly laboringe to make all the miniſtry heere in this nation to correſpond in. I beg a worde from you in this particular. I hartily wiſh he you have imployed to Spayne may ſerve you advantagiouſly. I cannot but wounder at the unworthineſs of Lyon and Hill, to ſell their country as much as in them lyes for a little money. But ſuch ſort of people, as you ſay thes are, I feare will alwayſe ſhew ſuch like trikes. I did acquaint our honneſt gentlemen with itt. I humbly thanke you for the favor in promeſinge me his highnes anſwer to that concernment of myne, which my ſiſter Ranelagh ſollicits: if verry preſſing motives did not cauſe it, you ſhould not have bin therin troubled by, ſir,

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Your moſt affectionat, moſt faithfull, and moſt humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

WHen mr. Saltonſtall went from hence, I tooke the confidence to accompany him with a letter of myne unto you; by which he wrote me worde he received much of your favor, and tho' I cannot have the vanity to creddit, that ſuch a production had only that cauſe, but that his piety only procured your reſpect towards him; yet ſince in meere honeſty and in affection to the publike he has layd doune his employment heere, rather then any longer by his abſence about his privat affaires receive a ſallary, for which he did

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A. D. 1655. not the duty of the place, I could not but (haveinge firſt humbly acknowledged with much thankfulneſs what you have alredy propoſed for him) humbly beg you to perfect what you have begun; and this I am the rather forced unto, becauſe I know both his principle and practice will make him declyne ſeekeinge for himſelfe; and therfore unleſs another doe appeere for him, his vertue may proove his prejudice, if not his ruin; from which I am confident he wil be preſerved, if you undertake his buſineſs; which therfore is earneſtly beg'd of you by, honored ſir,

Edenb. March 11, 1655. Your moſt affectionat, moſt faithfull, and humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

Mr. P. Meadowe, *envoy to* Portugal, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 358. FRiday laſt in the evening we reached Plimouth. My next care was to put al thīngs in readines in order to our ſpeedy going aboard. I found heere 4 frigats in harbor belonging to the fleet, viz. the Fairfax, the Phœnix, the Foreſight, and the Jerſey. The Fairfax being a 3d rate frigat I thought too big for my deſign, and firſt communicating my orders to capt. Hatſel commiſſioner heer, made choice of the Phœnix, whereof capt. Whitſtone is commander. I went aboard him on ſatterday morning, who immediately loſed his topſaile to give notice to his men to come aboard, and be in readines for their voiage. Had our goods been heer, we had ſet ſaile yeſterday; however we ſhal doe it to day, God willing. My thoughts dwel upon my buiſines, longing to be upon the place; and yet my ſtay heer hath given me the advantage of preparing and fitting my ſelf, ſo that upon my arrival I ſhal forthwith demand audience. I heare the fleet is haſtning out, but yet I hope and doe not much doubt, but that our frigat wil ſalute king John at his palace royal before our fleet be out of the Channel. Commiſſioner Hatſel entends, that we ſhould convoy ſome Newfoundland men as far as the Scillies, and ſome other merchants bound for the coaſts of Portugal. I ſhal willingly comply therewith, ſo be it they can keep company with us; but I have told the captain, that we cannot ſpare any of our ſaile, but muſt with al ſpeed make for the port mentioned in his highnes warrant. I wrot to your honour on ſatterday, thinking to have ſent it by the expres, which capt. Hatſel was to ſend to his highnes; but I was diſappointed through miſinformation. I beleeve we ſhal go on board within this houre or two, goods and baggage being now att length come, and al things in readines. Wherefore I ſhal humbly take leave to kiſs your hand, and remain

Plimouth, tueſday March 11, 5^{h}_{c}, about 11 of the clock. Your honor's moſt humble, and moſt faithfull ſervant,

PH. MEADOWE.

A letter of information to the protector.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxv. p. 33. UPON the firſt notice that I had from Grantham of the meeting at Rufford, I ſent word of it to col. Hacker, major generall's horſe at Doncaſter, and the high ſheriffe of Yorkſhire, and thereupon divers parties were ſent to examine the truth of it, but we could not learne nothing; but upon the receit of your highnes letter and information, we acted more ſuceſsfully, and march'd that night towards the place, where captain Needham with two troopes of col. Hacker's regiment coming firſt, made a good entrance into the buſines, and ſeized divers gentlemen, a liſt whereof you will ſee here; and upon examination, we got ſome farther light into the buſſines, the ſubſtance whereof is incloſed. We expect col. Hacker here preſently, and we ſhall uſe our utmoſt endeavour to perfect this ſearch to the utmoſt. We have here two troopes of major generall, two of colonel Hacker's, and my owne, and for what we heare of in Yorkſhire, we acquaint major Goodrige at Doncaſter with it, and leave it to his care. Sir George Savill is not at home; we have detained one mr. Coventry, who is the lady Savill's brother, until ſir George ſhall appeare to your highnes. He is ſaid to be in London at his houſe in Lincoln's-inn field, at the corner of Queene-ſtreet, called Carliſle-houſe, or Savill-houſe. We can find nothing in his houſe, that gives any light; only we heare that one of his family, mr. Daviſon, who is tutor to ſir George, was at the meeteinge and ſtayed in the houſe 'till after dinner on fryday, and then went away. We cannot gett him. Both ſir Roger Coop's

ſons are abſent; one is ſaid to be in London, viz. Cis, and the other in Darbyſhire. We hope col. Hacker hath ſent to ſeeke him. Tomſon of Newark is at London, but expected home ſuddenly. We hope e're this goe away, to give you an account of the piſtolls. A party is gone to the place, where they were left. The carter hath at laſt confeſſed ſomewhat fully, and we have promiſed to befriend him, being a poor fellow. As we get intelligence, we intend to move, but ſhall always have one at Newarke to haſt your orders to us. We are now at Thurgington. A. D. 1655.

A letter of intelligence.

From Poſen the $\frac{12}{22}$ of March, [$165\frac{5}{6}$.]

IT is not to be expreſt, what thoſe, who are ill affected Swediſh, do report with us concerning the laſt fight between Samoiſe and Ruſſiſh Lemberg, ſo much, that each one amongſt us began to let the courage fall. But now we are again comforted, foraſmuch as juſt when the poſt was going away, the Governour of Peterkaw col. Cruſe was certified the 7th ditto by an expreſs, that his majeſty of Sweden once more by Samoiſe had fortunately got the field, and totally ruined general Pototſky and Landſkronſky, ſtrong 18000, killed 1600, and taken 3000 priſoners, among whom is Landſkronſky himſelf, whom his majeſty is reſolved to puniſh for his perjury, as an example unto others. But Pototſky ſeeing how earneſtly our people purſued him, that he might not come into his majeſty's hands, whom he hath ſo highly offended, caſt himſelf and his horſe deſperately from the high bank into the river Bugad, and ſo gave up his ghoſt in the water. After this victory obtained, his majeſty cauſed thoſe 22 colours taken from the enemy to be brought together, and *Te deum* to be ſung in the open field, and is not yet reſolved to purſue king Caſimir any further, fearing, that in thoſe parts fodder is not to be found. The Coſſacks to this day have done no hoſtility againſt his majeſty, but pretend good friendſhip, which is not to be believed in all things; ſo that our enemies reports once more by the grace of God are come to nothing. Vol. xxxvi. p. 27.

From the Dutch *embaſſadors.*

Hamburgh, March 22, 1656. [N. S.]

AFter we went to ſea from the Vlie on tueſday the 15th inſtant at ſun riſing, we arrived the day following with a favourable wind and a very ſpeedy paſſage towards the evening before the river Elbe, where we caſt anchor; the day following, the wind proving contrary, we tack'd about with the flood into the river, and came on ſunday following near the city, but could not diſimbark our coaches and horſes. That day, for the ſaid reaſon as well as alſo becauſe of the hard weather, we were obliged to ſtay on board. On monday we arrived with our coaches in the city, and tho' we had given no notification, yet the Burgomaſters and ſenate having got information of our arrival, their honours were reſolved to pay their compliments to us by a deputation; but it being too late that night, it was put off, however the day following meſſ. Pauli the Syndick, and the ſenator Schrodering waited on us for and in the name of their honours, and pay'd their compliments with much civility and reſpect, ſtaying with us at dinner and the whole day with a handſome entertainment in every reſpect. The diſcourſes of thoſe gentlemen ſhewed conſtantly the reſpect and particular affection, which this city bears towards the ſtate and laudable government of your high mightineſſes. We received the compliments of a Daniſh miniſter, who reſides here, and is qualified with the character of agent, who inform'd us that mr. Juel being appointed by his royal majeſty of Denmark to go to the king of Sweden in the character of reſident, was ſet out for Stettin, with an intent to wait for us there, and to go in company with us. Our horſes being ſomewhat refreſhed, we hope to morrow to proceed on our journey for Lubeck, and afterwards to continue the ſame with all diligence and without intermiſſion. Vol. xxxvi. p. 432.

A paper of the Swediſh *reſident to the ſtates general.*

THE underwritten reſident of Sweden doth find himſelf obliged by expreſs order to declare unto their high and mighty lordſhips herewith, how that the commiſſioners of the Weſt India company of this country in the new Netherlands now the laſt ſummer did unexpectedly aſſault by force of arms the Swediſh colony there, taking from them their forts, and drove away the inhabitants, and wholly diſpoſſeſſed the Swediſh company Vol. xxxvi. p. 448.

A. D. 1655. pany of their district. It is true, and without dispute, that the Swedish company did acquire *optimo titulo juris* that part, which they possessed, and did buy it of the natives; and consequently have had possession of it for several years; without that the West India company of these countries did ever pretend any thing. Wherefore the said resident doth not doubt, but these hostilities will very much displease their high and mighty lordships; and doth desire in the name of his most gracious king and lord, that their high and mighty lordship would be pleased to take some speedy order for the redressing of such unlawful proceedings, as the justice, the mutual amity between both nations, and the consequence of the business require, and is expected from their high wisdoms, whereby the Swedish company may be restored undamnified.

Done in the Hague, the 22th of March 1656. [N. S.] H. APPELBOOM.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, the $\frac{23}{13}$ March, $165\frac{5}{6}$. [N. S.]

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I Had no considerable news to inform you with on last Saturday.

A letter hath since been brought hither from Cadiz of the 2d instant st. no. bearing, that a pattache was arrived there the same day, which was come with their fleet parted from the Havanna the first of January, and reports to have left the said fleet but at 15 days journey from the said town, so that it was thought she would arrive there the 10th or 12th present. But every body believes not this, by reason that they know, that the Spaniards do often publish the arrival of their fleet for the maintaining of their credit.

The pope sendeth here post upon post for to hasten the general peace; and that it may the sooner be obtained, the king hath few days since written a circular letter to all the parliaments, for to make use of their prayers with those of the jubilee now published in this kingdom, whilst the cardinal ordereth all things for the next campaign, and for the embassador de Bordeaux's return into England, who is to take leave this day of his majesty for to depart hence this week.

The whole court is at the Chasteau de Vincennes since saturday last, where the prince of Conti is arrived since last week. I am informed, that an express from mr. de Lyonne their embassador at Rome brought again a letter yesterday, whereby the said embassador tells them, that the pope useth all possible means to make a league between the emperor and all the princes of Italy for to fall upon those that shall refuse the said general peace, who shall also be excommunicated, of what quality or condition soever they be.

This absence of the king hath hindred the remonstrance this parliament is to make him upon the coin, whereof the disorder is such, that his majesty seeing the difficulty that the Lis received, hath caused the course thereof to be stopped for three months, and ordered by a decree of this council, that the louis of gold shall in the interim pass and be received for eleven livres, under a pretence that the gold is not at a rate proportionable unto the silver.

There the count of Brienne hath received the articles of the peace of Swisserland, whereof I have some orders since I informed your honour.

Major Sedgwicke, *and vice-admiral* Goodsonn, *to the protector.*

Jamaica, March 12, $165\frac{5}{6}$.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 19.

YOur affairs and our duty oblige us frequently as we can to give you an exact account of our proceedings and all occurrences here, which not to presume too much upon the liberty your highness hath been pleased to give us, we shall relate as briefly as we can, and to that end we now send home the Grantham frigat, she being almost unserviceable, yet we doubt not, with God's blessing able to accomplish the voyage with safety.

The Marston Moore arriving in this harbour on the 15th of January last, by which we received your highness's letters and instructions, on the 24th of the same month we dispatched away the Wildeman, being one of the ships least useful, with a packet, the duplicates whereof, that we may not trouble you with repetitions, are here inclosed, which we hope may have so satisfied you concerning the state of things here till then, that we shall now only add what hath been transacted since the present condition of this island, fleet and army, and our opinions, so far as we are able to judge, of your highness's affairs in these parts.

We may with sincerity of heart call God to witness, that since we had the honour to be imployed by you, we have, as redounding to his glory, chiefly, and solely intended the interest of your highness, and the commonwealth, which we could not carry on with

ſuch vigor as we deſired, becauſe, under favour, we conceived there was ſome defect in our power, through want of a formal commiſſion; but that difficulty, by the arrival of the Marſton Moore, being removed, and having a clearer underſtanding of your highneſs's intentions in carrying on your deſign here, we have faithfully endeavoured, as much as in us lay, to comply therewith. A. D. 1655.

Col. D'oyley being eſtabliſhed commander in chief of the army, we in the firſt place jointly together ordered, that a fort begun on the careening point, at the entrance of the harbour, ſhould with all expedition be finiſhed, which is now near completed with 21 pieces of ordinance already mounted therein, among which are thoſe battering pieces of braſs ſent over by the firſt fleet. But whereas we appointed col. Humfry's regiment to be drawn down thither to help on the work, to man the fort, and to keep watches and guards in neceſſary and eminent places at the mouth of the harbour, they proved altogether, notwithſtanding any encouragement we could give them, uſeleſs; and then ſending them back to quarters, we carried on that work only by the help of the ſeamen; beſides which there was another to be raiſed about the magazine of proviſions at the common landing place, by ſoldiers of other regiments; but it is not yet finiſhed, though it would have been a great ſatisfaction to us, if the ſtores had been in ſome meaſure ſecured; however the commander in chief aſſures us, he hath put his army into good poſture for action, having reduced two companies in every regiment, and drawn them cloſer together, leſt any attempt ſhould be made upon them by the enemy, lying as they did, ſcattered and divided.

The 27th of January the Cardiffe arrived here, and on the 2d of February we ſent a brigantine and a hoy, with a party of 100 land ſoldiers, to leeward, where formerly ſome Spaniards and negroes had been diſcovered: they effected not much, only took ſome priſoners, whoſe examinations with capt. Sybada's, the commander of the brigantine's, journal are here incloſed, that your highneſs may fully underſtand ſo much as we know, and how we are informed of the ſtate of the enemy, we mean of the Spaniards, and Mulattoes; for of the Negroes we have no certain intelligence, only this, that they are ſeparated from the Spaniards, and live ſcattered in parties in the woods and mountains, as we have reaſon to believe, very near our quarters; for of late we find ſome of our men daily killed by them, and they were ſo bold one night not long ſince to fire a houſe in the head quarters at St. Jago de la Vega.

February the 8th came into harbour the Indian; the 18th the Falmouth returned from ſurrounding the iſland, on the North ſide whereof ſhe landed ſome men, and took 15 priſoners, whoſe examinations were agreeing with the former: and the 26th ditto arrived a ſmall veſſel from Anguilla, the maſter whereof going on ſhore at the Tortagoes found there no people, but the fortifications demoliſhed, and two papers, the one in Spaniſh, the other in ſorry Engliſh, which is alſo here incloſed as it was found. Upon the 27th inſtant arrived with us the Lion and the Succeſs.

In obedience to your highneſs's commands, we have given the beſt orders we could for horſe, whereupon ſome few are taken, and we have as much as we could animated our ſoldiers to planting; ſomething they do, but not much; however to give them good example, we are now making a common plantation for the fleet, which is undertaken with chearfulneſs by the ſeamen. We have alſo diſpatched a ſhip, the Hope fly-boat, for New England to fetch maſts and ſuch neceſſaries as are wanting for the fleet, with letters to captain Gookin, promiſing our beſt aſſiſtance of ſhipping, if he give us notice of any conſiderable number, that deſire to be tranſported hither. She is ordered likewiſe in her return to touch at Barbados and Nevis, with letters to the governours there to the ſame effect, and to deſire them to ſignify ſo much to all their neighbour plantations, as Mountſerrat, Antigua, &c. Not to omit our duty in the leaſt, we have this day ſent duplicates of thoſe diſpatches by a ſhallop bound for the windward iſlands.

For the condition of the army, it is, God be praiſed, much mended ſince our laſt: the ſoldiers are far more healthful, and as they are put upon it, may we hope prove more apt for action; but they are reduced to ſo ſmall a number (for they are not above 2500,) that all can be expected from them is the defence of this iſland, and the expelling or reducement of the remnant of the inhabitants, without which there can be no ſecurity for planters that ſhall come to us, and of which we find not any have yet appeared. But as there cannot be more expected from them, ſo if they effect ſo much, conſidering the dejection of their ſpirits, the many yet weak amongſt them, and their averſeneſs hitherto to any action, it will be a great work: for to deal plainly, according to our duty, with your highneſs, though God be praiſed, they enjoy health in a reaſonable meaſure, yet they have generally an averſeneſs to this place, which is rather fomented, than endeavoured to be removed, by the officers, who it is apparent, in the moſt part, miſſing the mountain of treaſure they aimed at, do nothing but compelled by neceſſity; for upon this ſhip's going home, and upon all or any the like occaſions, they expreſs fond deſires to return to England, without regarding either the honour of their nation, publick intereſt, or the vaſt expence your highneſs hath made in

A. D. 1655. the acquiſition of this remote iſland. On the contrary the fleet (conſiſting of 23 frigats, ſhips, and victuallers) is not only in a proſperous condition, but ready to embrace any action they ſhall be put upon. Indeed they are ſomething too forward e're that, for not conſidering any motives, as the want of men to attack any place of conſequence, the keeping the fleet united, if an armado ſhould come from Spain, and the neceſſity laid upon us by your highneſs inſtructions to ſecure this place, they do begin to murmur, that they lye ſo long at harbour; neither are many in the army, though they will do nothing here, leſs importunate to be carried upon ſome deſign abroad. Wherefore to quiet all diſcontents, and to ſatisfy all humors, we your highneſs's commiſſioners appointed a meeting on board the Torrington, and there called to adviſe with us 12 the principal commanders either of fleet or army, ſix of each, who being accordingly aſſembled, we declared to them, that the reaſon we had called them thither was to acquaint them what orders we had received from your highneſs in relation to the ſettlement of this iſland, as alſo for the annoying and infeſting the enemy; and ſince we perceived they all cried out for action, to adviſe and conſult with them, what with a due regard had of your highneſs's commands laid upon us, and in the conjuncture of time, as affairs now ſtand, was beſt to be done, that as there was a conſent in our counſels, ſo there might be an union of hearts in carrying on the work. The reſult of which conſultation was this, firſt in order to the ſettlement of the iſland, that the ſoldiers, to enhearten them by being every man aſſured of his portion, ſhould have their lands forthwith ſet out to them at 30 acres per head, room being left for new comers, ſuch as are beſt able, to ſettle among them. And ſecondly, that ſix or eight ſhips being left here to ſecure the harbour, and to countenance the army, the reſt with the admiral ſhould go to ſea; but ſome of the ſhips being upon the careen then, as the admiral is now, ſo that the whole fleet cannot ſail in 12 or 14 days, having ſome regard to the information given us by the priſoners, we have thought it fit in the mean while to ſend ſix ſhips out to ſpy abroad, if they can, to bring us intelligence of the Spaniſh armado, and to prevent the ſuccours expected from Carthagena by the enemy; to which end the Dover and the Selby are gone over to the main as far as Carthagena, to view the harbour and ſee what ſhips are there. The Armes of Holland and the Cardiffe are gone to the leeward of this iſland to ply between cape Megril and point Pedro, and the Paul with the Brigantine are gone on the North ſide, to diſcover if there be any ſhipping or intercourſe between Cuba and this iſland; which ſhips are entered to return by that time the fleet can be fitted for ſervice, when we ſhall fully determine what deſign, upon which we beſeech the Lord to aſſiſt us in with his counſel, ſo as may be to your highneſs's content and the publick benefit.

To conclude (for we have already trenched too far upon your highneſs's patience) in ſo much as concerns the ſtate of your affairs here, our humble opinion is, that if the ſoldiers would contribute their endeavours to the ſettlement of this iſland, and attend the iſſue with patience, it might in a little time anſwer all their hopes and publick charge; for if it be once well peopled it would afford great plenty of the beſt commodities, and the ſituation of it, with the harbour, is ſo advantageous, being in the midſt of the Spaniard's country, that having a conſiderable force here to make inroads upon the enemy, and a fleet to ſecure the ſeas, it might become the magazine of all the wealth in the Indies. But to effect this we muſt have a conſiderable recruit of ſeamen and landmen, with ſome commanders, who may give life and vigour to the action; beſides which we muſt alſo hope for another good ſupply of proviſions, it being not to be expected thoſe we have ſhould laſt above four months longer. In ſhort, if your highneſs continues your reſolutions to proceed in this great deſign, you muſt in a manner begin the work again, which we beſeech God to guide you in, to direct your counſels, and to proſper your undertakings, aſſuring you, whilſt we are thought worthy of your truſt, you ſhall find us in the diſcharge of our duties, Sir,

Your highneſs's moſt faithful and moſt humble ſervants,

Robert Sedgwicke,
William Goodſonn.

Col. D'oyley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 368.

I Did by the Wildman (the laſt that went from us) give you the trouble of the relation of our then condition, which though it were ſad, yet it had hopes of amendment: ſince which time the Lord hath been graciouſly pleaſed to ſmile on us, and to ſend healing amongſt us. So that at this preſent, our condition (as to health) is very good, conſidering where we are, and that our private ſoldiers drink nothing but water: our numbers are indeed few, conſidering the buſineſs we have to do: our ſoldiers are fully employed either in fortifying, planting or guarding, of which planting is the moſt grievous, and

 performed

performed with ſo much unwillingneſs, that it is exceeding troubleſom to the officers, I mean, who are willing to plant, for ſome (yea indeed moſt) of the officers are very averſe to plantation, nay though they are convinced of an abſolute neceſſity. I hope (that having received my former) you will be pleaſed to quicken his highneſs, for a command concerning officers going off; for the ſollicitations of ſuch, as like not the hardſhip, are a very great burthen to me. Colonel Humfries hath not let me reſt theſe two days for a paſs, or furlow, but I have denied him, as being firm to the reſolution of doing nothing, till I receive his highneſs's punctual directions and commands therein; however I believe he will ſend over his family. Our officers are much diſcouraged to hear from their relations, that the fourth part is not paid, which makes many lay their wives and families at my door, and ſay, that I detain them as priſoners and ſlaves, and will not ſuffer them to return and provide for their families, who are diſappointed. We are much amazed to ſee in the laſt invoyce of ſtores no manner of liquors for us, that are at land, and deſire humbly, to lay it before his highneſs, how we ſhall ſubſiſt without that or money; the water of the country, and continual drinking of it, breeding dropſies, and other diſtempers, and nothing to be bought of the ſeamen but at treble rates, and that in clothes, at their own rates; by which our officers and ſoldiers have had their late ſubſiſtence, and truly had not ſo many died, and left that they had to others, I know not how they would have lived, that are now remaining. The admiral will ſend you a more particular account, than I do. We are much troubled at land and ſea, that we cannot give report of ſome ſervice to our nation (it being much expected) but the alarm of the Spaniſh fleet from his highneſs, ſeconded here by intelligence of priſoners, and ſome relief with incouragement being brought hither, hath put us rather to defence, than to think of annoying the enemy with a handful; yet we have determined of adventuring, with ſome part of our fleet abroad. I humbly deſire your beſt aſſiſtance in the repreſenting and amending our condition here. And if your zeal to this expedition (of which we are aſſured) hath added to your trouble, who have the management of the greateſt affairs, you may thank your ſelf, and not blame us, who are glad (like drowning men) to lay hold faſt on that we hope may preſerve us. And indeed your care of us will be as well an high obligation to a great many gentlemen, who look upon themſelves as loſt, without a ſpecial interpoſition of providence, as an honour and ſatisfaction to yourſelf. For my own particular, I only wait his highneſs's commands, and ſhall be very well pleaſed in that he ſhall appoint me for either ſoldering or planting, being reſolved to make it appear, I am devoted to his highneſs's ſervice, as I deſire you to believe that I am

A. D. 1655.

Your faithful ſervant,

Jamaica, March 12, 1655. EDWARD DOYLEY.

I beſeech your delivery of the two incloſed to mr. Malyn.

Stokes, *governor of* Nevis, *to major* Sedgwick.

MAJOR SEDGWICKE,

SIR, his highnes undeſerved and unexpected favours, he hath bin pleaſed to throw ſome of them uppon my ſelf, wherein hee hath in ſome particulars declared his highnes deſigne concerning Jamaica, and made mee an inſtrument to declaire it to the people of this colloni; ſo likewiſe I have declaired it to my adjacent nighbours, and cauſed his proclamations to bee publiſhed; and I find in this iſland the greateſt part of the inhabitants, with their wives, children and ſervants, are willing and ready to accept his highnes termes, laid downe in his highnes proclamation. There is onely wanting tranſportation for them and theires. What proviſſion his highnes intends to make when his fleete comes (which wee are informed wee may daily expect) I know not; but in caſe there bee not, if by you and the others, that are intruſted in thoſe great affaires of his highnes, to ſend them ſhipping for theire tranſportation, and ſuch proviſſions as they intend to carry with them may effect it, the which I leave to your grave conſiderations. Vol. xxxvi. p. 373.

Sir, the number of men in a moneth's time, which is of this place, may arriſe neere to one thouſand, beſides women, children and ſlaves. Sir, other iſlands are forward, if they may but have a convenient tranſport, and ſome man impowered to treat with the governours about them, concerninge ſome ſmall debts, or other ſmall engagements, which paradventure may bee ſome cauſe of ſtoppidge to them therein, which to further his highnes deſigne may bee compoſed with his power.

Sir, bee pleaſed to give mee leave, to publiſh to your ſelf, I am in my hart his highnes faithfull ſervant, yours and all his. Sir, I pray God direct you in all your highnes deſignes, and bee your wiſdome and directions, and all God's people in theire lawfull imployes. Sir,

Your ſervant,

Nevis, March 12, 165⅝. L. STOKES.

Major

Major Sedgwicke *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Jamaica, March 12, 1655.

SIR,

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvii. p. 27.

A Duplicate of what was ſent by the ſhip Wildman I make bold herewith to encloſe. What occurrences have paſſed ſince we have particularly made known to his highneſs, which I am ſure will, if ſafely arrive, come to your view; yet give me leave, according to my accuſtomed boldneſs, to repreſent to you the trouble and perplexedneſs of my thoughts as touching our affairs here. I cannot but with much thankfulneſs acknowledge that good hand of mercy to us, that hath lately been manifeſted even to admiration, in reſtoring our people to much health, conſidering in what a ſad condition we were in this iſland, which is now more healthy, and our people begin to recover ſtrength, though ſome ſtill die, and many are weak, yet generally they recruit ſtrength, a marvellous great mercy.

I have had of late not few revolutions and turnings of heart and ſpirit about our buſineſs, and have, I hope, ſometimes been willing to go to heaven, to the God of counſel, what advice, and which way to act, to improve both fleet and army to the beſt carrying on to an end our work; and I muſt profeſs, I am yet to ſeek which way to determine in my own thoughts.

At our laſt great council we determined to ſend, and have ſent two good frigats to view Carthagena, to ſee what ſhips are there, and if we can, to gain ſome intelligence from the enemy. We have alſo ſent two frigats to the leward of this iſland, upon intelligence form ſome priſoners of expectations of a ſupply to the enemy from Carthagena: we have alſo one good frigat lyeth to the windward of the iſland, all which are to be in again, if God bleſs them, about 14 days hence. In the mean time our admiral is careening his ſhip, which is this day upon the careen, as alſo other of our ſhips are upon that work intending to be all ready by the return of thoſe ſhips before ſpecified, by which time we hope the other three ſhips dayly expected may be with us with ſome intelligence from England. It is our intention at their return (if God aſſiſt) to ſend out the better part of our fleet in a body, and only to keep here ſome few ſhips, that are moſt unfit for ſervice in theſe ſeas, to be as a guard to this harbour.

What action ſoever we pitch our thoughts upon to improve our fleet, we muſt not expect a man out of the army, which cannot but obſtruct us much in our deſigns with the fleet. Admit we ſend out ſixteen or eighteen of our beſt frigats as ſhips, I do believe they may be able with the bleſſing of God in an ordinary way of providence to encounter with any force of the Spaniards, that they may meet upon the ſeas; but it is certain there may be long waiting before they meet with any of the enemy at ſea: it is poſſible they may happen upon ſome ſtragling ſhip by accident, but if once the fleet be diſcovered on ſhore, intelligence runs all along the coaſt, not a ſhip or bark ſtirs till intelligence of their departure off the coaſt; but being out, our fleet is not over man'd, I mean not furniſhed with ſo great numbers as to ſpare many to land at any place, for if they ſhould attempt to land, and have any miſcarriage, it might ruin fleet and army. Again, ſeamen on ſhore in land ſervice are ſo extremely uncommanded and undiſciplined in that ſervice, that it is thought it may be ruinous to them, if much imployed that way, ſo as if we do fall upon ſmall towns and places, it is true we may burn, and it may be deſtroy the eſtate of our enemy; but by attending ſuch a courſe, as I humbly conceive, it will be prejudicial to the great ends propoſed in this deſign; for firſt we are not able to poſſeſs any place we attack, and ſo in no hope thereby to effect our intents in the diſperſing any thing of the knowledge of the true God in Jeſus Chriſt to the inhabitants, but rather render ourſelves to the Indians and Blacks as a cruel, bloody, ruinating people, when they can ſee nothing from us but fire and ſword, we having no opportunity to converſe with them, but in ſuch a way, as will cauſe them I fear to think us worſe than the Spaniard, which might be otherwiſe did we converſe with them; but I doubt ſome former carriages this way hath rendered us but ſadly to the Blacks and others our enemies. Secondly, we loſe another end, becauſe we obtain no income to the eſtate or commonwealth at all; for the inhabitants of the leſſer towns, as ſoon as ever they deſcry any ſhips, carry all that little treaſure they have into the woods, which is thereby preſerved to the enemy, unleſs purſued and followed after: witneſs the gallant buſineſs of Santa Martha, yet reckoning all got there on the ſtate's ſhare, it did not pay for the powder and ſhot ſpent in that ſervice. But out the fleet ſhall go, and we hope God may caſt in ſomething, that may anſwer expectation. The truth is, our ſeamen are bravely reſolved, and much gape and breath after action: God in mercy own them in their outgoings; but ſuch is our preſent ſtate, that ſuch ſtrict poſitive commands are laid upon us in order to the preſervation of this iſland, that the fleet muſt in a great meaſure eye that affair, which makes us out of capacity to act otherwiſe as we would.

I make no queſtion were this fleet left to act without reference to attend this iſland, they would either meet with ſome of the Spaniſh plate, or elſe not ſuffer it to paſs into Europe; but ſtill in all our agitations and conſultations we are confined to eye the ſettlement of this iſland, and the fleet is eſpecially to regard that ſervice, which makes us we cannot venture the ſhips ſo far to leeward as otherwiſe we might; if they ſhould, they would not many of them be in a capacity to turn up to this iſland againſt a great ſpace of time. A. D. 1655.

As for the preſent ſtate of the army, although they be far more healthful than they have been, yet they are but weak many of them, however, getting ſtrength daily, albeit ſome die, and many are brought ſo low, that I know they will ſcarcely recover.

There are two things by his highneſs principally enjoyned us to put them upon, fortification and plantation. Should I give you a character of the diſpoſitions and qualifications of our army in general, ſome few particulars excepted, I profeſs my heart would grieve to write, as it doth to think of them. I believe they are not to be paralleled in the world, a people ſo baſely unworthy, lazy and idle, as it cannot enter into the heart of any Engliſhman, that ſuch blood ſhould run in the veins of any born in England, ſo unworthy, ſlothful and baſely ſecure, and have out of a ſtrange kind of ſpirit deſired rather to die than live.

As for the fortification, there is at our harbour mouth a fort almoſt finiſhed, twenty one pieces of ordinance more, within which we intend to build a round tower of ſtone, as we have ſtone enough at the water ſide to effect it; but we find it ſo exceeding difficult to attain either maſons or other materials, that the army proteſted they could not ſpare us thirty men to make us a little lime. The work, ſo far forth as is effected, hath been wholly done by the ſeamen, without any help from the army, ſave by a few carpenters belonging to the train. I will not ſay much of our grand fort; it is as good as the materials it is made of would permit, and may, if occaſion be, prove uſeful.

We have been long putting the army upon a ſmall work about the magazine of proviſions at the landing place, as alſo a ſmall palliſado work at the town to ſecure the ammunition and themſelves from any ſudden incurſion of the enemy, both which we have been in hand with a long time; poor ſmall things, that I dare ſay with a hundred men, in a month's time, would have been effected, but one is almoſt finiſhed, the other I fear will not in a long while, if ever.

As for planting there is but little done in it, and the truth is I verily believe little will, though they have had all the entreaties and encouragements that were poſſibly in our power to aſſiſt them. The commanders and officers ſay the ſoldiers will not plant, when it is moſt certain they are not willing they ſhould, but ſtill ſtand gaping to go off the iſland as after a goal-delivery, and you may be confident there will be little done that way by this ſort of people. Such kind of ſpirit breathing in Engliſhmen, I yet till now never met withal.

Concerning the ſtate of the enemy on ſhore here, the Spaniard is not conſiderable, but of the Blacks there are many, who are like to prove as thorns and pricks in our ſides, living in the mountains and woods, a kind of life both natural, and, I believe, acceptable to them, and are enemies to us, looking upon us a bloody people, giving no quarter. I am ſure they give none to us, but deſtroy our men: there ſcarce a week paſſeth without one or two ſlain by them, and as we grow ſecure, they grow bold and bloody: a people that know not what the laws and cuſtoms of civil nations mean, neither do we know how to capitulate or diſcourſe with them, or how to take any of them, though there is a work we are now contriving to effect, for be aſſured they muſt either be deſtroyed or brought in upon ſome terms or other, or elſe they will be a great diſcouragement to the ſettling of a people here.

The iſland, if planted by an induſtrious people, would queſtionleſs anſwer any labour beſtowed upon it, and be exceeding profitable to the inhabitants and to the ſtates of England, and as convenient to the carrying on our deſign in the Indies as can be thought of; but as for planters, we have not one yet ſettled amongſt us: we have ſent letters to all the colonies in the Indies of our preſent ſtate and health, and give all encouragements that in us lay, and we hope that governour Stokes with his people may come to us.

Sir, I pray let your goodneſs overlook what you may apprehend amiſs in me. I thank God my heart is to the work in hand, yet in my own ſpirit much troubled, in that I cannot ſee God as yet owning us, a ſcattered generation, and a ſtrange mix'd multitude. I ſee a vaſt expence of treaſure and no return, no none at all, and methinks I ſee little will be; yet ſometimes think God may return in mercy, and yet own a poor people; but on the other ſide ſometimes am thinking he will not own his generation, but that they will die in the wilderneſs. The truth is, my heart and ſpirit are in a confuſion, and think ſometimes it may finiſh my few days I have here to be.

I was ſince I began this letter to view the Torrington upon the careen, and do perceive her ſomewhat eaten with the worm, as many other of the frigats are much defective that way, but we are as careful of them as may be.

A. D. 1655. Our proviſions we find will extend for fleet and army four months and a little more. I intend if poſſible to get all the army's proviſion on ſhore to their ſtore-houſes, and to let the army know when that is done they muſt undoubtedly die unleſs they will plant. While the fleet is fitting, ſome, whoſe ſhips are ready, are willing with the ſeamen to go on ſhore and to plant 20 or 30 acres of proviſion, which will either convert or confound our army if it proſper, which I queſtion not but it will.

I am extreme tedious, and bluſh to think, that the ſo long progreſs of ſo gallant a deſign ſhould produce no other returns but letters filled with ſuch kind of matter as this is.

How righteous a God art thou in all thy judgments, and thy ways paſt finding out! I am,

Sir, your moſt faithful humble ſervant,

Rob. Sedgwicke.

Since the finiſhing of this I have had notice, that a party of men ſent to the leeward part of the iſland to take horſes, having been about 30 miles up in the country, and out 17 days, are returned, having taken about 40 horſes, and did encounter a party of Spaniards, who ran from them into the woods, ſo that they took only 3 or 4 women, whom they have brought priſoners to the town.

Sir, I ſhall preſume to make one requeſt to you apart, that if my wife have occaſion of ſupplies, you will be pleaſed to countenance and aſſiſt her in her addreſſes to his highneſs, which will be a ſingular obligation upon,

Sir, your moſt faithful and moſt humble ſervant,

Rob. Sedgwicke.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Dublin, March 12, 55.

Sir,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 451. I Have received yours of the 4th inſtant, by which I perceive his highneſs hath reade my letter, and that it is reſolved there ſhall bee ane addition of able ſober men to the council here. I ſhall not further trouble you aboute that, only acquainte you, that wee much wante them, (or rather your affaires) and therefore deſire, that there be as much expedition uſed herein, as may ſuite with the buſineſs of that nature. I perceive by my laſte frome my brother Fleetwoode, that there hath bin ſome thoughts of returninge John Jones to us againe. I knowe not what alteration you have ſeene in him to make choice of him. It is not, I hope, forgott, upon what grounds hee was laide aſide. Hee may poſſibly be better minded towarde the government, or at leaſt pretend ſoe to you; but I aſſure it was viſſibely otherwiſe, whileſt hee was here. You have refuſed to employe any perſons in that truſt, whoſe former relations and intereſt in this place might probably be a temptation uppon them to nouriſhe factiones here, or ſuch, whoe would be apt to make uſe of there power to ſelviſh ends. I knowe noe old proteſtant in Ireland can bee more dangerous and prejudicial to the publique upon that account, then this gentleman; and I muſt needes confeſs, I much wonder, that my brother Fleettwoode, whoe hade the ſame opinion of hime, when I was ſent over by his highneſs, ſhould have other thoughts of hime nowe, he being judged a perſon, not only diſſatisfied with the government, but alſoe one, who had acted verry corruptly in his place.

You were pleased to write to me, as if Spaine hade influenced ſome of your owne people in England. I beleive there are a generation both in England and here, whoe would embrace any intereſt to ſerve their luſts upon what is nowe; and I knowe none more given upp to that madneſs then thoſe you mentioned. The divell will not wante inſtruments and artifices to carry one his deſigne; but God is above all, and his decree ſhall come to paſſe in deſpite of divells and men.

I bleſs God thinges here are at preſent quiett bothe in relation to the common enemy and others; yet wee are not idle in our preparations, in caſe a ſtorme ſhould come. The councill the laſt weeke by an expreſs gave his highneſs ane account, howe that wee had ſecured (upon the account of non-tranſplanting) ſeverall Iriſh men, whoe hade bin in armes; and are like againe to bee troubleſome to you, in caſe there ſhould be any new attempts. It was offered to his highneſs (they being clearely at your mercy as they are) that it would bee very good ſervice to the publique, and tend much to the future quiett and peace of this nation, to ſend theſe men either to ſome of your forreing plantations or to ſome other ſervice. Wee continue them bothe to our charge and trouble in reſtreynt, till wee receive his highneſs pleaſure, which I deſire you would haſten to us. I beleive the number of them [illegible] a 1000.

I have

I have inquired about Clancy, and doe underſtande, there is one of that name in France, whoe hath a brother liveinge in the county of Lymerick; and had a good eſtate, but nowe forfeited by his being in rebellion. The mane is'knowne to ſir H. and ſome other officers, but this is all the accounte I cane give you of hime; doe not truſt any of them nere his H. I ſuppoſe, that it is not your intention. A. D. 1655.

The corporation of Dublin were with me, to deſire, that according to ane antient cuſtome they had in this city, they might have liberty in their ſeveral companyes in armes upon Eaſter monday. It is thought adviſeable to make uſe of this occaſion, to ſetle a militia regiment of foote, conſiſting of 2000 men, and thoſe to be put under the conduct of perſons, whoe are thoroughly principled bothe as to godlineſs and the government. Some of the honeſt aldermen have bin with me aboute it, and are verry readie and willinge to promote itt. Let me have your thoughts aboute it; and whether it were not good the ſame were done thoroughout Ireland, where wee have Engliſh, whoe may be truſted.

Good ſir, let us not bee put to any more ſuch freights and hazards, as wee have bin for want of our timely ſupply of money. I have other thinges to reminde you of, as judge Donellan, &c. But I have bin too longe, therefore ſhall remaine

Your truly affectionat freind and humble ſervant,

H. CROMWELL.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have little at preſent to trouble you with more then to give you my harty thankes for your affectionate reſpects to my ſelfe and care of my brother Middleton's buyſnes. The aſſizes at Lincoln beginnes to morrow. I ſhall attend upon his highnes ſervice here during the time of it, and ſo remove as the judges doe, to the reſt of the counties under my charge. In theſe great times of action, places of temptation, that the Lord would deliver us from every evill work and way, and keepe us by his myhtie power through fayth to ſalvation, is the prayer of, ſir, Vol. xxxvi. p. 394.

Lyncolne, March 12, 1655. Your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

I pray forget not to preſent this encloſed to his highnes.

Major general Whalley *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

IN my way to Lyncolne, at Stamphord, I met with the earle of Exeter, who, I ſuppoſe, came on purpoſe to know of me, whether I would permit the lady Grantham's cup to be runne for at Lyncolne. Yf I would give way to it, he ſhould put in a horſe. I aſſured him it was not your highnes intention in the ſuppreſſing of horſe races, to abridge gentlemen of that ſport, but to prevent the great confluences of irreconcileable enemies: he havin therefore timeouſly advertiſed me of it, I ſhould preſume to give way to it, and what your highnes at my laſt wayting upon you ſpoake to me gave me incouragement thereunto. Yf it ſtand not with your highnes pleaſure, I humbly beg it may be made knowne to me by mr. ſecretary. I lay on munday night at ſir William Brounlowe's: his ſonne is marryed. I am now at Lyncolne, where I ſhall attend your highnes ſervice this aſſize, and ſhall make it my endeavours as to the Lord in all thinges to approve myſelfe, Vol. xxxvi. p. 391.

Lyncolne, March 12, 1655. My lord, your highnes moſt humble,

cordiall, and faythfull ſervant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Mr. W. Cooper *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THE incloſed is a tranſcript out of a French printed copy, which I have by mee, whereby you will ſee upon what terms the Dutch conſuls, *i. e.* the French and Spaniſh, &c. conſuls in Holland are ſetled there. My brother le Maire and I in his behalf doe thanke you for that inſtrument, that is ſent him; but it is altogether ineffectuall and inſignificant, eyther for him to act in that ſpheare, or to bee entertained by the ſtates in that capacity, Vol. xxxvi. p. 395.

A. D. 1655. capacity, whoſe manner and reception there I have alſoe in print by mee. My brother would gladly act as to putt you to leaſt charge; I mean as a privado and intelligencer to you, which he can ſecretly and handſomely doe under the covert and diſguiſe of a conſul, and for the allowance of a fourth *per cent.* which the French and Spaniſh have in their place to themſelves without doinge their reſpective crownes any ſervice, which my brother ſhall bee willing to doe with that ſalary. The name and thing of conſul you ſee in Holland is noe novelty; and I judge upon noe grounds to be ſcrupled or boggled at. My brother's informers will doe nothing without being fed by gratuityes, and having ſome hopes to bee ſoe fed ſtill for their diſcoveries. You are too noble to thinke my brother ſhould ſerve this ſtate upon his private purſe, without ſome viſible way of being indempnifyed and reimburſed by this propoſition; but to bee at a certainty, for he is offered to be agent at the Sound, and reſident there; but I have yet diverted him, becauſe I would faine have him ſerviceable to this government at the Hague. Wherefore I humbly deſire, if you ſhall judge meet, to bee poſitive in favour of my brother and his deſire, that your honour would pleaſe to vouchſafe an anſwer to this thing, that I may informe my brother by this poſt, who would faine know whereunto to truſt, that hee may be ready to act, which he longs to doe. If you pleaſe to grant him ſuch a letter of recommendation, which the king of France hath to Janot the French conſul in Holland, I ſhall be ready to waite for the expediting of it, which if by his highneſs condeſcended to, there will remaine no more but to ſignifie to the court of merchants at Rotterdam or Dort, if they be ſetled there, that it is his highnes pleaſure the ſaid court receive his highnes conſul upon the terms ſpecified. Your honour will excuſe this freedom. I have noe more but commending your perſon and affaires to the Lord's bleſſing, to reſt

Martii 12, 55. Your honor's humble ſervant,

Wm. Cooper.

To his highneſs the lord protector.

The humble certificate of your highneſs's commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace of the commonwealth in the county of Oxon, in obedience to your highneſs's order of reference upon the petition of ſir William Walter.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 392. UPON a due conſideration of the petition, and a full hearing of the petitioner, we find that he did leave the king's garriſon of Oxon about the year 1646. But that it was from a diſſatisfaction, as to the king's intereſt, doth not appear to us, than by his own declaration.

We alſo find that the petitioner did make his compoſition and obtain a pardon for his delinquency; and hath not ſince (to our knowledge) had his hand in any plot or deſign againſt the peace of the commonwealth: nevertheleſs it is our opinion, that he hath not hitherto done any thing demonſtrating his good affection to the commonwealth and preſent government, in oppoſition to the late king and his intereſt.

But claiming the benefit of your highneſs's declaration, as a perſon who would be exempted from that confederacy and the inconveniences depending thereupon, he hath this day tendred to us the paper and declaration hereunto annexed, which we humbly ſubmit to your highneſs's conſideration, as becomes

Oxon, March 12, 1655. Your highneſs's moſt humble and faithful ſervants,

Hen. Smith,
John Hunt,
Matthew Langly,
John Mill,
William Packer,
John Palmer,
Richard Crooke,
Thom. Wickes,
Matt. Martmue.

Declaration of ſir W. Walter.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 393. THeſe are to give real demonſtrations, as ſolemnly and effectually to declare and publiſh, that I have and do hereby profeſs, to have had it always in my heart and mind ſince the breaking of the treaty at Uxbridge between the late king and parliament, whereby I was convinced of the errors in that party I adhered unto, for to change and forſake my former intereſt and adherence. And ſince it pleaſed the Lord, to own the preſent government, by his ſo many ſignal teſtimonies of his allowance and approbation thereof, I do hereby promiſe and undertake to change and forſake all intereſt and adhe-

rence with or unto the late king, his heirs or iſſue, their or either of their party or parties, that in place thereof I ſhall be true and faithful unto the lord protector that now is and his ſucceſſors, that I ſhall not at any time hereafter act or contrive any thing whatever prejudicial to his highneſs or preſent government, that I ſhall not hold or have unneceſſary correſpondency or converſation with any of the late king's party to any intent or purpoſe prejudicial to his highneſs or the preſent government. And in caſe I ſhall know or underſtand of any plot contrived, or to be contrived againſt his highneſs's perſon, or to the prejudice of the preſent government, that I ſhall reveal the ſame with all poſſible ſpeed to his highneſs and council, or to ſome of them; and in the mean time (if need be) ſhall reſiſt the ſame to my uttermoſt power and ability. And becauſe my real intention of being not involved under the character of thoſe, who are ſo ſeparated from the reſt of the good people under this preſent government, may more effectually appear, I do moſt willingly offer to contribute towards his highneſs's great occaſions he hath in hand for the preſervation of the commonwealth the ſum of five hundred pounds, the one moiety to be paid (as ſhall be ordered) within the ſpace of one month after theſe preſents, the other moiety within ſix months after that, which I tender as a free will offering, and wiſh heartily, that it ſtood with my abilities to tender more, and to make it a greater ſum. A. D. 1655.

WILLIAM WALTER.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

March 23, 1656. [N. S.]

THE lord of Renſwoude, commiſſioner of the province of Utrecht, hath ſignified to their high and mighty lordſhips by expreſs order of the lords ſtates his principals of the 11th inſtant old ſtile, that their noble great lordſhips had conſented to give their ſhare of the ſubſidy to be given to thoſe of Geneva, amounting to the ſum of 5000 gilders, and to the benefit of the evangelical cantons their ſhare of the 150000 gilders to be given to them; and that their commiſſioners may enlarge the ſame to 200000 gilders, or more or leſs, as theſe united provinces ſhall agree to give amongſt themſelves. Whereupon being debated, the ſaid lord Renſwoude had thanks given to him by their high and mighty lordſhips, and the other provinces deſired copies thereof, which was granted them. Vol. xxxvi. p. 456.

The ſaid lord Renſwoude alſo urged by expreſs order of the lords his principals, that their high and mighty lordſhips would appoint forthwith a day of faſt and humiliation throughout all the provinces. Whereupon being debated it was thought fit that a draught for a faſt ſhould be drawn up to be delivered and read in the aſſembly to be by them concluded on. Yet the lords of Holland took this buſineſs *ad referendum.*

Mr. Holton *and mr.* Hely *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IT having been your pleaſure to appoint us two of your highneſs's commiſſioners for this county of Wilts, we with others have made it our buſineſs faithfully to purſue our inſtructions, as alſo to diſcover ſuch of your highneſs's enemies as heretofore hath been concealed; divers whereof have been brought under this new aſſeſſment. Finding there have been applications made to your highneſs by and concerning ſome perſons contrary to our expectations, we cannot but in faithfulneſs to your highneſs and the truſt we have undertaken, make known our thoughts unto you therein. At our firſt ſitting in this county the commiſſioners received a letter from your highneſs, to forbear the aſſeſſing of the lord Seymour, which in obedience to your highneſs's ſaid letter was done accordingly, though for our parts we are much unſatisfied of any change of his former principles. Since that time we find there hath been applications made to your highneſs concerning mr. Seymour, ſon to the ſaid lord, who was of the late king's commiſſion for ſequeſtring the parliament's party for this county, and ſat in the execution thereof; as alſo for one mr. Yorke, who was actually in arms in the late king's own troop, and otherwiſe a dangerous perſon, as doth appear to us by his diſcouraging honeſt men in aſſiſting the parliament at the late Worceſter fight, and is ſtill a diſcountenancer of religious people. And as it is a wonder to us, how ſuch a perſon as this latter ſhould lye unqueſtioned all this while; ſo we can no leſs admire, now he is bringing to the light, any ſhould appear to your highneſs for him; as alſo for the ſaid mr. Seymour, ſo as to hinder juſt proceedings againſt them, a thing of which nature we that have run the hazard of our lives with your highneſs for theſe twelve Vol. xxxvi. p. 427.

A. D. 1655. or fourteen years, durſt not adventure to attempt. Mr. Yorke hath never yet been publickly queſtioned for being of that party, by which means both himſelf, as alſo one mr. Norden, another dangerous perſon in this county, obtained to be of the laſt parliament, through the diſaffection of ſome people, to the great grief of honeſt men. Now, my lord, all that we aim at is, that the maſks of theſe men may be pulled off, and the country have a right knowledge of them; as alſo that we may be able to give an account of the juſtneſs of our proceedings in carrying an equal hand to all, that come before us, according to our inſtructions, without reſpect of perſons; and laſtly, that they may not ſtand in the way of good people for the future. Thus having faithfully acquainted your highneſs concerning the perſons aforeſaid, we humbly leave it to your highneſs's conſideration, whether you will pleaſe to refer the ſaid mr. Seymour and mr. Yorke to a trial before the commiſſioners here, or otherwiſe do as to your highneſs ſhall ſeem meet. And ſo craving pardon for this boldneſs and trouble we ſubſcribe our ſelves

Sarum, March 13, 1655. Your highneſs's moſt humble and faithful ſervants,

Ed. Holton,
Ja. Hely.

Extracts out of the reſolutions of the ſtates of Holland, *taken the 24th of* March 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 460. THE raet penſionary hath referred to the aſſembly the conſiderations and advice of the lords their noble great lordſhips commiſſioners for the affairs of Denmark, and in purſuance of their reſolution have examined a certain letter of the lord of Beuningen, one of the lords extraordinary embaſſadors of this ſtate to the king and crown of Denmark, which he had writ to the ſaid lord penſionary from Copenhagen, and likewiſe ſeriouſly conſidered of the contents of the later letter, alſo writ by the ſaid lord Beuningen from the place above-mentioned of the 11, 12, and 15th inſtant. Whereupon being debated and conſidered, that formerly in the year 1652, at that time when the ſaid lord Beuningen was ſent commiſſioner extraordinary from this ſtateto the crown of Sweden, that there was ſuſtained againſt him by that crown, that the treaty of alliance between Sweden and this ſtate made in the year 1640, according to the full intention of the contractors, ſhould be only obligatory againſt Denmark, notwithſtanding the general ſtipulations of aſſiſtance againſt all aggreſſors or diſturbers made therein on either ſide: it is reſolved that it be furthered at the generality, to the end by their high and mighty lordſhips there may be writ to the lords embaſſadors of this ſtate ſent to the crown of Sweden and Poland in explification or amplification of their inſtruction, the good intention of their high and mighty lordſhips for the ſtrengthning of the ſaid alliance to be no other, but that the ſame muſt be received as a general confederacy of defence, and ſo and in ſuch a manner as the words themſelves do import, without pretence of any ſecret intention of the contractors to be drawn to any other meaning; and that therefore in caſe the ſaid lords embaſſadors do chance to perceive in the Swediſh court, that there are ſtill ſuch thoughts amongſt them, they then are to declare the contrary, and to make expreſs declaration of the above expreſſed their high and mighty lordſhips good intention.

Likewiſe it is reſolved, that whatſoever the ſaid lords embaſſadors ſhall negotiate with the king of Sweden, they are to communicate the ſame with full confidence to the embaſſadors of the crown of Denmark reſiding in that court, as alſo to the miniſter or miniſters of the lord protector of England, in caſe any be there on his behalf.

Extract of a letter of the moſt ſerene lady Louiſa Charlotta *dutcheſs of* Courland, *born of the electoral houſe of* Brandenburg, *to the ſerene lady* Sophia Margaretta, *married and born princeſs of* Anhalt. *Dated* Mittau, March 24, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 455. IT ſeems, that my temporal and eternal welfare is threathened to be ſhipwrack'd. We have to do here with a very inveterate Lutheran, who would fain perſuade my lord to ſuffer none but his religion: herein I know no where to addreſs my ſelf better than to your ſerene highneſs, with a requeſt, that your highneſs would do me the favour, by means of the prince your ſon, to enquire for himſelf and by way of diſcourſe, if ſuch is the intention there. The popiſh king has ſhew'd himſelf in every thing like a father to me, and I hope the Lutheran king will not be more unkind to me, nay I cannot believe that he ſo much as knows of it. In the mean while it is not to be expreſſed how it goes. I

own our ſins may have deſerved ſome chaſtiſement, but that the work of the Lord ſhould A. D. 1656.
ſuffer therefore, is what I cannot think; however, thoſe that are faithful ſhall be known, and perſecution and oppreſſion make perfect Chriſtians; this they cannot take from me, but rather muſt contribute towards it. I hear your ſerene highneſs has at preſent mr. Dury with you: that good gentleman has always ſhewed a good will for our houſe. I wiſh that he could help me, by means of the lord protector, (but ſo that it was not known that it came from me) to write to the king, and to expreſs himſelf, that he hoped, ſince his majeſty by his proſperous ſucceſſes had alſo got many reformed ſubjects, that he would give them liberty of conſcience, and protect them in their religion, as well as thoſe of the Augſburg confeſſion, finding himſelf obliged to intercede in their favour; for as I underſtand, he will be obliged, when he comes back, to apply to the Swediſh miniſters, not only to ſecond the affair he has in hand, but alſo to recommend the ſame to the prince. If in your kingdom ſuch a good thing could be brought about for us, our peace-haters here would be ſoon ſilenced. I beg your highneſs humbly, not to take my liberty amiſs, for I do not know to whom to apply better than to a princeſs of the reformed religion, whoſe houſe is almoſt the only one that means well and heartily. And becauſe my church here is built by Anhalters, perhaps God will ſtrengthen the ſame likewiſe by an Anhaltiſh princeſs. I almoſt imagine, that this affair comes from our own people, to whom the peace-loving ſoul of my lord has been hitherto a heart-ſore in their ſinful minds. I expect impatiently an anſwer hereupon, &c.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

March 18, 1656. [N. S.]

THere is a letter come from the admiralty of Amſterdam, containing, that notwithſtanding the interdiction or prohibition made to the ſhips not to go to ſea till the 1ſt of April, yet there are at leaſt 70 or 80 gone out from the Vlie towards the Sound; whereupon is reſolved to write to the fiſcalls of the admiralty to proceed againſt ſuch at their return. Vol. xxvi. p. 315.

The commander of Weſel hath writ, that at leaſt 6000 men are to be raiſed in the country of Cleve by order of the elector of Brandenburgh, and therefore deſires more men for his garriſon; this is referred to the council of ſtate. There was this day again a great deal of diſpute concerning the employing of the embaſſadors, or ſome of them, to the elector of Brandenburgh. Holland will in no wiſe conſent, that they ſhould go to his electoral highneſs, unleſs they chance to paſs through his territories, not on purpoſe. But the reſt (and that at the great inſtance and endeavours of thoſe of his electoral highneſs) ſay, that that would be ridiculous and diſreſpectful, and will that the embaſſadors may be abſolutely authorized to go to the elector.

Thoſe of Holland ſay, that to ſend directly to the elector would be as if there were a doubt made of that which is expected from the elector, whereas on the contrary they have with him a clear and full treaty, by the which he hath promiſed: 1. Not to raiſe the tolls in his harbours. 2. Not to charge the ſubjects of this ſtate more than his own. 3. Not to ſurrender nor engage his ports and harbours to any other. But thoſe of the elector do ſpeak and utter much, that the elector can do a great deal of good to this ſtate, and that this ſtate cannot well live without him, and that of neceſſity this ſtate and the elector muſt remain friends.

March 20.

They did again yeſterday, upon the advice come from Eaſtland, write to the ſtates of Zealand, to the end to haſten their conſent concerning the ſending and maintaining of an extraordinary fleet.

There hath been again urged the prohibition for the ſhips deſigned for Greenland, not to depart for theſe next two months, but there were ſome that did ſuſpend it; believing that thoſe of Amſterdam do urge it out of ſome deſign to forbid others, now that their own ſhips were already provided with men, and moſt of them gone their voyage.

The lord of Opdam lieutenant admiral hath preſented a great memorandum of the neceſſaries which he requireth for his ſhip the admiral, which is referred to commiſſioners. Holland ſpoke ſtrenuously of the fleet.

March 21.

This day was at laſt reſolved, that the receiver general ſhall be authorized to negotiate 300 thouſand gilders to pay the debts of the Weſt-India company, or for thoſe that have been at Brazil.

There

A. D. 1655. There is advice come, that the French pirates have taken and carried to Calais 6 or 7 Dutch ſhips; which will be in ſequence of a quarrel, which thoſe of Calais had with thoſe of Zealand, whereof ſpeaks the reſolution of the 15th of March here encloſed.

The ſtates of Groningen do ſtill make a great deal of difficulty to agree to the harmony, and it is believed, that that example will be ſoon followed by others, and conſequently Holland likewiſe will not condeſcend to it; and the particular harmony of Overyſſell is alſo likely to come to nothing.

March 22.

In what manner is reſolved concerning that which is due to the troops, that were at Brazil, is to be ſeen by the encloſed reſolution. Frieſland (who would never have to do with the Weſt-India company) hath cauſed to be declared, that they will not conſent in the concluſion, as having order altogether againſt it.

The embaſſador Nieuport hath writ a letter in particular, how that complaint hath been made him on the behalf of the council, that ſome Holland ſhips were either ſold or hired into the ſervice of Spain, and which had made chaſe to ſome Engliſh ſhips in the Mediterranean ſea.

At the ſame time it was adviſed, that the king of Sweden doth ſtill advance with ſucceſs further up into Poland, having taken Lublin and Zamoiſky, going directly to Leopolis or Ruis Limborgh, and the king of Poland is retreated to Caminiec Podoliſky. And the ſurrender of the caſtle of Marienburgh is likewiſe aſſured. So that the courage for equipping the fleet is ſomewhat abated, ſeeing that England will alſo grow jealous of it.

March 23.

I am told by a very good hand, that in Zealand the harmony is taken ſo ill, that the cities were reſolved to give their votes to prince Maurice, in caſe that there be proceeded to the election of a mareſchal of camp.

And the diet at Groningen being ſeparated on the 18th inſtant, news is come of the ſeparation, but nothing of the harmony, which doth cauſe the ſame to be doubted; ſo that it is obſerved more and more, that prince William doth become unfortunate, and loſeth much of his credit and favour.

The reſident of Sweden yeſterday cauſed to be preſented by the lord preſident a memorandum, being a proteſtation how that the Hollanders in the new Netherland have turned the Swedes out of a colony belonging to them, which the Swedes ſay to have bought of the natives of the place: the ſame is referred to the hands of the Weſt-India company; but that company is poor, and if the Swedes do chance to be overcome in Poland, they will hardly get any ſatisfaction from the Hollanders in the Weſt-Indies.

Thoſe of Holland have propoſed, that the edict ought to be prolonged, that no ſhips ought to go to ſea being bound for the Sound, till the 25th of April, to the end that in the mean time the fleet may be made ſo much the ſtronger, for hitherto they are but poorly manned; but the other trading provinces do not incline to this propoſition.

Thoſe of the admiralty of North Holland have writ and required ſome ſubſidies for their equipage.

The province of Utrecht hath conſented to a petition of 50 thouſand gilders for the fortifications of Geneva. Item for a 150 thouſand gilders to aſſiſt the proteſtant cantons.

At Amſterdam is arrived a ſhip from Cadiz, having been only 3 weeks upon the way, affirming that the Spaniards had defeated an Engliſh fleet, and brought 8 frigats to Cadiz. Yea at Amſterdam wagers are laid upon this truth, and in general they rejoice at it.

March 24.

I underſtand at preſent from a very good hand, that the lords of Holland do now ſhew again an inclination to be willing to ſend to the elector of Brandenburg an expreſs embaſſy; this is a ſign, that they will go the way of moderation and quietneſs, and make uſe of the elector to help them to as advantageous a treaty of commerce as they can get, ſo that the equipage will not be a very ſerious thing, and yet a party of them however may be ſent to the Sound.

Holland hath this day propoſed, that the Engliſh ought to be releaſed, whom the Dunkirk man of war had brought in there; but the other provinces are not yet reſolved.

London, March 14, 165⅘.

Worſhipful ſir and ſirs,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 473. HAving received your letter of the 23d of October laſt; by which (beyond either my expectation, or merit) I was by you called to the place of deputy of your court, I then

then acknowledged preſently the obligation I found myſelf in for your favours, in ſuch manner as I was then able, upon ſuch a ſurpriſal. And having ſince received your ſecond and third ſummons (of the 27 November and 29 January) to the ſame charge, whereby you both confirm your good opinion of me, and again invite, and encourage me, to repair unto you with the firſt opportunity, intimating that you muſt otherways provide for the reeſtabliſhing of your government; I have now found it my part, to give you ſuch a due and reſpectful return to both letters, as may at leaſt ſatisfy your worſhips, how ſenſibly I am touched with the honour you have caſt upon me; however, I may not perhaps be able to anſwer you in your own reaſons, expectations, and perſuaſions, which invited me to render my ſelf there perſonally, ſo ſuddenly as you have preſcribed me. But your worſhips having ſo often underſtood the mind of this court in this affair, I hope you will conſider, that both for the honour of your court, and mine own particular reputation, I ought not to be too forward in that, wherein others are ſo circumſpect; and when according to your letters to this court, they have not yet thought fit to ſecond your invitation to me, you will judge what diſſervice it would be to you, and how prejudicial it might be unto me, if I ſhould have declared myſelf ſingly againſt ſo general a deliberation. I will therefore truſt, that it will be enough for me at this time to acknowledge, how much I eſteem myſelf honour'd in your love, and to aſſure you (how conſcious ſoever I am to myſelf of many diſabilities) that yet however, if I had found thoſe encouragements, which are fit to precede ſuch an engagement, I would have adventured before this to have given you that ſatisfaction, which your affections oblige me unto; and ſo ſtill recommending myſelf to your good favours, I reſt

A. D. 1655.

Your worſhips very loving brother,

ALEX. BARON.

To the worſhipful the treaſurer and generality of the right worſhipful fellowſhip of merchant adventurers of England reſiding at Hamburgh.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

THeſe are onely to give you the names of the quakers, who were impriſoned at Eveſham, and releaſed, whoſe fines you ſay my lord is willing to remitt. I cannot underſtand as yet either their faults or their fines. Their names are Tho. Cartwright, Humphrey Smith, James Wall, John Clement, John Knight, Richard Walker, Joſhua Franſam; William Walker, and Richard Bennett: and this is all the trouble at preſent from

Vol. xlviii. p. 165.

Worceſter, March 14, 1655. Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

JA. BERRY.

Preſident Viole *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, March 24, 1656. [N. S.]

AT laſt the fleet is arrived, and by this means his highneſs and the miniſters of this country will be in a condition to help you out of your trouble. Do not doubt, but that I do what lieth in me to advance your buſineſs, being obliged thereunto for many reſpects. His highneſs ſendeth every day to ſee monſieur de Cardenas and the earl of Fuenſaldagna, to know what anſwer they get of the merchants about your buſineſs.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 464.

We have yet no news that Don John is arrived in Italy.

Do all what you can to ſubſiſt a little longer, till we can help you to ſome money.

General Mountagu *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

IMoſt kindly thanke you for yours of the 13th of March. We have not omitted an houre's tyme (according to my little underſtandinge in theſe matters,) that might have beene improved for our voyage. This morninge is the firſt breath of northerly wind wee have had ſcince wee came to this place, and now it is little or none to ſpeake; the water is as ſmooth as the Thames. Nevertheleſſe wee intend to be endeavoringe away, and tyde it downe, if we meete with noe contrary winds; for which purpoſe our anchors are

Vol. xxxvi. p. 428.

A. D. 1655. now weighinge. I hope well, that you will not have ground to creditt either of thoſe newes, which you were pleaſed to communicate unto mee, eſpecially that of the more generall concernment. This is all at preſent from

March 14, 1655. on board of Naſebye fregate in St. Ellin's roade, 10 of the clock before noone.

Your moſt humble ſervant,

E. Mountagu.

If it pleaſe you, preſent my moſt humble dutye to his highneſſe, and my ſervice to my lords of the councell.

Major general Lilburne, *&c. to the protector.*

May it please your highness,

Vol. xlviii. p. 167. WE do here incloſed ſend you a liſt of ſuch perſons, with their qualifications and additions, as have been convened before us and found guilty, and within compaſs of the firſt head of our inſtructions, with the grounds and reaſons of our judgments; whereupon we have ſecured their perſons, (viz.) ſir Henry Slingſby, col. Brandling, Henry Darcy, Walter Strickland, Sutton Oglethorpe, William Frankland, and capt. John Croft, and Richard Hutton, eſq; being men of quality in the garriſon of Hull. Mrs. Catharine Walters is ſent to the marſhal general at London, where we are informed mr. Robert Walters her huſband is. Sir Richard Malleverer is fled; the reſt of them being of mean quality are ſecured in the common goal for the county of York, and ſuch of them as have eſtates are ſequeſtred. We remain

York, March 14, 55.

Your highneſs's moſt humble ſervants,

Robert Lilburne, William Goodrick,
Chr. Percehay, Tho. Bourchier,
T. Dickinſon, Ric. Rymere.

An extract out of the reſolutions of the lords ſtates of Holland, *taken the 24th of* March 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 463. THere being read a certain letter of the agent de Clarges writ to their high and mighty lordſhips from Calais; containing that eight Netherlands ſkippers and ſhips were brought in, and kept there, and that the king's expreſs letter found no reſpect there; but that all things were managed very diſorderly and acted by pure force to the advantage of the captors and pirates. Whereupon being debated, it is reſolved, that the buſineſs be referred to the generality, to the end that the copy of the ſaid letter may be ſent to the lord embaſſador Boreel, to repreſent the ſaid exceſſes to the king and court, and to deſire to have the ſaid exceſſes remedied by ſome vigorous orders, and prevented for the time to come.

P. Wibem *to monſieur* Petkum.

Copenhagen, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 499. I Promiſed you in my laſt to anſwer your foregoing letter. Exactly to keep my word, I will tell you, that I have ſpoken to king and chancellor and the ſecretary, to obtain ſome order concerning the place and precedency before the reſidents and agents of other kings, princes and ſovereigns; and although I could get no deciſion herein, yet I could gather and conclude ſo much by their diſcourſe, that his majeſty and the miniſters would have you to avoid all ſuch rencounters with the miniſters of other princes and ſtates, where the precedency of the one or the other would fall in conteſt or diſpute; and that it would be advantageous to you to obſerve this as much as is poſſible: but in caſe you meet by accident with ſome of thoſe miniſters, it is thought fit, that you ſhould give place to thoſe of the emperor and kings, but not of princes or electors and commonwealths.

The tempeſt doth ſtill continue here; ſeverall ſhips caſt away, amongſt the reſt one of his majeſty's coming from Norway, and that hindereth the embarking of the horſes and deer, which the king hath promiſed his highneſs. We are here very much troubled at the miſunderſtanding, which ariſeth between the protector and the ſtates general, for if they

proceed to a rupture between the two nations, it will likewiſe engage us in their quarrel. A. D. 1656.
They write from Dantzick and other places, that the Swedes army is totally defeated by the Polanders: we expect the truth thereof per next poſt; if this news be true, it will occaſion great alteration in the preſent affairs of Europe.

The Swediſh reſident arrived here the day before yeſterday. We know not yet whether he will continue his commiſſion concerning a new alliance between the two kingdoms or no; he will not know any thing of the defeat of his king; but ſince it is uſual with the Swedes to put the beſt countenance upon a bad buſineſs, I make no great account of what he ſaith.

A letter of intelligence.

Dantzick, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

I Did not write by the laſt poſt, in regard it was a day of prayer and faſt; neither had I much matter to impart. Vol. xxxvi. p. 519.

Here come reports from ſeveral places, that about the 4th of March not far from Samoiſch there happened a bloody fight between the Poliſh troops and thoſe of his majeſty of Sweden, in which not only general Douglas and Wittemberg are ſaid to be killed, but alſo that the king of Sweden was wounded. The Poliſh forces were commanded by general Charnitſky, who not long ſince in a ſharp rencounter near Lublin was forced to quit the field. The certain truth on whoſe ſide the victory remained cannot be writ from hence, in regard the news muſt come to us hither from Warſaw, Thorn and Elbing, which are under the Swediſh juriſdiction, and in which places it is ſtrictly forbidden to write any thing to their prejudice. The king of Poland was not in the fight, but retreated to Caminiec Podolſky, to accelerate the conjunction of the Tartars and Coſſacks.

An extract of a letter out of Dantzick, de dato $\frac{15}{25}$ Martii, 1656.

THeſe are to certify you, ſir, of the bad news we have here at preſent, which God amend; viz. that the king of Sweden gave battle to king Caſimir of Poland with 9000 men, viz. 6000 horſe, 3000 foot, and very good artillery; but the Poles being of a conſiderable body 8000 ſtrong routed the Swedes whole army, and ſlew many of their generals, amongſt which were general Douglas and Wittemberg. The reſt are not yet mentioned, and the king himſelf wounded in the neck with a ſabre, that it's thought he will hardly recover thereof, if he be not dead already. Theſe will ſuddenly work great things with us; but it's thought it had not gone ſo bad with the Swedes, had not Coniſpolſki revolted from them with 4000 men in the hotteſt of the battle (God ſo rewards ſuch uſurping people.) I ſhould not myſelf have believed this news, had not I had writing from a principal man thereof; but now ſir, you may give credit to the certainty hereof, for in Elbing are already 10 coffins of tinn made to encloſe the generals dead bodies ſlain in this battle. Vol. xxxvi. p. 479.

The commiſſioners of the duke of Brandenburg *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

YOUR high and mighty lordſhips may be pleaſed to remember what we delivered to your high and mighty lordſhips on the 17th of February laſt: his electoral highneſs hath ſince writ us word of the 9th of March, that he knew very well, in caſe your high and mighty lordſhips were willing to ſend any body to the king of Sweden, that he would be very welcome and acceptable to him, as being inclined to remain and continue in the ancient good correſpondence; and that his majeſty declared himſelf at ſeveral times, that he could very well ſuffer, that his ſaid highneſs by his negotiation ſhould ſignify ſo much to your high and mighty lordſhips, which we are ordered by his ſaid highneſs to declare unto your high and mighty lordſhips, and to aſſure your high and mighty lordſhips, that his ſaid highneſs will contribute all that lieth in him for the ſatisfying and anſwering of your high and mighty lordſhips deſires and intereſts. We doubt not but your high and mighty lordſhips will be mindful to ſignify your good intentions to his electoral highneſs concerning this. High and mighty lords, Vol. xxxvi. p. 493.

Your moſt humble ſervants,

Hague, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

John Copes,
Danyell Weyman.

A paper

A paper of the ſtates of Zealand.

Read, March 25, 1656. [N. S]

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvi. p. 510.

THE ſtates of the country of Zealand having heard and fully conſidered that which in their noble great lordſhips aſſembly was verbally propoſed and repreſented upon the 15th current by the lords Jacob Vander Steen, Joris Backer, Gerrit Glaſs and Johan Van Iſſelmuyden, all commiſſioners in the aſſembly of the high and mighty lords ſtates general, from and in the behalf of the reſpective provinces of Guelderland, Holland and Overyſſel, by virtue of the credentials given unto the ſaid lords by their high and mighty lordſhips, whereupon the ſaid ſtates of Zealand do declare, that the amicable and friendly preſentation made unto them by the ſaid lords ſtates general was very acceptable unto them, and that they do highly eſteem of it, giving them thanks for the great care, which their high and mighty lordſhips do continually demonſtrate for the welfare and preſervation of the common ſtate, and aſſuring reciprocally, that they are to expect no other from the lords ſtates of Zealand than they can wiſh and deſire from good and faithful confederates, as they have always behaved themſelves from the beginning, and wherein they are reſolved to continue to the end with all ſincerity.

Declaring upon the ſame ground, and conſidering the great difficulties and dangers, which are threatned by ſea on all ſides againſt this ſtate, do yet agree and conſent, as their noble great lordſhips do conſent and agree by theſe preſents, in the equipage of 48 ſhips of war, as was projected by the advice of the reſpective colleges of the admiralties on the 9th of October laſt, provided and upon condition, that for the ſupporting of the great charges and expences, which will neceſſarily follow, there may be drawn up, and the ſooner the better, a particular and ſufficient petition by the council of ſtate, and ſent to the reſpective provinces by their high and mighty lordſhips, in regard not only that the ſame is requiſite and conformable to the old and commendable form of government, and hath been uſually obſerved, but likewiſe, that the ſame is ſo reaſonable in all reſpects, that the charges of the war both by land and water ought to be maintained by the common members of the union indiſtinctly; and the lords ſtates of Zealand could have wiſh'd, that the ſame had been done at that time, when the ſaid advice of the reſpective colleges of the admiralty upon the ſaid ſubject was firſt preſented to the aſſembly of their high and mighty lordſhips, which was upon the 9th of October in the year 1655, now full five months ſince, and that they conſequently upon the ſaid project by expreſs ſummons (as of old was always uſed to be obſerved) had timely deſired the opinion and reſolution of the reſpective provinces, without expecting till that the one or the other province had been firſt ready concerning the ſame, and pronounced their opinion in the aſſembly of their high and mighty lordſhips, as whereby (under correction) not only is ſubverted the uſual order of proceeding, but alſo is oftentimes laid a conſiderable prejudice before the opinion of the other provinces, and before the freedom of deliberation required amongſt the members of one body conformable to the union. And their ſaid noble great lordſhips do conceive, that beſides the forming and diſpatching of the ſaid petition there ought to be ſome conſideration had, at the ſame time, upon ſome further regulation and order, whereby the provinces ſhould be neceſſitated, upon the petitions which may be made hereafter, to be in a readineſs to give ſpeedily and effectually their reſolutions and conſents, in regard of the conſiderable defaults, which were obſerved concerning the ſame, during the war which was carried on lately againſt the commonwealth of England.

And in caſe it ſhould be thought neceſſary by the common confederates, that for the ſupporting of the ſaid equipage ſome further extraordinary means ſhould be laid at the charge of the commerce and navigation (which yet are charged to the very higheſt, and can hardly bear any thing more) however their noble great lordſhips are contented, that to that end the laſt and ſafe conduct money ſhould be charged and continued for the raiſing of the ſaid extraordinary means towards the maintenance of the ſaid equipage; and their ſaid noble lordſhips do conceive, that it will be more eaſy to be done this way than by introducing new impoſitions, which commonly meet with much oppoſition, and eſpecially at this conjuncture of time; wherefore their noble great lordſhips cannot imagine, why that any ſcruple or difficulty ought to be made in the ſaid continuation of the laſt money.

Moreover their noble great lordſhips, beſides this conſent, ſhould deſire, that the portion and ſhare, upon which the college of the admiralty of Zealand, in reſpect of the common intereſt, is put, might be ſomewhat moderated, as being too heavy, yea almoſt inſupportable for them, being very much damnified and prejudiced during the Engliſh war, through the defects of the other provinces, amounting to above 700000 guilders, as in the behalf of the ſaid college hath been often remonſtrated to their high and mighty lordſhips, and of this inequality there will appear ſo much the more; ſo when by the proſecution of this projected equipage the colleges, as well at Amſterdam, as in the North quarters, ſhall

be clearly discharged either for the whole or the most part of the ordinary convoys towards the East country; and on the contrary the college residing here in Zealand, besides the equipage of 8 good ships of war, which they are obliged to maintain and furnish in the said share, shall not only remain overcharged with the setting forth of the extraordinary convoy towards the West, but without doubt shall be charged more concerning the same in respect of the general rupture lately occasioned between the crown of Spain and the commonwealth of England, whereby in all likelihood the piracies and plundering at sea will daily encrease: especially not only both the said nations but likewise the Turkish pirates will perceive the chiefest strength of the state is designed for the East land, and consequently that they have the way open for them, to play their parts as well in the Mediterranean as in the Narrow of France and in the Channel, as much as they please without any remarkable resistance. For which pregnant considerations their noble great lordships cannot omit yet further to insist and request, that the share of this province in the said 48 ships or the greatest part thereof may be particularly employed by this province for the further defence and protection of the navigation and commerce for the West, there being as much to be feared from that part as in the East, as hath been formerly found to be true by sad experience, and doth yet daily happen. And the lords states of Zealand can hardly believe, that this request should be thought so new and strange by the said commissioners, when the same was conceived to be reasonable and feasible by their high and mighty lordships, and was agreed to by the province of Zealand without any scruple, upon the like deliberations in August in the year 1655. And although it were true, that never the like instances were made in the behalf of any other trading provinces, when formerly the extraordinary fleets of this state were employed in the West and North sea; so was it not strange, in regard it was manifest then, that no hostility could be feared from those parts, and in case any thing happened, they might have been sufficiently resisted and defended by the said fleets, whereby also by consequence no special inconveniences could be expected upon the East sea, then at that time possessed round about with neutral and allied friends, and fully secured in the West against all offence by the forces of this state acting in those parts, which as now respect of the Western frontiers, especially so when most of the forces of the country are sent towards the East, cannot be said with the like ground, as all those who are of a sound judgment can easily apprehend out of the reports, which come daily from thence, much less can it be unknown to their high and mighty lordships. Wherefore for the prevention and defence against all such dangers, their noble great lordships would be glad to see, that besides the ordinary convoyers, standing at the charge of the college in Zealand, also the said extraordinary share might be employed under the conduct of a Zealand commander, provided with commission and particular instruction of their high and mighty lordships; and that also for the protection of the said Western parts, there may be sent thither all the ships, which by the colleges of the admiralty in the other provinces for convoys towards the West are by them to be equipt, and that the said colleges may be earnestly desired to contribute herein to their utmost endeavours. A. D. 1656.

Declaring moreover to be contented, that in case the troublesom condition in the East will not bear the lessening of the projected fleet, that then the same shall be augmented with the number of six or eight capital ships more.

The commissioners of the elector of Cologne *to the states general.*

Exhibited and read the 25th of March, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

HIS electoral highness of Cologne, Maximilian Henry duke of upper and lower Beyeren, our gracious lord, hath sent us by special order to your high and mighty lordships, to offer unto your high and mighty lordships in his name, after foregoing imprecation of all success and prosperity, all amicable and affectionate neighbourhood: and besides this earnestly and sincerely to declare, that the said duke from the beginning of his reign did always aim and endeavour to preserve with all his neighbours, and especially with these United Provinces (as was performed by his predecessors) an amicable, just, and sincere amity and neighbourhood, that likewise consequently the said duke seeing the present condition of affairs of Europe would not omit to mind your high and mighty lordships by us in most serious terms, whether that for the preservation of the said sincere amity and neighbourhood, and the preventing and removing of all distasts, whereby the same might in any wise be prejudiced, as also for both sides better and further security, there could not be found out some further means for the establishment thereof; which like affection and inclination on the behalf of their high and mighty lordships would be very accept- Vol. xxxvi. p. 496.

able

A. D. 1655. able to his ſaid highneſs according to his expectation, and that likewiſe eſpecially ſo much the more in regard of late by ſome ungrounded reports concerning certain malicious and falſe reported enterprize upon the effort of Rynberck, whereby it is endeavoured to countermine the good intention and affection of his ſaid highneſs to their high and mighty lordſhips, which report we can declare to your high and mighty lordſhips in the name of his highneſs, and if need be we are ready to take our oaths, to give you ſuch aſſurance of the falſeneſs thereof, that you will have no reaſon to believe, but well cauſe to puniſh the firſt authors thereof for the ſatisfaction of his ſaid highneſs. Wherefore we deſire, that your high and mighty lordſhips will be pleaſed to appoint us commiſſioners to enter into further conference whereby there may be endeavoured and effected the removing and preventing of all miſunderſtandings, and ſuch further good means agreed upon, as may eſtabliſh a firm amity and good neighbourhood between your high and mighty lordſhips and his ſaid highneſs.

Ad. van Walenburgh,
J. A. V. Bockhorſt.

The prince of Condé *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 505. I Believe that monſieur de Viole will give you an account of my endeavours to help you to money for your diſcharge. I am heartily ſorry, it ſhould ſuffer ſo much delay, and that it is not in my power to remedy it; for if I could, I would do it with all my heart, knowing the obligation, which I have not to leave a perſon in trouble, who hath done me ſuch good ſervice. I would you knew the bottom of my heart, and the grief I have to ſee myſelf in this helpleſs condition, which is more ſenſible to me for your conſideration than for all the reſt of my other affairs; proteſting to you, that I would give ſome of my blood to deliver you out of the trouble you are in, where I know you are for my ſake; but I hope it will not be long before I ſhall be able to relieve you. The earl of Fuenſaldagna promiſeth fair. In the mean time, if your creditors will take half their money down, and let your perſon be free, and the other half to be paid them a while hence, ſend me word; I will ſee what I can do for you. And this is all I am able to do at preſent; for as to the letter you deſire of me to the lord protector, I do not think fit to write, ſince he hath uſed you after this manner as he hath done. Methinks that I have not been backward to him in civilities hitherto, to have deſerved better uſage from him towards a perſon, that belongeth to me. I do not pretend, that he ought to let you be in England, ſince it is contrary to the intereſt of the ſtate, and the treaty made with France; but he might have advertiſed you underhand to have withdrawn without ſending to you, as he did, abſolute order, and without giving you any reaſon, or ſhewing you the leaſt civility for my ſake. I ſhould be glad, that you do declare ſomething of this nature; and if you have audience, to let my lord protector know, that I was ſomewhat ſurprized at it, and that I did expect ſomewhat elſe from his amity; for if I am not now in a condition to ſerve him, it may be I ſhall not always be in the misfortune I am in: however, do ſo manage it, as that it make not any breach between him and me; but withal he ought to know, that I have a feeling; yet this ſhall not hinder, if there be any thing, wherein I can ſerve him for an accommodation with Spain, I will uſe my utmoſt endeavours. See if you can obtain of him ſome longer delay for your abode at London.

Marigny *to monſieur* Barriere.

Bruſſels, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 507. AS you are my friend, I know you will be ſorry at the paſſage, which happened to me lately on thurſday morning laſt, it being one of the moſt treacherous deſigns, that was ever heard of; and in regard you will be deſirous to know all the ſtory, I will relate to you all the particulars. The next day after I had received the letters, which you ſent me from my ladies, Iſabella and Diana, I went to the dutcheſs of Lorraine, who was abed. She aſk'd me, if I had received any news out of England. I told her, I had, and that I had two of the rareſt and moſt ſpirituel letters of the world. Three or four words of Engliſh, which ſhe hath, gave her the curioſity to deſire to ſee them; in regard ſhe did not underſtand them, ſhe deſired me to explain them, which I did. In the letter of madam Diana, ſhe hath ſome paſſage about mademoiſelle Iſabella; madam de Lorraine aſk'd me preſently her name, which at that time I could not well remember, Paget, though it was

at my tongue's end. I aſk'd an Engliſh gentlewoman, that ſtood by, the name of my lord, who married the ſiſter of thoſe ladies; ſhe could not call to mind neither. Whilſt I was thinking, the daughter of madam de Lorraine ſaid, I know, who is your lord, and named a perſon, whom I had never ſeen. What, ſaid I, madam, you do but gueſs at random; and what would you ſay, if I ſhould tell you, thoſe that do ſigh for you, madam? Whereupon ſhe was ſo earneſt with me, that I was forced to name one, and told her Beaunais; whereupon the converſation broke up. Preſently after this diſcourſe was told to the prince of Condé, and Beaunais he pretended to take this for a very great injury, which was done him. In the mean time he writ to monſieur de Gaſtandias to come with 7 or 8 of his choiceſt men of his regiment, who being come he ſent back monſieur de Gaſtandias, whom he would not have one of the aſſaſſins for the deſign that was intended: and on wedneſday night laſt being at ſupper with the prince, where falling into diſcourſe about women, Beaunais begun, and related how he had been injured by me. Whereupon the next day I was ſet upon but ſo baſely and poorly, the like was never heard of. He had put his company into 2 coaches with piſtols and ſwords, and as I was going with the count de Holac to hear a ſermon, whilſt we were going, one came to mr. de Holac, and told him the prince would ſpeak with him and with me. Mr. de Holac went another way, and I went in the coach the prince had ſent, thinking to go directly to him; when we were half way, he that was in the coach called him to ſtay, and preſently the aſſaſſins fell upon me, and with much ado I got clear of them; for it was not far from the houſe of monſieur Lenet. I defended myſelf, as well as I could, but not without ſeveral dangerous wounds; and this is the whole ſtory at large. The prince preſently after ſent to ſee how I did, and to compliment me, and to offer me a gentleman for my guard; and that he would cauſe me to have juſtice done me. I gave his highneſs thanks with much reſpect, and returned anſwer I ſhould take my courſe againſt the aſſaſſins at law. A. D. 1655

An intercepted letter to mr. White.

Bruſſels, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Do extremely admire I received none from you by the two laſt poſts. The count of Fuenſaldagna parts hence ſoon, and the arch-duke. The king of Scotland and his court are here in private; they are treating together, and all things managed with very great privacy. By the coming of don Jean the government is altogether to be changed, ſo that things are expected to go better. Monſieur de Beaunais hath cudglled monſieur de Marigny to ſome purpoſe for ſome diſcourſe he reported of him. I hear monſieur de Barriere is commanded out of England, and ſir Robert Walſh. Vol. xxxvi. p. 478.

To monſieur Petkum.

Paris, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

IT is reſolved on here, that the duke of Mercoeur ſhall command the army in Italy this next ſummer with the duke of Modena, and the duke of Vendoſme is to command by ſea with a fleet of 40 ſhips of war in the Mediterranean. Vol. xxxvi. p. 501.

The king of England is come to Bruſſels, being invited thither by order of the king of Spain, who doth intend to put himſelf in a warlike poſture to fight againſt the Engliſh: the duke of Glouceſter, who is ſtill here, is ſaid to intend to join with his brother, for which end there is a frigat making ready for him.

The declaration againſt duels being publiſhed, there was one hanged on the 20th current for having fought contrary to the ſaid order.

The duke of Orleans is ſaid to love ſo much the ſolitary walks at Blois, that he will not come to Paris.

The king hath given leave to the mareſchall of Hocquincourt to go and ſerve the emperor, to whom he hath ſent an expreſs to know after what manner he will employ him.

Bordeaux *to* de la Baſtide.

Paris, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

I Have received your two laſt letters: they oblige me to tell you, that it is abſolutely neceſſary, that you do what you can to retard the departure of col. Lockkart, till my return: Vol. xxxvi. p. 502.

you

A. D. 1655. you have already alledged the reaſons to mr. Fiennes, and that you may the better ſucceed, aſſure him of my departure to morrow without fail, having the day before yeſterday taken leave of the court, and promiſed them to leave Paris to day. You muſt take care to ſend a ſhip to Calais, where I will make to be four days hence at the furtheſt. The journey of the ſaid col. hath precipitated mine, from whence you may judge of the intentions of this country. I do not believe, that the ſtate will ſend to meet me at Graveſend, neither will I expect it, nor do not you make any mention of it. You may meet me at Rocheſter or Canterbury.

To col. Bamfylde.

Paris, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 503. THE pope's nuncios pleaſe themſelves and others with the diſcourſe of the general peace, which ſince the French diſlike to have treated in Italy, the propoſition on foot is, that it ſhall be now on the territories of the two crowns, the king of Spain in purſuit to advance to Navarre, and he of France to Bayonne; but theſe are but chimeras; and I believe the earth and heaven will as ſoon join as his overture ſucceed. The prince of Conti is arrived to be eſtabliſhed in the court, having by the good ſervices of theſe two campaigns purged himſelf from all the former delinquences. His Cleopatra is following him, to proceed before her ſiſter Mercoeur, and they ſay ſtill the younger will take place of both the elder. The parliaments have been too hard for the court concerning the ſpecies; the ſilver is to paſs as formerly, the gold raiſed, but time and patience will rather produce it too then let it continue. The laſt arreſt hath calmed the Frondeurs.

Conſul Oorſchot *to the ſtates general.*

St. Sebaſtans, March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 504. UPON the 15th current was my laſt to your high and mighty lordſhips, by which you will have underſtood the news we had here of the galleons, which was brought by an expreſs from Cadiz. The advices from Andaluſia of the 5th current, juſt now arrived, do contradict the advice of the ſaid expreſs and relate, that the patacha, which arrived at Cadiz on the 1ſt current, had loſt the ſilver fleet in a ſtorm after that they had been 4 days at ſea together, that by foul weather the admiral and vice-admiral had boarded each other, and had damnified themſelves, that the vice-admiral was ſeen at an anchor between two rocks, but the admiral was miſſing, ſo that he was forced to leave the fleet, being diſperſed in bad order. It ſeemeth, that the merchants, who had diſpatch'd the firſt expreſs, were too precipitant with their advices.

General Blake *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 526. I Have received yours of the 13th inſtant, together with the incloſed note of the galeons; as alſo your intelligence touching the end of the war between the proteſtant and popiſh cantons, and the peace ſettled there, and likewiſe the probabilities of a truce for ſix years betwixt France and Spaine; and the being of Charles Stuart with his company in Flanders. Theſe ſodaine tranſactions ſeeme to have ſome great matters in the wombe of them; but wee know, that God is the ſupreme diſpoſer of all the counſailes, deſſins, and confederacions in the world; and we know he is able to order them all for the greater good of his people. And our truſt is, that he will do ſo even for our good alſo, if we can believe in him. The Lord helpe our unbeleefe, and ſubdue our hearts to the obedience of his holy will in all things. Wee are now getting an anchor abord, making ready to ſaile, although there be little wind, or none at all. But we ſhall uſe our utmoſt endevors to get to ſea, not looſing any opportunity, that God ſhall afford us; as wee have hetherto beene carefull, and hope, that his highneſs is confident we are and ſhall continue ſo, as far as God ſhall inable us; which is all at preſent from

Abord the Naſeby in Ellens roade, March 15, 55.

Your very affectionate frend and ſervant,

ROB. BLAKE.

The examination of Nathaniel Bunch, *an apprentice to* Francis Warren *cobler of* Alderſgate-ſtreet, *in the pariſh of* Butolph Alderſgate, London, *taken the* 15*th day of* March 1655, *before the right honourable* John Dethick *lord mayor of the city of* London, *and one of the juſtices.*

THIS examinate being charged, that he ſpoke words againſt the lord protector and the preſent government, denieth the ſame, and ſaith, that yeſterday in the morning one James Seabrooke living at the upper end of Whitecroſs-ſtreet in Middleſex, as he takes it, came to the ſhop of this examinate's maſter to have his ſhoes mended, and ſtaid while this examinate was mending his ſhoes, being about two hours; and ſeeing a gentleman paſs through the ſtreet with a ſword by his ſide, the ſaid Seabrooke ſaid he was like coll. Pride, and none anſwering again, the ſaid Seabrooke, bringing out ſome ill wiſhes againſt coll. Pride, ſaid, he was real before, but now he was knighted he was grown as bad as the reſt, (but knoweth not who or what the ſaid Seabrooke meant by that reſt.) And this examinate aſked the ſaid Seabrooke, whether he knew coll. Okey, and Seabrooke replied he knew him very well, and ſaid, that they did baſely by him, that turned him out of commiſſion. And the ſaid Seabrooke then aſked this examinate, whether he knew the ſaid Okey; to which this examinate ſaid he did. And the ſaid Seabrooke aſking how he came acquainted with the ſaid col. Okey, this examinate told him at our private meetings where we met. And the ſaid Seabrooke replied with an oath, that he did believe the examinate had ſome deſign in hand, becauſe of their private meetings. And this examinate anſwered, that the ſaid meetings were not ſo private but that the ſaid Seabrooke might come to them if he pleaſed. And the ſaid Seabrooke aſking where, this examinate replied, every Lord's day in the morning from ſix to nine of the clock in the morning in Swan-alley in Coleman-ſtreet, and on tueſday at four of the clock, continuing till ſix or ſeven in the afternoon in White's alley in the ſaid ſtreet, and that at thoſe meetings he might hear preaching. And the ſaid Seabrooke aſked, whether this examinate preached, and the ſaid examinate ſaid, if the ſaid Seabrooke would come he ſhould be glad to ſee him there. And the ſaid Seabrooke ſaid to this examinate, that he the ſaid Seabrooke believed, that thoſe that met there would, if they could, kill the protector. And this examinate replied, if the protector was there privately, and in their power to hurt him, none of them that meet as aforeſaid would hurt one hair of the protector's head; and rather than thoſe of this examinate's friends that meet at the places aforeſaid would do the protector any hurt, they would lay their necks under his feet. And this examinate denieth that he did ſay, that there were ſix thouſand men, or any other number of men, or any arms to ſuppreſs the preſent government, nor knoweth of any ſuch, or of any arms at all, but one muſkett, a ſword, and bandeleers, which were put into his maſter's hands by order of the parliament, being one of coll. Harriſon's regiment, when Charles Stewart was coming up to Worceſter. And this examinate denieth, that he ſaid that the lord protector ſhould be put to the ſame death the king was at Whitehall-gate, or any words to that effect. And denieth that he ſaid any words touching putting to death the lord mayor that was, or is, or any alderman of London, or any ſuffering by them.

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 474.

Taken the day and year aforeſaid before me Nathaniel Bunch.

John Dethick, mayor.

Francis Warren citizen and merchant taylor of London, dwelling in Boarhead yard in Barbican in the pariſh of Buttolph without Alderſgate, London, and Chamberlain Smith living in blew Boar court in Alderſgate-ſtreet, porter, undertake to his lordſhip 50 l. apeece, that Nathaniel Bunch the examinate within-named ſhall appear before his lordſhip at his houſe within a day's warning, from time to time, till ſix months be expired.

p. 476.

Francis Warren,
The mark of Chamberlain C S Smith.

Conſul Van Hove *to the ſtates general.*

Cadiz, March 26, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SINCE my laſt, here are arrived in the Bahia three gallcons from Terra Firma, namely, the admiral, rear-admiral, and the Marguerita coming from the Havanna, having ſailed the ſame in 82 days, not being able to give any information of the vice-admiral and the other galleon capt. John de Boyos. Pray God ſend them alſo to arrive in ſafety.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 532.

A. D. 1655. The vice-admiral de Ruyter, upon the requeſt of the ſkippers who lye here buſy in taking in their ladings bound for Amſterdam and Middleburgh, hath reſolved to ſtay till the firſt of April for them to convoy them home for the Netherlands, againſt which time they will be all ready.

Intercepted letters between Halſall *and his ſiſter.*

March 16, 1655.

Dear heart,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 530. LET me know, what news of our friend in Lancaſhire, what of H. P. what of Will; and what of your petition, and what elſe concerneth me. You need not provide any of her ſhirts, I have too many already. I am very weary of my condition. If you write to me, you may ſeal it, if you pleaſe. My ſervice to all my friends. Adieu.

The anſwer returned the 17th of March 1655.

Dear heart,

ALL our friends in Lancaſhire are well, and mr. Will is out of priſon, but upon condition to come in again 22 April. H. P. is in no hopes to be freed as yet, for they tell him there is ſince information come againſt him. Will doth avoid the ſeeing of me all he can. H. P. ſaw him at White-hall twice the next room to the council, but could not ſpeak to him. I hear he is gone to Dover. He is gone very gallant and full of gold. Dendy is the only civil perſon I have met with, and queſtion not but to get my petition granted. I am to go to him to morrow. Dear heart, I only deſire thee to be chearful, and make much of yourſelf; for I queſtion not but to ſee you in a better condition ere long. I pray be free, and let me know but what you would have, for as long as I have it, you ſhall never want; for I'll want it my ſelf firſt. When I have gotten my petition, I am reſolved you ſhall have ſome better clothes; for I hope then your friends will have the freedom to ſee you. The bearer's haſte will not permit any more.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 538. I Have it from a very good hand, that 142 doth ſhew himſelf, or doth begin to ſhew himſelf more reſolved than formerly, and thoſe, who of 104 are near to him, chiefly to him of 112, are very forward of themſelves and need no ſpur, for they do ſtir up one another.

It is certain, that thoſe of 142 do counſel, adviſe, and perſuade 104 to advance the men of war 134, and to let them go towards 160; ſo that the projected treaty between 142 and 141 is only to ſet on 104. And I do ſee a great deal of likelihood, that a new 155 will be made with 142, and that they will promiſe to 142 much more of 135 than formerly.

In effect, I do alſo ſee, that 142 doth make to 104 the danger very great, and that the deſign of 141 is not ſo much againſt 175 as againſt 142, and to make himſelf maſter of 165, without which the 141 cannot be abſolute maſter of 179.

I perceive that 105 having very much inclination for 142, do make a great account and foundation upon 142, and therefore do ſet very little value upon 166, conceiving that having 142 they have all. And in effect 166 is not at all beloved here for ſome old complaints ill grounded, which are now revived at a very unfit time; and therefore I do believe that 105 would not be ſorry, if 166 were a little humbled, or well according

Dantzick the ſtates of Holland Dantzick A. D. 1655.
to the proportion, that 166 doth receive benefit from 105. They would alſo have, that 166
ſhould after the ſame proportion abandon its rights and privileges to the profit and be-
the ſtates of Holland
nefit of 105.

Dantzick the protector the ſtates of Holland
For the complaint, that at 166 thoſe of 130 were better uſed than thoſe of 105, is a meer
fable. They are all uſed alike, that are of the ſame nature and condition; but if there be
the protector
the one or other of 130, who is only a paſſenger, they do not charge him as a houſe-
the ſtates of Holl. the ſtates of Holl.
keeper; and after the ſame manner they uſe the paſſengers of 105. But thoſe of 105 are a
Dantzick
little too covetous, they deſire all, as is ſaid of the Spaniards, inſomuch that 166 is not
Bremen
much minded; and thus they did with 158 in the year 1652, they thought then like-
the Dane
wiſe (as at preſent) that having 142, they had all. But the ſequel of this did de-
the ſtates of Holland the Dane
monſtrate, that 105 were very much deceived, and that the treaty with 142 did only
the ſtates of Holland
draw upon them a great and unneceſſary expence of money, and whilſt that 105 thought
Sound the protector Cromwell the ſtates of Holland
to ſhut the 165 to thoſe of 130, thoſe of 130 ſhut to 105 their own ports. Of the incli-
the Dane an union the Swede
nation of 142, (to make 154 to 141) there is no doubt to be made but the ſtrength
money
and power is wanting to him and 135. We ſhall ſee then what he will reſolve and
the ſtates of Holland
do by 105.

Spain the ſtates general England France
Thoſe of 139 do cauſe 104 to believe here, that from 130 and 140 are to come hi-
embaſſadors ſtates general an union Spain the protector the ſtates of Holl.
ther 124 to induce the 104 to 154 againſt 139; yea that 130 will offer 105 the reſti-
ſecluſion an union Spain the protector
tution of 180, upon condition to make 154 againſt 139, or that 130 hath held ſome ſuch
embaſſadors the ſtates general
diſcourſe to the 124 of 105.

ſtates of Holland
But I do very much doubt, whether the 105 would be very glad of the reſtitution; yea
grave William the grave William
likewiſe whether the 149 would be glad; for 149 doth endeavour all what he can to have
army ſecluſion
the 131, and to cauſe 180 to be approved of. I remain

March 27, 1656. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

A paper relating to the treaty between the protector and the king of Sweden, *deliver'd to ſecretary* Thurloe, March 17, 1655.

Pro memoria. 1.

SIT ex hoc die fœdus inter ſereniſſ. regem Carolum Guſtavum regnumque Sueciæ, &c. & Olivarium dominum protectorem remque pub. Angliæ, &c. pro mutua defenſione ſui invicem & eorum amicorum, qui ſeſe huic fœderi conſenſu communi adjunxerint, contra quoſcunque, qui aliquid adverſus alterutrum confœderatorum vel ſocios hoſtiliter tentare velint, præſertim pro defenſione pacis Oſnabrugenſis, item ſecuritatis maris Balthici, & oceani ſeptentrionalis. Vol. lv. p. 200.

2.

Quod ſi eveniet, quod pax Oſnabrugenſis ab imperatore Romano & domo Auſtriacâ violetur, ita ut arma contra eum vel alios eandem turbantes ſumere neceſſarium ſit, tum ſupradictus ſereniſſ. rex Sueciæ armis eandem tueri & communium amicorum ſalutem armata manu vindicare tenebitur; in quem finem exercitum, qui ſufficere eorum defenſioni judicabitur, quique ad minimum $\frac{m}{30}$ peditum & $\frac{m}{6}$ cataphractorum conſtabit, ſuis ſumptibus alet ſuſtinebitque.

3. Sumptibus

3.

A. D. 1655. Sumptibus vero hiſce bellicis ſuſtinendis ſereniſſ. dominus protector reſque pub. Angliæ, &c. quotannis regi regnoque Sueciæ favore hujus confœderationis contribuat ducenta millia librarum ſterlingarum, ejuſque ſummæ mediam partem alteram mediam Londini vel Hamburgi, prout regi regnoque Sueciæ commodiùs acciderit (quod ejus opinioni relinquitur) deputatis ad id eorum miniſtris infallibiliter & ſine dilatione numerandam tradendamque curet. Quemadmodum etiam prædictus dominus protector reſque pub. Angliæ claſſibus Hiſpani regis ditiones infeſtabit, & in quantum poſſibile factu erit, adventum claſſis Indicæ in Hiſpaniam impedire conabitur.

4.

Conſcriptio militum & nautarum, conductio navium tam bellicarum quam onerariarum, exportatio rerum bellicarum utrique parti in territoriis confœderati libera ſit, hoſtibus vero denegetur.

5.

Ad hoc fœdus quicunque alii ſtatus & principes ſive in Germaniâ ſive extra eam voluerint, non admittantur ſolum, ſed & invitentur, idque apud admiſſos caveatur, ne clàm aut palàm ſuo vel alio nomine adverſæ parti faveant, aut regi protectorique præfatis eorumque communibus amicis & confœderatis, vel cauſæ communi noceant quin potius ſinguli ad hoc bellum ſumptus pro viribus & ex peculiari conventione contribuant.

6.

Quod ſi per Dei gratiam occaſio tractandi de pace ſe offerat, ex communi confœderatorum conſilio tractetur, nec ullus confœderatorum ſine altero quicquam in eo aggrediatur, ſtatuat, pacemve cum hoſtibus aut domo Auſtriacâ ineat.

Mr. Denis Bond *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 567. I Have a deſire to promoate the buſineſſe, concerning which I had a conference with you on friday laſt, and in order thereunto I ſhall only propoſe it as my opinion, that it will be very neceſſary for the carrying on of the work, that none related or allied to the truſtees be choſen a commiſſioner to examine their miſcarriages, nor likewiſe any other, that hath been either a truſtee or contractor for the ſale of any other lands, and according to your deſire of returning you ſome names, I ſhall expoſe my ſonne John Bond doctor of law for the ſerviſe of the publicke herein, if you find noe better; mr. Bragge of the exchequer, Devereux Peto of London eſquire, Henry Flauntleroy an attorney of the upper bench. If I knew when your leaſure might permitt, I ſhould then ſpeedily attend you. In the meane time I am

Munday, March 17, 1655. Your moſt humble ſervant,

Denis Bond.

The information of James Seabrooke *of the pariſh of St.* Giles *without* Cripplegate *in the county of* Middleſex, *cordwainer, taken upon oath before the right honourable* John Dethick *lord mayor of the city of* London, *and one of the juſtices, &c. the 17th day of* March 1655.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 568. THIS informant ſaith, that on friday laſt, being the fourteenth day of this inſtant March, this informant goeth into Alderſgate ſtreet to have his ſhoes mended, a cobler's ſervant, whoſe name is Nathaniel Bunch, as this informant is informed, entring into diſcourſe with this informant about religion, and afterwards about other buſineſs in reference to colonel Okey and ſome others; the ſaid Bunch did then tell this informant, that he, and divers others had a meeting every Lord's day, and one other day in the week weekly at a place in Coleman ſtreet. And the ſaid Bunch did then ſay, that there were about 6000 in number of them, which uſed to meet together, and did ſay, that he the ſaid Bunch, and all the reſt of them had arms; and this informant aſking him what they intended to do with their arms, anſwered, that they were in readineſs to riſe to join with any upon any riſing that ſhould be for the ſuppreſſing of the preſent government and power; and further ſaid, that they intended to have the protector ſuffer at Whitehall gate as the late king did; and this informant aſking him the reaſon why they would do it, anſwered, becauſe that the protector had a hand of putting the king to death, and now acteth the ſame things that the king did. And the ſaid Bunch further ſaid, that they likewiſe intended, that the lord mayor, who was lord mayor when the protector was made protector, ſhould be put to death, and likewiſe

wiſe that all the aldermen ſhould ſuffer very deeply, and that the nation ſhould not hereafter be governed as now it is, and that they intended to ſet at liberty all their friends, naming major general Harriſon for one ſeveral times. And the ſaid Bunch told this informant, that they had their meetings conſtantly every week, the firſt day of the week, in one place in Coleman ſtreet, and the third day of the week at another place in Coleman ſtreet; and this informant aſking him, if they had any miniſters with them, anſwered, none but ſuch as came of themſelves, or were of themſelves; and ſaid, that miniſters were popiſh, and that the univerſities were ſet up by the pope; and many more words and expreſſions to the effects before mentioned. A. D. 1655.

Taken upon oath the day and year aforeſaid, before me James Seabrooke.
John Dethick, mayor.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THIS day is com hether advys from Marcelles, that the Duch eſtates ar al ſequeſtred throhout France, which makes men here believ the French hav diſcovered them tampering with Spain. Since the peace was concluded betwixt Ingland and France, a ſtrict legue betwixt Holland and Spayn has bin much endevoured by the Spaniſh party. The great duke's court and he himſelf did much ſpeak of, and wiſh it, when he was lately here, and 'tis believed the peace betwixt Spain and Portugal is as good as concluded. The pope is hard at work to bring off the duke of Modena from being French. 'Tis lykwys ſaid, that cardinal Barberini now at Paris labours day and night to draw Fraunce from the proteſtant party. The pope and al his engins are now at work to bolſter up the Spaniſh party, who begin to grow very bitter againſt our nation, inſomuch that on a ſhip arryved here yeſterday from Alicant is ſent thence ſalt fiſh (althoh the countrey wants it,) becaus 'tis of the groth of Ingland. Ther is lykwys proclamation made throh al Spayn againſt the importation of Ingliſh commodities, and al Ingliſh ar to depart the country in 30 dayes on payn of the gallyes. They now begin to vent their mallis to the height; but God will protect his piple from al their machinations. Things ſtanding thus, 'tis very probable, when generall Blake coms to Liſbon, he may not have the ſam countenance from that king, as when he was laſt there, and ſo the fleet be deſtitute of a port to frend for refreſhment. In ſuch caſe upon the leſt title from you or the general, I ſhall ſend them ſuch proviſions of oyl, rys, wyn, as is fit for a hot countrey or clymat. If they ſhould want bred, fiſh, or powder, I can provyd what quantety you pleas. Here is ſom talk, that the Duch Ruiter has taken 2 of the king of France men of war, but no certeinty therof. If I may be any ways ſervitiable unto you, I humbly offer myſelf, Vol. xxxvi. p. 467.

Leg. March 24, 1655. [N. S.] Right honorable,
Your moſt faithful ſervant,
CHARLES LONGLAND.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

[March 28, 1656. N. S.]

SIR,

IN anſwer to your agreeable letter of the 17 March I will ſay, that however interatively the embaſſadors the ſtates general Denmark Denmark there hath been writ from 124 of 104, who are in 142, that 142 at the ſame the protector the Swede the Swede time had ſent to 130 and 141, to ſignify that he would in no wiſe treat with 141 then Cromwell the ſtates general Cromwel without prejudice, and with the comprehenſion of 130 and of 104. Item, to invite 130 the ſtates general and 104 to enter into the treaty, which is plainly to be ſeen in the encloſed paper, n°. 4. Cromwell Dane ſtates general ſtates of Holl. In the mean time 130 knows, and ought to know the 142 and the 104 or 105. I Swede the Dane will in no wiſe juſtify the 141. I leave that in its being; but 142 hath ſhewn too much, the protector ſtates of Holl. that in regard of 130, formerly he was too much inclined to do harm. As to the 105, I dare Vol. xxxvi. p. 573.

 aſſure,

Cromwell
A. D. 1655. assure, that the body is enclined enough to 130, although there be some members a little
friends of the pr. of Orange commerce
145. But the ardent appetite of 179 doth often cause them to turn out of the
right path, and forget the duty of true amity; *ex isto autem fonte* it doth happen, that
states of Holland the protector trade
in effect the 105 have great jealousy of 130 for the 179. And as to the instruction of
the embassadors Sweden
124 gone towards 141, it is almost certain, that the order is to make some con-
the Swede
gratulations to 141. Secondly, to offer their mediation, if they do find the same agree-
the Swede Poland
able to 141, that is, if 175 be in a good condition; but otherwise not. After that they are
Swede
to endeavour to prepossess the 141, not to do any thing, or not much to the prejudice,
commerce
and at the charge of 179. Now it is very well known, that this last is the chiefest point,
Dantzick
wherein they will proceed so moderately and mildly. That likewise for 166 they will not
Dantzick
speak, but *interveniendo*, if they pass through 166: *ergo*, if they do not pass, they will
Dantzick i n s t r u c t i o n
not speak for 166. I hope you will have received the 28. 62.95.96.36.39. 80.38. 28.91. 62
formerly sent: if you do think it necessary, I will endeavour to get it again as it is altered,
though all the alteration will proceed from the alteration of time, *temperabit se tempori*. And
embassadors the fleet
these 124 will not know any thing of 134. But in the mean time in what manner they
the Dane
treat, and would treat with 142, is to be seen in the enclosed; upon which however no-
the stat. of Holl. the st. of Holl.
thing is yet agreed, and that is to be done according to the desire of 105. And 105
Dane Swede
make a shew to be willing to it, as the 142 likewise. In the mean time if the 141 doth
Dane states of Holland
maintain himself as he is, I do believe that neither the 142, nor the 105 dare. And
the states of Holland ships of war
yet however, if 105 do continue to finish the 134, that will be a sign that they will like-
trade
wise secure their 179 occidental.
of the states general
The opinion or advice of some 104 is, that they do as formerly, by sending a dozen
men of war Sound
of 134 towards the 165, without saying any thing, imagining themselves, that that will
Swede
dispose the 141 so much the more to a reasonable treaty, and not to exact too much for
commerce Swede the fleet
the charge of 179. But I fear if the 141 remain victorious, that 134 will raise it the
Poland men of war
more; and if 175 become victorious, these 134 will not be necessary, and by that means
men of war
these 134 do seem a thing altogether superfluous and unnecessary; yea, such as give jea-
Cromwell the Swede
lousy to 130, as is seen, and all things being well suppos'd, the exorbitancy of 141 in
traffick
the 179, which they fear will not counterpoise the half, no not the 4th part of what
men of war
these 134 cost, and it is to be done every year anew; and it is a very certain thing, that
the landed men (or those that have lands here) desire that corn be dear. And in effect
the states of Holland the Swede England
all that which 105 fear is the inequality; that 141 will charge those of 130 less than
the states of Holland states of Holland
those of 105, a thing which is not imaginable, if the 105 do also carry an equal and
the Swede the Dane the Pole ships
such an amity to 141, which they carry to 142 and 175. But to send some 134
the Swede Dane
against 141 and to threaten him, and at the same time that they flatter the 142, that is

the ſtates of Holland
unequal. But alas! 105 carry ſo much care for without or abroad, and they ought to A. D. 1655.
fear more at home, for ambition and covetouſneſs doth divide them more and more.
the raet penſionary Beverning
You will have formerly ſeen the harmony, an invention of 181, 182, and ſome
of the well-affected in Holland the raet penſionary Beverning
other 173. The chiefeſt operation of that is, that 181, 182, &c. have
grave William friends of the prince of Orange
drawn the 142 on their ſide. And in the mean time all the 145 ſpeak very ill of that:
grave William ſtates of Frizeland Groningen
and it was believed, that 149 would have directed the 108 and 110 to have accepted
ſtates of Groningen Zealand
the harmony, but as yet the 110 will not hearken to it. And it is ſaid that 106 hath
grave William prince Maurice of Naſſau
drawn all his affection from 149, and will give its vote to 185: elſewhere likewiſe the
grave William
149 doth grow very much out of favour. I am

Your moſt humble ſervant.

Dantzick the ſtates of Holland
P. S. As to 166, I ſee that 105 do that which is in the fable of Eſop, they make
Dantzick the Dane the Dane Dantzick
of 166 the aſs, and of 142 the horſe; to 142 they give all the oats, and upon 166 they
the ſtates of Holland
lay the burden. At leaſt yet the 105 do ſhew themſelves wholly inclined to give to
the Dane ſums ſhips men Dantzick
142 great 135, and 134, and 131; but for 166 there is but a cold countenance. And
Cromwell the fleet the ſtates of Holland Dane
if 130 have already ſome jealouſy of 134 of 105, when the 142 hath alſo armed
navy the Swede Engliſh
his 134, and if the 141 have any ill ſucceſs, the 130 will then have more cauſe to be
the ſtates of Holland Amſterdam
jealous of 105. And I am aſſured, that at 112 there was an extraordinary joy for the
the protector fleet Hamburg
defeat of 130 by the 134 of 159.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

WEE heare not yet of the fregat, which makes us conclude that ſhee's gone to convoy ſome Eaſtland ſhips to the Scaw, and thence hither, as the merchants concerned in thoſe ſhips have notice. I am glad the fleete is fourth: from Amſterdam, the fourge of ſuch ſtories they report, the Spaniſh fleete hath met with a ſquadron of yours, and taken and deſtroyed them totally; and from Dunkirke wee have had it as currant, that the peace or a league was concluded twixt the kings of Sweden and Denmark; but that cannot be, for I knowe the Daniſh reſident (of whoſe beinge heere I formerly acquainted your honour) is onely gone to the king of Sweden to effect that, if it can be obtayned without excludinge the ſtates generall, whoſe ambaſſadors followed him, if they went not in company. I hoped in this your laſt letter to have had notice, how it hath pleaſed his highnes and the councel to reſolve in the buſines of the company, in regard I underſtand from ſome of the committee that attended the councel, you had ſignifyed to them, that the buſines was ended, and that the company ſhould knowe in what manner very ſhortly, which is allſoe the currant and confident report of the factious party heare, whoe were aboute to have choſen another deputie yeſterday, the penman of their remonſtrance beinge reſolved to have one of their owne feather, if they cannot have mr. Baron, the doctor hurrying them on thereunto. To the incloſed I have nothinge to ad, but my humble requeſt to knowe the reaſon why the council would not ſigne the report, if communicable, profeſſing myſelf

Vol. xxxvi. p. 576.

Hamb. March 18, 1655. Your honor's humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Sir, the 11th of this moneth I gave my bills of exchange upon mr. Upton for l. 234: 2: 11 ſterling, at 2 months from that date, beinge to ſatisfie 1000 dollars mr. Rolt tooke up from a merchant at Dantzick, and charged it upon me, the exchange being then heere at 34 s. 2 d. ſterling.

Mr.

Mr. Ed. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 549. I Am informed by ſome Engliſh merchants heere, that the friggat your honour hath pleaſed to order hether for mee, hath a commiſſion firſt to convoy ſome ſhipps to New Caſtle, and from thence to goe towards the Sound; but your honour having not mentioned any ſuch thing either in your laſt to mee, which I received at my firſt comeing to this place, or in any of your letters ſince to reſident Bradſhaw, it makes mee fearfull, leaſt ſome accident at ſea hath befallen hir, there being the weeke paſt great ſtormes, and as I heard very dangerous for this coſt. I have expected daylie ever ſince my coming hether (which is allmoſt a month) newes of the ſhipps arrive, which I cannot hope for yett, if ſhee be commanded to attend the north countery merchants, who will keepe hir it may bee ſome time in England before they be reddy, which I ſhould be ſorry for. It is reported heere, that there hath been a fight lately neere Leopolis between the king of Sweden and the king of Poland, but I cannot yett learne the particulers, or to whome is the ſucceſſe, it being variouſly reported. I was this morning with the Swediſh reſident in this place to informe myſelfe of it, and allſoe of a report, that there was an agreement between the king of Denmark and his maſter, but hee did aſſure me there was noething yet concluded.

The greateſt newes heare at preſent is of a great defeat wee have had by the Spaniards, who is reported to have fought a part of the fleet to our great diſadvantag and loſſe; but I hope though it be related with many circumſtances, it is but the fiction of ſuch as are envious of the proſperity of his highneſs and the commonwealth of England, and ſoe it is beleeved by moſt. I aſſure your honour, here abroad the praiers of all good men goe along with his highneſſe in that deſigne, and I pray that the Lord may owne his people in the worke. I ſhall not trouble your honour more at preſent, but take leave to ſubſcribe myſelfe what truly I am

Your honour's moſt faithfull and moſt obedient ſervant,

Hamburg, March 11, 1655. E. ROLT.

An extract out of the regiſter of the ſecret reſolutions of the high and mighty lords the ſtates.

Martis, March 28, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 581. BY reſumption there having been deliberated upon the letters of the lords extraordinary embaſſadors of this ſtate to the king and crown of Denmark, writ from Copenhagen on the 27th of laſt month, It was reſolved and thought fit, to authorize herewith the ſaid lords embaſſadors, if need be, to corroborate and re-enforce the treaty of defenſive alliance made by this ſtate upon the 9th of October 1649 with the ſaid king of Denmark; and whereas there is expreſs'd in that treaty, that either ſide doth promiſe to give to each other an aſſiſtance of 4000 well-armed men, to encreaſe the ſame to 6000 men, and if it be needful, and that the king do very much inſiſt upon it, then they may proceed to grant the doubling of the ſaid promiſed aſſiſtance, making 8000 well-armed ſoldiers. And likewiſe to aſſure his majeſty, that in caſe the waters happen to be frozen, when the ſaid aſſiſtance is required, and that the ſame cannot be ſpeedily conveyed to him, that then they will furniſh without delay with ſo much money, as ſhall counterpoiſe the ſaid aſſiſtance of men. And in caſe the ſaid mentioned aſſiſtance, or the value thereof, be not thought ſufficient for the defence and protection of that party to whom the ſame is granted, that in ſuch a caſe the unoppreſſed or not moleſted party of the allies ſhall be bound to aſſiſt the oppreſſed and moleſted party with ſuch further ſtrength and means, as ſhall be thought neceſſary for his defence and protection; about which the contracting parties are particularly to agree before-hand after what manner ſuch further aſſiſtance ſhall be performed, and upon what conditions. An extract of this their high and mighty lordſhips reſolution is alſo to be ſent to the lords their extraordinary embaſſadors to the kings of Sweden and Poland, to ſerve for their information.

Sir B. Wright *to ſir* Walter Dongan.

Madrid, March 28, 1656. [N. S.]

NOBLE SIR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 571. BY the laſt correſpondence I writ you what then offer'd worth the writing. Now I have yours of the 13th of March, wherin you ſay you have newes ther, that the

queene of England, my lord Digby, and my lord Taafe, weare to come for Spaine; but beleeve it not, I pray, for heer they never have taken the queene, nor the other tow to beare any affection to Spaine; and therefore deſire not ther company. A. D. 1656.

I give you the *nova buena* of the arrivall of the galleons de plata, moſt happy and joyfull newes, God be praiſed for it, that they be arrived before Cromwell's fleet be on that coaſt; the which I beleeve may be by the time this letter come to your hands.

Coll. O Brien hath ſpoke ſomething to me concerning coll. Fitz Patrike, but withall tould me the buſines was at an end. Our king is ſtill in Collen, and I fear the Spaniards will not admit him into Flanders, nor any way aſſiſt his majeſtie. To tell you true, I underſtand not his councellors; but I am ſure they have loſt a brave oportunitie for not following ſome men's councell, that peradventure wiſh as much good to his majeſtie as any of them, and underſtandeth the ſtate of things heere no leſſe then they doe. I greeve and greeve, and ſay noe more, but that I am yours to command,

B. WRIGHT.

The ſuperſcription,

Al Mre de Campo Don Gualtero Dongan Cavallero y Barronete, que Dios guarde Cadiz.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

YOUR lordſhip cannot have a greater ſenſe of the want of ſome ſupply to the counſell in Ireland then his highneſs hath: however I thinke the want muſt be much greater then yet it is, before the perſons your lordſhip mentions in yours of the 6th inſtant will be ſent. When that comes to paſſe, I beleeve all thoſe now there muſt be ſent for home, and all things begun againe upon another bottom. My lord, I pray be aſſured you need not apprehend any ſuch matter. In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll, eſq;

I have lately had ſome hints of a deſigne upon Ireland by C. S. which I ſhall labour to be better and more certeinely informed of. It is, that there will be ſome inſurrection in Conaght, and that Sligo and ſome other garriſons in the county of Mayo will revolt, and the Azinſbyes, Gores, and one Ging a colonel are engaged in this. And it is ſayd, that there is now one from them in Flanders to tranſact this buiſſines with the archduke and C. S. who is now come privatelye into Flanders. But I ſhall endeavour to finde out perticulers, if this prove to have any reality in it, which yet I know not; but I would not omitt to ſend your lordſhip all manner of hints relating unto Ireland.

The fleet ſayled from Portſmouth upon ſaterday night, and ſince that they have had very good weather, and a faire wynde; ſoe that wee hope they are well onward of their way. In the meane tyme there is ſome diſcourſe, that the Spaniſh plate fleet is come in, but wee are not willinge to beleeve it, untill it be well confirmed. The Swiſſers have already put up their ſwords, and made a peace. The conditions thereof wee muſt expect by the next letters. I wiſh it be not made after the patterne of that of Savoy. Thoſe of our religion had never good lucke at treatyes. Wee are here (bleſſed be God) in a quiet condition and poſture, much againſt the will of ſome. There hath beene the laſt weeke a meetinge of many of the Anabaptiſt churches in ſeverall parts of the nation, wheither reſorted all the diſcontented of that partie and of the fift monarchy men, with a full intention to have engaged the churches in blood, many of them haveinge layde their matters beforehand, and prepared both horſe and armes; but their intentions beinge knowne beforehand, ſome grave and ſober men of their owne judgment in matters of religion were ſent to meet them, where matters were ſoe handled (through the goodnes of God) that theſe men with their principles were rejected, although they were ſoe bold as to provoake the churches to arms; but they are now looked upon as men of wrathfull ſpirits and ſavouringe the thinges of ſatan and of this world: what courſe will be further taken with them I cannot tell yet. Colonel Danvers is one, who would faine be in armes, and was at one of theſe meetinges to incite others to the ſame thinge, and he is all which your lordſhip knowes as I ſuppoſe, unleſſe it be one Buttivant lately of the life-guard, but now reduced. I begg your lordſhip's pardon for this trouble, and reſt

Your lordſhip's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

18 Mar. (55). JO. THURLOE.

For mr. Roberts his buiſſines, your lordſhip need not be troubled about the ſuſpenſion made by the counſell in Ireland. His highnes doth very well underſtand it, and judges the counſell have done prudently.

Minard *to* de la Baſtide.

Paris, March 29, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvi. p. 583. I Can now aſſure you of the departure of my lord embaſſador, which happened yeſterday about noon, intending to lye that night at Vernevill, a houſe of monſieur Denier, and the next morning he takes poſt for Clermont, and from thence he purſues his journey to Calais. We now expect to hear of the arrival of his excellency, and the reception, which will be made him.

To col. Bamfyld.

Paris, March 29, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 588. THE king of France diverts himſelf and his court at running at the ring before the palace royal garden; and though there are ſpectators of royal blood, yet it ſo happens, that when he looks up, he ſtill encounters the regards of madamoiſelle Mancini. The king of Sweden is ſo victorious, that if he proceeds, he will complain like Alexander, that nature hath not furniſhed matter enough for his ambition. In earneſt I believe he will be one of the moſt conſiderableſt potentates in Chriſtendom.

The very diſcourſe of a general peace is put off till the next winter; and notwithſtanding thoſe ſpecious reaſons of the cardinal to perſuade his inclinations to it, yet the other day his pupil the king of France ſaid publickly, that he could not entertain any treaty until this campaign was paſt.

Copy of a letter dated in Roan *the 29th of* March *of that ſtyle, tranſlated from* Spaniſh.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 589. THE commerce here rejoiced with the news, which came of the pataches arrival into Cadiz, which came out with the galleons, and had left them behind; but at preſent they are in great care, by reaſon of an advice, which is come, that coming through Bahamas channel, they had a great tempeſt, and that one of the galleons was ſeen to run aſhore upon the banks, and that the vice-admiral was wanting; and the remaining, coming further on the voyage, had another great tempeſt upon the Bermudas, where the patacha of advice left them, there being no further news, and their long ſtay doth cauſe much doubt of their being in ſafety.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

March 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 551. THE lord Vander Steen and other commiſſioners of the ſtates general having been in Zealand, are returned back, and made report this morning, that in the equipage of the 48 ſhips they do agree; but provided that one ſquadron of them ſhall be employed for the occidental navigation; and for the laſt and conduct money they have agreed, as alſo to the placart of the year 1655; but with ſo many clauſes, reſerves, limitations and conditions, that in effect it doth ſignify nothing; the reſolution given is very large and prolix,

The miniſters of Brandenburg have preſented a memorandum, recommending very much the embaſſy to the elector, yea recommending it in the name of the king of Sweden, as well as in the name of the elector, declaring and aſſuring, that the king of Sweden is very much inclined to a good treaty and to admit of the elector for mediator. And although that yeſterday there was or did ſeem ſome likelihood, that Holland did incline to it; yet however to day Holland appeared very cold in the buſineſs: yet the ſix provinces have concluded in a manner the ſending to the elector: we ſhall ſee on monday how it will go.

The lords Welanborgh and Bockhorſt commiſſioners of the elector of Cologne, conducted to audience with two coaches and the agent de Heyden, and met at the bottom of the ſteps by two commiſſioners of the ſtates general, have had audience after ſalutation, making a hot complaint againſt the advice, which the ſtates had, as if the ſtates had ſome deſign upon Rhynberck; ſaid they were authorized to ſwear the contrary, yea, that his

electoral highneſs never had any ſuch thought, but well to hold and preſerve all good amity and correſpondence, yea to make an alliance, deſiring commiſſioners. A. D. 1656.

March 26.

The caſtle of Marienburgh was ſurrounded the $\frac{2}{12}$ of March; thoſe of Dantzick will not confeſs, that they attempted to relieve it, not being willing to exaſperate the king of Sweden; there being a great deal of likelihood, that they will likewiſe endeavour to make their agreement; ſeeing the great coldneſs of this ſtate.

One can ſee likewiſe no otherwiſe, but that the king of Poland hath no body, which is worth any thing, and that he makes his retreat towards Hungary, as he formerly made towards Sileſia.

March 27.

The commiſſioner of Dantzick again, by a ſhort memorandum, hath deſired a reſolution upon the two laſt points, men and money. But the reſolution was, that the provinces ſhould be admoniſhed to declare themſelves upon the ſame, which is only to gain time.

There was again propoſed to prolong the inhibition for any ſhips to go to ſea, that are bound for the Eaſtland, till the 15th of April.

Holland doth inſiſt, that power may be given to the embaſſadors in Denmark, to enlarge the 9th article of the treaty formerly made with Denmark, according to the memorandum which was ſent you in my laſt.

There is propoſed to take 3 muſketteers out of every company to put them a board of the fleet of the 48 ſhips, which is referred to the council of ſtate. There is reſolved to write to the embaſſador Boreel concerning the arreſts and detention of the ſhips of Zealand, which thoſe of Calais make; to the end to make a ſharp complaint.

March 28.

That which thoſe of Holland propoſed yeſterday concerning a certain 9th article is the 9th article writ out in this reſolution here encloſed of the 23d and 24th of March, for in the year 1652 this ſtate would alſo apply the treaty made in the year 1640 with Sweden againſt England, and Sweden on the contrary ſaid, that this treaty of the year 1640 was made at the expreſs inſtance of this ſtate againſt the exactions and inſufferable exceſſes of Denmark; conſequently had no reflection againſt England. On the contrary the lord Beuningen then in commiſſion in Sweden ſaith the words of the treaty to be general. I ſaw what the lord Beuningen writ of that in particular; to the end they might inſtruct the embaſſadors that are gone for Sweden, in caſe the Swedes ſhould by chance ſpeak of that again. That is ſo agreed and concluded to day.

As alſo the prolongation of the day till the 15th of April for the going out of any ſhips towards the Sound.

March 29.

At laſt was concluded to day the power, that is to be given and ſent to the embaſſadors of this ſtate in Denmark, to enlarge the aſſiſtance promiſed by the foregoing treaties of the years 1649 and 1653 to the king of Denmark, namely of 4000 men, to enlarge it to 6, 7 and 8000, according to the circumſtances and dependencies, which were formerly obſerved. Item likewiſe the embaſſadors of this ſtate in Sweden are to be inſtructed to declare, that the intention of this ſtate in the treaty of the year 1640 was ſincere and general; as the treaty doth import of aſſiſtance againſt the aggreſſors whatſoever, not ſpecially againſt Denmark, as the queen Chriſtina would interpret in the year 1652 and 1653.

March 30.

This day were read letters from France containing the arrival of the ſilver fleet, and from Geneva containing the peace of the Switzers.

Thoſe of Zealand have alſo conſented their ſhares in the fortifications of Geneva and in the ſubſidy for the Switzers.

This day was preſented a requeſt and proteſt of the lord of the Staveniſſe, beſeeching the ſtates general not to admit the lord Vryberg, nor to give him a commiſſion to be of the council in Zealand; ſaying to have taken a mandate out of the court of Juſtice, in caſe of complaint againſt the ſaid lord Vryberg. But this morning notwithſtanding the ſaid lord Vryberg did appear in the ſtates general, and afterwards obtained a commiſſion, for they conſidered that as a provincial caſe, wherein the generality had nothing to ſay. In the mean time it ſeems ſtrange to the whole aſſembly, that the law (that thoſe charges ſhould be permanent and during life) being ſo freſh and lately, ſhould be broken; a ſign that the affairs in Zealand are ſubject to much alteration.

Major

Major general Boteler *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A: D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 590. I Thought it my duty to acquaint your honour with what hath paſt here at this meeting of the commiſſioners of this county and my ſelfe at this preſent, viz. that upon the articles formerly exhibited (and now ſubſtantially proved) againſt the mayor and ſome 4 of the common council of this town (a coppy of which articles I have here pointed to your honour) I did ſummon the ſaid mayor and common councell men before the commiſſioners and my ſelfe, and upon hearing and proving the ſaid articles (the firſt and laſt eſpecially of which you will ſee were very groſs againſt the mayor) inſtead of making any defence to them, he deſigned to reſigne his mace and ſtaffe to his brethren the aldermen, and have his *quietus*, which I perſwaded the ſaid aldermen to accept, and to chuſe among themſelves a man qualified (according to the proclamation of his highneſs and council of the 21ſt of Sept. laſt) which they have done. The common council men did very deſirouſly (fearing worſe) withdraw themſelves alſo. And truly, ſir, I beleive you will underſtand from ſeverall hands, that this buſineſs will prove very much to the uniting of the godly party here, as alſo to weakening the hands of the contrary party, as alſo the greate ſecurity of the peace of this place, and preventing of many evil conſequences that were at the very doore; and I can aſſure you not any noiſe or ſtir does or hath appeared, but the buſineſs hath gone off very ſmoothly, and as you will be informed to the great ſatisfaction of the good intereſt here, and not to the offence (in the leaſt) of any, unleſs playnly malignant and prophane, and that we muſt needs ſuppoſe, though there be deepe ſilence upon them. But I am ſure the mayor will take it for a great favour, if he may thus eſcape; but the commiſſioners are of a mind, if poſſibly his eſtate will come within compaſs, to decimate that alſo; but of that at our next meeting. I thought it much my duty to acquaint you with this at the preſent, the caſe being ſomewhat extraordinary, and I having (though for eminent cauſe) exceeded the bounds of my power, as I am enforced to do in ſomething or other every day allmoſt, yet at this tyme not without good advice, and good ſucceſs, and I hope good acceptance from his highneſs and councill, having diſcharg'd my conſcience very much in the thing doing. Pardon this prolixity from, Sir,

Your honour's much obliedged

Bedford, March 20, 1655. and moſt humble ſervant,

W. BOTELER.

A liſt of the names of the ſeverall perſons committed to the goal by major generall Boteler *within his aſſociation.*

In the goal at Northampton.

Vol. xxxvi. P. 593.

Thomas Jackſon, Mathew Gauge, Marke Crookes, } THeſe 3 are ſuch as live out of any calling, and very drunken fellows, and quarrelſome, and are all ſingle men fitt for the ſervice beyond ſeas.

Dickons, — Hath a wife in London, hath wandered up and down this 12 month, pretending himſelf to be a farrier, hath gone a wooing to 2 maids in this countrey, and got moneys of them to the value of 10 l. upon promiſe of marriage, and hath been formerly in the king's army.

John Hopkins, Sutton, Jeremiah Johnſon, } The next 3 are of the ſame quality with the firſt three.

Giffard Bullock, John Bullock, } Theſe 2 Bullocks are men ſuſpected to live only upon the highway, keeping each a good horſe and piſtolls, and having no eſtate at all, nor following any calling.

Thomas Cleaver,—— A man that hath brewed theſe 16 years without a licence in deſpight of all the juſtices, keeps a lewd houſe, and is ſuſpected for the highway, at leaſt to harbour highway men.

Owen Barton,—— Mr. Barton pretends himſelf a North Wales gentleman, a mad ranting blade he is: hee paid me ſix pounds for ſwearing or rather curſing in theſe very words (God damn me) it ſhould have been 10, if his horſe would have reached it. He rann 2 country men through the armes very lately at Wellingborough without any provocation.

William Coulſon, — William Coulſon is of the ſame quality with the three firſt. A. D. 1656.

In the gaol at Huntingdon.

John Wells, —— Suſpected very ſtrongly for an highway man, hath in a few years made away a good eſtate, abuſed his wife by words and blows to her utter diſtraction, follows only the trade of a bailey, wherein he commits the greateſt abuſes imaginable, forging writs and frightening men, and forcing them where no debt is to confeſs judgments, as hath been proved before me.

In the gaol at Okeham.

John Goodman, —— A pitiful drunken wretch, and every way as prophane as the devil can make him, (I think) hath no eſtate, lives upon the ſnatch altogether, and being a prophane jeſter to ſome gentlemen of the countrey.

In the goal at Bedford.

Goddard Pemberton, } The firſt I need ſay nothing of, he is ſo notorious. For mr.
Mr. Paine Clarke. } Paine, he is almoſt as ſcandalous in point of filthineſs as the other, and hath ſpoken moſt ſcandalous words of the protector, as hath been proved before me,

W. B.

C. Daviſon *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

HAving through misfortune, not any malicious intention, offended againſt the lawes, I readily ſubmitted my ſelfe to a faire and legall tryall prepared with all patience humbly to undergoe what penaltie ſoever ſhould be by law inflicted. Here, notwithſtanding the ſeveritie of the proſecution, God was pleaſed to own my innocencie, and acquit me of blood. I had hoped, that upon the receiving the ſentence of the law I ſhould have had an end of theſe troubles, and ſo have been in a capacity of relieving the diſtreſſed widow, and of doing his highnes ſuch ſervice, as would have ſufficiently proved the reality of my former intentions. Sir, I can at preſent acquaint your honour with ſome things conſiderable, but dare not commit them to this paper, by reaſon of my former letter's miſcarriage, and had I my liberty (though that is not the thing I aime at) could be further uſefull; but I am not to perſwade your honour into a beleife of my ſinceritie: now that I have made a proffer of my ſelfe, it is your honour's choice how to accept or diſpoſe of him, who is moſt deſirous to approve himſelfe, Sir, Vol. xxxvi. p. 592.

Your honour's in all dutie,

From the Upper bench priſon, faith, and humilitie,
March 20, 1655. C. DAVISON.

The protector to major general Forteſcue.

SIR,

YOU will herewith receive inſtructions for the better carrying on of your buiſines, which is not of ſmall account here, although our diſcouradgments have beene many; for which we deſire to humble ourſelves before the Lord, who hath very ſorely chaſtened us. I doe commend, in the midſt of others miſcarriages, your conſtancy and faithfulnes to your truſt in every * * where you are, and takeing care of a company of poore ſheepe left by their ſhepheards; and be aſſured, that as that which you have done hath been good in itſelfe, and becomeinge an honeſt man, ſo it hath a very good ſauvour here with all good Chriſtians and all true Engliſhmen, and will not be forgotten by me, as opportunitie ſhall ſerve. I hope you have longe before this tyme received that good ſupplye, which went from hence in July laſt, wherby you will perceive, that you have not been forgotten heere. I hope alſoe the ſhipps ſent for New England are before this tyme with you; and let me tell you, as an encouradgment to you and thoſe with you to improve the utmoſt diligence, and to excite your courage in this buſſines, though not to occaſion any negligence in preſentinge that affaire, nor to give occaſion to ſlacken any improvement of what the place may afford, that you will be followed with what neceſſary ſupplies, as well for comfortable ſubſiſtance, as for your ſecuritie againſt the Spaniard, this place Vol. xxiii. p. 9.

A. D. 1655. may afford or you want. And therefore ſtudy firſt your ſecuritie by fortifieing; and although you have not monies for the preſent, wherewith to doe it in ſuch quantities as were to be wiſhed, yet your caſe being as that of a marchinge army, wherein every ſouldier out of principles of nature and according to the practice of all diſcipline, ought to be at the paynes to ſecure the common quarter; wee hope noe man amongſt you will be ſoe wantinge to himſelf, conſideringe food is provided for you, as not to be willinge to help to the uttermoſt therein; and therefore I require you and all with you for the ſafetie of the whole, that this be made your moſt principal intention. The doeinge of this will require, that you be verie carefull not to ſcatter, till you have begun a ſecuritie in ſome one place. Next I deſire you, that you would conſider how to forme ſuch a body of good horſe, as may, if the Spanyard ſhall attempt upon you at the next comeinge into the Indies with his gallions, be in a readines to march to hinder his landinge, who will hardly land upon a body of horſe; and if he ſhall land, be in a poſture to keep the proviſions of the country from him, or hym from the proviſions, if he ſhall endeavour to march towards you. Wee truſt wee ſhall furniſh you with bridles, ſaddles, and horſeſhoes, and other things neceſſary for that worke, deſireinge you to the uttermoſt to improve what you have already of thoſe ſorts. Should it be knowne, that you had 500 horſe well appointed, ready to march upon all occaſions in that iſland, even that alone might deterre the Spanyard from attemptinge any thing upon you. Wee have ſent commiſſioners and inſtructions into Newe England, to trye what people may be drawen thence. Wee have done the like to the windward Engliſh iſlands, and both in England, Scotland, and Ireland, you will have what men and women we can well tranſport. Wee thinke, and it is much deſigned amongſt us, to ſtrive with the Spanyard for the maſtery of all thoſe ſeas; and therefore wee could heartily wiſh, that the iſland of Providence were in our hands againe, beleeving, that it lyes ſoe advantagiouſly in reference to the mayne, and eſpecially for the hindrance of the Peru trade and Cartagena, that you would not only have great advantage thereby of intelligence and ſurprize, but even blocke up the ſame. It is diſcourſed here, that if the Spaniard doe attempt you, it is moſt likely it will be on the Eaſt end of the iſland towards Cuba, as alſoe Cuba upon Cuba is a place eaſily attempted, and hath in it a very rich copper mine. It would be good for the firſt, as you have opportunity, to informe yourſelfe, and if there be need, to make a good worke thereupon, to prevent them; and for the other and all things of that kinde wee muſt leave them to your judgment upon the place, to doe therein as you ſhall ſee cauſe. To conclude, as wee have cauſe to be humbled for the reproof God gave us at St. Domingo upon the account of our owne ſins, as well as others; ſoe truly upon the reports brought hither to us of the extreame avarice, pride, and confidence, diſorders and debauchedneſs, profanenes, and wickednes commonly practiſed amongſt the army; wee cannot onlie bewaile the ſame, but deſire that all with you may doe ſoe, and that a very ſpeciall regard may be had ſoe to governe for tyme to come, as that all manner of vice may be thoroughly diſcountenanced and ſeverely puniſhed, and that ſuch a frame of government may be exerciſed, that virtue and godlineſs may receave due encouradgment.

Inſtructions unto major general Forteſcue, *vice-admiral* Goodſonn, *major* Robert Sedgwick *and* Daniel Serle.

Vol. xxxvii. p 55. WHereas we by our commiſſion under the broad ſeal of England, dated the 9th day of December 1654, did conſtitute and appoint general Robert Venables, general William Penn, Edward Winſlow, Daniel Serle, and Gregorie Butler, to be our commiſſioners for the ordering, managing, and governing our affairs in the Weſt Indies, according to the inſtructions we then delivered unto them, and ſuch others as they ſhould from time to time receive from us. And whereas the ſaid Edward Winſlow is ſince departed this life, and the ſaid general Venables, general Penn, and Gregory Butler are returned home, whereby our ſervice there cannot be carried on without an appointment of other perſons in their room for executing the powers and authorities they were intruſted with, and ſuch others as ſhall be neceſſary to be given on that behalf: And we repoſing truſt and confidence in the ability, faithfulneſs, and circumſpection of you major general Richard Forteſcue, vice-admiral Goodſonn, Daniel Serle, major Robert Sedgwick, have conſtituted and appointed, and do hereby conſtitute and appoint you to be our commiſſioners for managing, ordering and governing our other armie, and do therefore hereby require and authorize you or any two of you to put in execution the following inſtructions.

1. You, the ſaid Richard Forteſcue and William Goodſonn, ſhall aſſiſt each other in the execution of each other's inſtructions, according to the purpoſe thereof; and you the ſaid Daniel Serle, Robert Sedgwicke ſhall from time to time adviſe, aid, and aſſiſt them

the ſaid Forteſcue and Goodſonn, and either of them in the execution and diſcharge of their truſts, according to the tenor of their reſpective inſtructions, which they are to communicate to you, and ſhall uſe your beſt endeavours for the promoting of the matters and things therein contained. A. D. 1656.

And whereas it hath pleaſed God ſince the ſending of our forces into the Weſt Indies, to put into the poſſeſſion of this ſtate the Iſland of Jamaica, which being fertile in it ſelf, and commodious for navigation and commerce, we have reſolved to uſe all poſſible endeavours, by the aſſiſtance of God, to people and plant with all convenient ſpeed, and have to that purpoſe diſpatch'd into New England mr. Daniel Gookin inſtructed to make propoſitions to ſuch colonies and others there, who may be inclined to remove to this place, (a copy of which inſtructions are herewith ſent unto you) you ſhall therefore as any addreſſes ſhall be made unto you either from the ſaid mr. Daniel Gookin, or ſuch of thoſe people as ſhall upon the aforeſaid propoſitions tranſplant themſelves into this iſland, or others on their behalf, cauſe the agreements to be made with them, as they ſhall be certified to you by the ſaid mr. Gookin, to be put into effectual execution without delay, and all other encouragement given to them, according to the meaning and intent of the aforeſaid inſtructions.

Whereas we have publiſh'd and made known unto the governors and people of the Engliſh iſlands and plantations in America, ſuch terms and conditions, as ſhall be granted to thoſe, who ſhall remove from thence to this iſland; and have alſo by patent under the great ſeal granted to Martin Noell, merchant of London, twenty thouſand acres of land parcel of the ſaid iſland, with ſeveral privileges to be enjoyed by him, his heirs and aſſigns, copies whereof are herewith ſent unto you; you are hereby authorized and required, to cauſe the ſame to be executed and obſerved on our part in all things according to the true meaning and purport of them reſpectively, and to ſee what is to be done on their part be likewiſe performed.

You are hereby authorized to admit any other of the people of this commonwealth, or the dominions thereof, who are proteſtants, to inhabit, and plant upon any part of the ſaid iſland, where you ſhall think convenient to allot them, upon the terms and conditions granted to the ſaid mr. Noell; and accordingly to aſſign and ſet forth land and allow to them the like advantages in all things, and what you ſhall do herein purſuant to theſe inſtructions we ſhall ratify and confirm.

You ſhall cauſe the terms and conditions to be publiſhed and proclaimed in the iſlands and plantations of the Engliſh in America, and uſe ſuch other means as you ſhall find neceſſary for inciting people to come and plant upon this place.

You ſhall take a view or otherwiſe inform yourſelf of all ſuch harbours and landing-places, as are upon the iſland, eſpecially the windward of St. Jago; and ſhall take care that thoſe, as well ſoldiers as others, who ſhall become planters, may have their land ſet forth next adjoining to ſuch harbours and landing places, and be likewiſe engaged to make ſome defenſible fortifications thereupon, eſpecially in ſuch harbours or landing-places, as are within 15 miles or leſs of St. Jago; which you ſhall endeavour to be well peopled, and alſo to be fortified at the ſtates charges, if you cannot get it done upon the account of particular plantations.

Whereas thoſe, who ſhall tranſport themſelves to Jamaica upon the terms granted by his highneſs in that behalf, are in their hunting and taking of horſes and other beaſts for the ſpace of 7 years out of their own bounds and limits, to be ſubject to ſuch rules and directions, as ſhall from time to time be made by the perſons authorized by his highneſs for managing the affair of the ſaid iſland; you are hereby authorized and required, to give ſuch rules and directions from time to time concerning the killing of cattle, as that the ſtock and breed of cattle be not deſtroyed thereby; which we are informed will be done in a very ſhort time by the great numbers, which are yearly killed for their hides and graſs; the preventing whereof we particularly reſerve to your ſpecial care, and that you make timely proviſion therein.

You are hereby authorized and required to take care, that the ſtores and proviſions ſent from hence, or otherwiſe provided for the forces at land and ſea, be juſtly and equally diſtributed. And you ſhall uſe your endeavours from time to time to provide the fleet with fleſh and ſuch other neceſſaries, as may be had from the iſland of Jamaica.

Inſtructions to *upon their repair to the iſland of* Jamaica.

1. YOU ſhall forthwith upon the receipt of theſe inſtructions, repair on board the ſhip , in which you ſhall with the firſt opportunity of wind and weather ſet ſail for Jamaica in the Weſt Indies. Vol. xxxvii. p. 7.

2. And being by the bleſſing and mercy of God arrived there, you ſhall without any loſs of time apply yourſelves to ſuch of our commiſſioners for managing the affairs of America,

A. D. 1655. America, as ſhall be upon the place, and ſuch of the land and ſea officers as ſhall by you and the other commiſſioners be thought neceſſary.

3. And ſhall acquaint them, that his highneſs and council have received and read the letters ſent unto his highneſs by major general Sedgwicke and vice-admiral Goodſon, as well thoſe of the 9th of November, as thoſe of the 24th of January laſt; whereby the preſent condition both of the army and fleet is largely and particularly repreſented; and that we find it to be ſuch, as doth adminiſter to us great cauſe to be humbled before the Lord, who had in ſuch legible characters made known his diſpleaſure towards us and the poor people there, ſnatching away ſo many of them by death, and denying health, ſtrength, and ſpirit to them, who do ſervice, that they ſeem like men as in their chuſing rather to periſh and pine away with hunger, and to leave themſelves expoſed to the enemy, than to make uſe of the means the country where they are offers them for their preſervation.

4. You ſhall further let them know, that theſe ſore and heavy diſpenſations of God have occaſioned many ſearchings of hearts, and enquring what the will of the Lord might be therein; and that after a ſerious ſeeking of them, we can't find our ſelves ſatisfied to leave off and deſert the deſign itſelf, which we are fully perſuaded God will in his own good time bear a merciful and gracious witneſs to. And therefore we have in his name and fear reſolved to proceed with and proſecute the ſame, according as the Lord ſhall pleaſe to afford us means and opportunity; and to that end and purpoſe you are ſent over to them to aſſiſt and join with them in the management of thoſe affairs in the ſeveral truſts we have by our commiſſion pleaſed you in, which you ſhall ſhew unto them.

5. That in order to the carrying on this deſign, we do intend with all poſſible ſpeed to ſend unto them from hence two regiments of foot, conſiſting at leaſt of 1200 men, with ſuch further ſupply of proviſions as ſhall be neceſſary; having already ordered, that 4 months proviſions for 6000 men ſhould be forthwith made and ſent away, and ſhall, as we are enabled, ſend yet further ſupplies of men and victuals.

6. That in the mean time, and immediately upon your arrival, you ſhall conſider with them of the true ſtate and condition of the preſent forces there, and in what manner they and the other 1200 men upon their arrival may be beſt improved and diſpoſed of, as well for their health, their ſecurity, planting the country, annoying the enemy, and other the ends expreſs'd in theſe inſtructions, and give orders therein accordingly.

7. To which purpoſe you, with the ſaid other commiſſioners, ſhall conſider of what fortifications will be neceſſary to be made upon the iſland, as well for the further ſecurity of the harbour, as alſo for ſecuring ſuch habitations and plantations, as are already or ſhall be made hereafter; and take care that all which is neceſſary be done therein.

8. And whereas it is too apparent, that a want of due government in the army, and timely and orderly taking care of providing food and refreſhment for it of ſuch fleſh and ſuch other things as are upon the iſland itſelf, hath been a great occaſion of the ſickneſs and other diſtempers, which is fallen among them; you with the other commiſſioners to take the whole buſineſs of providing for the army into conſideration, and to put the ſame into an orderly way, as well for the taking, killing, preſerving, and dreſſing of fleſh, as for the ſowing and planting of ſuch ſeeds and other things, as will produce bread and other food; which through the goodneſs of God will be a means of reſtoring and preſerving the health of the ſoldiers, and lay a good foundation of eaſing the extraordinary charge, which the commonwealth is at of ſending proviſions from hence to a place which abounds with all things.

9. You and the ſaid other commiſſioners ſhall conſider of drawing the people from the ſervice of St. Jago, in caſe of the continuance of the infection there, to the end they may be removed by your orders to ſome more beneficial and ſecure place upon the iſland, as ſhall be judged neceſſary and convenient; and in ſuch caſe alſo care muſt be taken to keep the 1200 men, which are to be ſent from hence, apart from the reſt of the forces in ſome freſh places, ſecure and commodious for the ends aforeſaid.

10. You and the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall inform your ſelves, what other ports and places are upon the iſland or elſewhere in the Indies, which may be fit to be poſſeſſed, planted, and ſecured, and are commodious to trade, and upon which there may be a convenient correſpondence from the places now poſſeſſed; and to give ſuch directions concerning the ſame, as ſhall be meet and in order to the ends expreſs'd in theſe inſtructions.

11. Endeavours ſhall alſo be uſed to take and tame as many horſes as is poſſible, and to fit them for my ſervice, that they may be ready upon all occaſions, as well to take cattle with, as for attempting the enemy.

12. You and the ſaid other commiſſioners are hereby authorized to give ſuch encouragement for planting, as well in reſpect of the proportion of land or otherwiſe to be taken upon the place, both to the ſoldiers, or any other proteſtants, who ſhall remove themſelves thither, as you and the ſaid other commiſſioners ſhall judge meet and reaſonable; and ſhall uſe all fitting endeavours to draw thoſe, which are either in New England, or upon other Engliſh iſlands or plantations, thither.

13. You

13. You with the ſaid other commiſſioners ſhall inform your ſelves of the ſtate and condition of the fleet, and what number of ſhips, and which of them will be neceſſary to be kept there for the ſervice intended by theſe inſtructions; and the lame and uſeleſs ſhips you ſhall order to return for England with ſuch proviſions only, as will ſerve them for their voyage, leaving the reſt for the ſupply of thoſe who ſhall ſtay behind. A. D. 1655.

14. And you with the ſaid other commiſſioners, or any two, have powers to execute thoſe inſtructions, as alſo all the former inſtructions and powers given to the other commiſſioners.

15. And whereas it is not poſſible to give particular directions in all things, which may emerge, or be neceſſary to be done in a work of this nature, our intention being to keep and ſecure an intereſt in the Weſt Indies for the preſent, - - - - - - - and further proſecuting of our firſt intended deſign againſt the Spaniards, as the Lord ſhall enable us; you and the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall conſult and do in all things tending thereunto, as you in your judgments and diſcretions ſhall judge neceſſary and conducing to theſe ends.

An intercepted letter of Halſall *from the* Tower *to his ſiſter.*

March 20, 55.

Dear heart,

I Cannot be ſatisfied, before I know of your health; for whatever befals you, I muſt confeſs my ſelf the only cauſe of it. You muſt eat ſome hot thing every morning. I much deſire, that you could ſpeak with Will: it might be much for my advantage, if Simpkin ſhould invite him to dinner, and you at the ſame time might come as by accident. He was here, and deſired to have ſeen or ſpoken to me. I fear he is now gone away with the ſhips. Do not think of any clothes for me. I am glad our friends in Lancaſter are ſo well. I hope Will Sk. will not return to priſon. For H. P. it is a fiction, that they ſay of any new thing againſt him. I am more troubled for him than for any thing, that cannot happen to my ſelf. Really you cannot imagine the great civilities I received from ſerjant Dendy, his wife, and all the family. Had I been their chiefeſt friend, and the greateſt perſon in the land, I could not have had more kindneſs then I had with them. I am confident the lieutenant is neither ſerjant Dendy's friend nor mine, and will endeavour to hinder your petition, becauſe you make uſe of him. He will not permit me to write to him. I hope mrs. Abbott and all hers be well. Vol. xxxvi. p. 594.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

AT Groningen the aſſembly of the ſtates is ended, without that the one or the other member was willing to agree or conſent to the harmony, although that 149 did ſeriouſly endeavour to induce them to it. In 106 there was alſo an aſſembly. But there was no mention made of the harmony. Thoſe of 119 and 111 (being the moſt part 145) are of the ſame opinion. The two firſt members of 107 of the ſame. We ſhall ſhortly ſee how thoſe of 108 will reſolve, where is an aſſembly at preſent. I am aſſured, (otherwiſe I did make ſome doubt of it) that 149 doth endeavour moſt ſeriouſly for the harmony. I am aſſured, that thoſe of 106, and others 145 do chiefly oppoſe and ſpeak againſt it, that it doth confirm the 180. And the 145 have the 149 very much ſuſpected, that he doth intend harm to 148, that he enclines to 105; yea, that he is perfectly 173. And the friends of the pr. of Orange 145 do diſcourſe freely enough of him, that 149 is ungrateful, that he is a turn-coat; that he abandoneth his old friends; that he adheres to the enemies of 148, and Vol. xxxvi. p. 603.

grave William
Zealand
Overyſſell Guelderland friends of the pr. of Or.
Utrecht
Frizeland
grave William
Zealand friends of the pr. of Orange
ſecluſion friends of the pr. of Or. grave Wil.
the prince of Orange the ſtates of Holland one of the well-affected in Holl.
grave William
the pr. of Orange

A. D. 1655. the like things. And yet however (a wonderful thing) the beſt 173 are likewiſe not contented, fearing leſt 149 ſhould be a diſſembler: and doth only endeavour to get into his hand 131, and having 131 he will have all. In ſo much that on all hands, the 104 do ſtill embroil themſelves continually.

Againſt 141 hitherto they have been unanimous enough, but at preſent the 106 are very much ſuſpected, who in that is ſingular and doth ſeem to have other ſpeculations; in effect, the 106 are not ſo much intereſted in the 160. Item, the 106 do fear more the 130, (*juxta illud, quem offenderis eum & odiſſe*) and that 130 ſhould not prejudice 106, and yet they will employ the 134 againſt thoſe of 130. Item, they fear that 105 do not precipitate themſelves in 154 againſt 141; likewiſe 106 have very much ſuffered in their finances during the war againſt 130. Item, they are jealous, and do hold all ſuſpected that cometh from 105. As is to be ſeen at large in this long reſolution; wherein is to be ſeen the intrinſick humour and intereſt of 106.

On the other ſide I can aſſure you, that 105 are extremely ill ſatisfied with 106 and this reſolution. And I know that ſome of the chief of 105 have ſpoke of it with commination. A chief one of thoſe who was in this commiſſion ſaid, that he had taken ſpecial notice of the affairs of 106, and their government and management, and that he ſaw it to be a government, that was not worth any thing; and likewiſe that there is no divine benediction amongſt it. Truly they were very much dejected by the 154 of 130; then it was clearly ſeen *quantula ſint hominum corpuſcula*, and how much repugnant it was to the truth, that a little before that time they boaſted, that they alone were able to conquer 130. But that is no more to be thought on.

In the mean time methinks that the 106 are in a very great error, if they believe, that 105 have any ſerious intention of 154 againſt 141: that hath no likelihood, yea leſs than ever, for 141 hath eſtabliſhed himſelf too well in Pruſſia; and if 105 had one hair upon their heads, which thought to hurt 141, they would make uſe of 166, and would not uſe them ſo coldly as they do. 166 is the only remaining means, that can prejudice 141; for though 175 ſhould get ſome advantage upon 141 upwards in 175, that is nothing. The 141 can vex the 105 in ſeveral ſorts. If 105 are ſo very much intereſted in 160, they do too much diſcover it; and if they are not ſo much intereſted, they put themſelves to too much expence for ſo ſmall a buſineſs. I remain.

[March 31, 1656. N. S.]

P. S. Thoſe of Zealand had made a law, but two years ago, that their provincial charges ſhould be during life. Notwithſtanding this the city of Tolen hath changed their counſellor, the lord of Staveniſſe, the only gentleman of all the province, that is in the government, and 173 having put into his place 145. Item, they have caſt off two companies of their repartition, putting two other captains or companies into their places that are their friends and kindred. A buſineſs which doth properly belong to the union or council of ſtate.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

YOURS dated the 15th inſtant I received this day, and cannot but exceedingly rejoyce to heare, how it pleaſeth the Lord to own this worke in the hands of them imployed in every county. I am in hopes the Lord will make uſe of the preſent inſtruments, whereby to bring glory to his name, and matter of rejoyceing to his people. It's true wee are not without ſome earneſt of this at this day, which may be matter of incouragement to us to goe on and not flag in our worke. As to thoſe examinations againſt ſir Robert Shirley that wee have taken, they are very few, but I ſhall obſerve your order. We have taken courſe about jurors: I hope the effect will ſpeake out much advantage to the countrey: that one thinge very much rejoyceth the people, for indeed wee had much neede of it. Wee have a generall meetinge at this towne on wedneſday next the 26th inſtant, and ſhall ſhortly have preſentments in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire upon our generall order, of which I doubt not but to give you a very good account. Wee have had mr. Warburton upon his triall, as one that was contained in the third qualification, and he is found guilty within the ſame, and is taxed in one hundred pounds *per annum*. It would do well wee had the examinations againſt him and the reſt, for wee can doe nothing till wee have them as to the firſt inſtruction. As to the moneys collected, you ſhall have an account ſhortly; but wee have not finiſhed that buſineſs, and therefore can give noe certainty, but you ſhall have it as it is ſodainly. I doe believe it will amount in the three counties to very near 5000 l. *per annum*. Wee have been carefull to carry on our buſineſs with as little charge to the ſtate as may bee. In my laſt but one I deſired your directions about the caſtle of Liverpoole, that ſome courſe may be taken with it, that it may neither bee a temptation to the willfull, nor diſcouragement to your friends. Wee have ejected 5 or 6 miniſters at Preſton the laſt meetinge. Truly your commiſſioners for Lancaſhire act very cheerfully, and mr. Haworth the lawyer is a very good and ſerviceable inſtrument to this commonwealth. I could much rejoyce hee might have ſome encouragement. I muſt preſſe you to a remembrance of the names to be added to the ordinance for ejectinge of ſcandalous miniſters and ſchoolemaſters, and the liſt for juſtices of the peace. I ſent them both upp, and indeed I had taken ſome paines about them. I doubt not but through the bleſſinge of the Lord to bee in a good poſture for any thing, that may be invented or contrived by that reſtleſs enemy, and ſhall bee ſtrict to have an eye upon all perſons that may in the leaſt be ſuſpected. We have things in that poſture already, that there is hardly a meetinge of three caveleirs together upon any account, but I am ſodainly acquainted with it; and hee that hath begun this good worke, I hope will bring it to ſome good and bleſſed iſſue. There's diverſe perſons, that have come of upon their juſtification by their good friends, or one way or other, which wee conceive will fall within the thirde heade; but the commiſſioners in one or two of the counties deſire your opinion in the caſe, whether to proceede againſt them or not. But in Cheſhire wee doe not ſcruple it, for upon that account Warburton is already taxed. I was deſired by the commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter to let you underſtand, that moſt of them were indited by the king's party for high-treaſon, which now remaines upon recorde; they earneſtly pray your order for the cancellinge thereof, and taking them of the file. As to that of the lord Byron, I humbly deſire to know, whether you have any thinge, that will bringe him within the compaſſe of the firſt inſtruction relateing to the laſt plott: if not wee muſt proceed againſt him upon the third inſtruction for that eſtate hee hath within the county of Lancaſter. Noe more, but that I am

A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvi. p. 610.

Your aſſured faithfull ſervant,

Stafford, March 21, 1655. W. GOFFE.

If it might ſtand with your likinge to order mee a ſmall partie out of the regiment to the caſtle of Liverpoole, or take courſe it may bee demoliſhed, it would doe well.

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

IN continuation of my former, bearing date the 29th of March, is now little to adviſe. What hath happened in Poland, cannot be adviſed from hence with any certainty. The letters of Breſlau and Thorn were found to have been opened, and ſome taken out.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 622.

The

A. D. 1655. The reſt make little mention, only that the king of Sweden could not carry the fort of Samoſch. I hope your high and mighty lordſhips have received certain advice from other parts of all that hath happened between Sweden and Poland. At Pantſky the commiſſioner is impriſoned, and is to be brought hither; he thought to have betrayed the place to the Swedes. This city hath already ſent ſome men thither, they are ſending more and another governor.

Extract out of the reſolutions of the lords ſtates general.

Sabbathi, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 619. RECEIVED a letter from the council of ſtate writ here in the Hague, upon the 29th of March laſt, containing advice concerning the taking out of muſketteers out of the companies to be employed upon the men of war of this ſtate. Whereupon being debated it is reſolved, that out of the 198 companies conſiſting of 65 men ſhall be taken out of each five; more out of 28 companies of 100 men, and one of 135 men ſhall be taken out of each 8 men; out of the 4 companies of 165 men, out of each 9 men, and out of the companies of 200 men, out of each ten men.

An extract out of the regiſter of the ſecret reſolutions of the high and mighty lordſhips ſtates general.

Sabbathi, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 613. AFTER deliberation had, it was reſolved and thought fit, that a letter ſhall be ſent to the college of the admiralty at Amſterdam, that they do ſend forthwith to ſea all ſuch men of war relating to the 48 men of war ordered by their high and mighty lordſhips to be equipt for the ſervice of this ſtate, as are quite ready at preſent, by troops or ſquadrons, without ſtaying of thoſe that are yet unready and unprovided, and to cauſe and order them to ſail towards the Sound. And likewiſe it is ordered, that a letter ſhall be writ by the very firſt poſt to the lords embaſſadors of this ſtate in Denmark, full of demonſtrations of the ſincere affection and inclination of their high and mighty lordſhips to his majeſty, and alſo adding ſuch further expreſſions as are applicable upon the like ſubject: and the lords of Ghent and others their high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioners appointed for the affairs of Denmark, are deſired to communicate the ſame in the like manner to the lord Roſenwinge, extraordinary commiſſioner of his ſaid majeſty, reſiding here at preſent; and the other colleges of the admiralty are likewiſe ordered to ſignify to their high and mighty lordſhips, how many ſhips of war belonging to the 48 men of war are ready in their ſeveral juriſdictions, and againſt what time preciſely the laſt will be ready.

Minard *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, April 1, 2656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 625. HERE hath not paſt any thing conſiderable ſince you went from hence, only here is more trouble at preſent about the ſpecies of money than ever. I could hardly get two or three bills of exchange for you, by reaſon they would not willingly receive any money at preſent.

The parliament met this day to reduce the golden louis to ten livres. Your father, I hear, is very much troubled at the exceeding greatneſs of your debts, and hath no mind to part with any of his money.

My lord, I ſhall obſerve all your commands, and endeavour to approve myſelf, &c.

To monſieur Petkum.

Paris, April 1, 1656, [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 626. THE embaſſador of Holland hath demanded audience to propoſe a new alliance of the ſtates general with the crown of France.

On ſaturday laſt the young duke of Brunſwick departed from hence for his own country, after he had viſited the whole court.

They write from Bruſſels, that the king of England is there incognito, expecting prince Palatine, who is to come to him out of Germany with 6000 men, to embark them upon thoſe ſhips, that are equipping in Oſtend and Dunkirk under the banner of his ſaid majeſty, to whom the king of Spain hath given his ſhare of all the prizes, that have been taken of late from the Engliſh, and brought into the ſaid ports. The arch-duke is haſtening his departure, now he hears that don Jean of Auſtria is gone from Barcelona, and his baggage arrived in Milan; but Fuenſaldagna ſaith, he hath received a contrary order, and that he is to ſtay in Flanders during this campaign. A. D. 1655.

The difference about the money it is hoped will be ſoon ended, ſince it is reſolved by the king, that ſome conſiderable merchants and other perſons ſhall conſider together, and make ſome general regulation about the ſpecies now in diſpute.

An intercepted letter of ſir G. Ratcliffe *to mrs.* Trap.

D. N. Paris, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

D. York K. Charles II.

FRancis ſhewed me a letter, which he received this week from *Peter*, which I thought was a ſpecial favour, and more than hath been done to me heretofore. I ſee by it, that *Peter* is put in good hopes of recovery of his health, but his phyſician, which he hath lately uſed, is not yet perfectly agreed with his former doctors, in the way of his cure: but I hope they will all go one way. I ſhall know more very ſhortly. It's probable that *Francis* may go from hence, which if he do, it will be much againſt the deſires of a great many here, but that will not ſtay him, if *Peter* ſend for him: for my part I mean not to ſtir except I be invited; yet I will put *Francis* to it; and remember him both of his father's deſire and his brother's, that your friend ſhould be with him. Vol. xxxvi. p. 615.

An intercepted letter of Napier *to* Croſby.

Paris, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

Dear brother,

THE monies are raiſed, every piſtole being at eleven livres, ſo that I cannot make over any money at preſent, in regard the exchange is ſo much fallen, for the merchants give but 60 l. in England for a hundred piſtoles here, which is great loſs. Here is happened (as there doth every year) a buſineſs, that will bring the diſpleaſure of the court upon us all, for col. Cuſack is gone away to the Spaniard again, and hath taken 800 piſtoles with him, which was to pay his regiment. Our regiment wears away apace, but I make no doubt, if I can keep my garriſon this ſummer, but to recover them. Vol. xxxvi. p. 623.

The prince of Condé *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

I Received your letter of the 24th of March; if the news be true, which you write me of the arrival of the fleet, as there is likelihood, according to the advice, which we have from all parts, I hope we ſhall be able to help you out of your miſery; but if it be not come, I believe it will require a little longer time before it can be done, for as yet there is no money to be had. I do aſſure you, I will do all that lieth in me to aſſiſt you in your buſineſs, which is my own, wherein you ſuffer. Vol. xxxvi. p. 624.

I pray let me know continually all that paſſeth as much as you are able; it doth very much concern us.

Conſul Oorſchot *to the ſtates general.*

St. Sebaſtian's, April 1, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, upon the 25th of March I gave your lordſhips advice of what they adviſed from Andaluſia concerning the ſilver flota: ſince here arrived yeſterday two expreſſes, Vol. xxxvi. p. 620.

A. D. 1635. the one from the king at Madrid, and the other ſent from particular merchants at Cadiz, with advice, that all the galleons with the whole fleet were ſafely arrived in the bay of Cadiz. There is great rejoicing for this good news throughout all Spain, and is to be further ſolemnized with bonefires and fire-works.

In anſwer to your high and mighty lordſhips of the 11th of November, I ſhall humbly offer to your high and mighty lordſhips, that at Garganes, four miles from St. Sebaſtian's, there is caſt, by Paulus Van Houten a Hollander, a good quantity of iron guns every year, where there is good ſtore of iron and the metal much better than that of Sweden; as I have often heard from our ſkippers, that the guns of Garganes do far excel the Swediſh in ſtrength and cleanneſs, I am alſo told, that in ſhooting they will hold out againſt braſs arms. Your high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioners of the admiralty at Amſterdam did write to me, in December laſt, to cauſe 24 of them to be caſt, which are now ready to be ſhipt, but without expreſs leave of the king cannot be exported, eſpecially at this time, when ſuch ſtrict notice is taken of ſuch things in regard of England. Wherefore your high and mighty lordſhips may take ſome further reſolution what you will have done further in it.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 630.

I Am juſt now returned out of Suſſex, and the truth is, ſoe much tyred, that I cann ſcarſe give you an accoumpt of my doings there: yet thought it neceſſary not altogether to looſe the opportunity of this poſt. I reduced coll. Buſbridge his troop at Lewis on wednſday laſt, and paide him 500 l. which is ſixe mounthes pay: he was pleaſed to tell mee, that he tooke nothing ill from mee, he knew I did but as I was comanded, and as he was more willing to be comanded by mee then any other that he knew, ſoe he was very well ſatisfied, that the reducement was by my hand; but he was very much troubled at the thinge itſelfe, and ſuſpected ſome ill dealing from ſome of his countrymen; and faith, he is now ſoe much diſobliged, that he will never appeare in publicke buſineſs more. But I found the moſt difficulty to ſatisfie there demand of the other three mounthes pay, upon which the coll. did inſiſt moſt earneſtly, and ſaide he could not hire ſervants att ſuch a rate, to hire them for a yeere, and putt them off at 3 quarters end with ½ yeeres pay; and I beleeve by his meanes the ſouldiers were heightened, in ſoe much that the cornett told mee they refuſed there money, and ſaide they would have all or none: but I tould them thoſe were words not to be endured in an army att any time, but in them att this time would be moſt unreaſonable, for another quarter was not yett due, and they could not demand it as there due till the quarter day. Whereupon they were quiett, and I heard noe more of them, ſave that I was deſired by the officers to uſe my beſt endeavours to procure 3 mounthes pay more for them, for that many of them have expended much more then they demand in furniſhing themſelves with horſe and armes, which I doe verily beleeve; and beſides they have been informed, that in Kent there were 20 out of a troop diſbanded the laſt weeke, receiving 9 mounthes pay apiece, ſoe that I was neceſſitated to promiſe to doe what I could for them. And truly, ſir, I doe earneſtly recomend it to you, that they may within ſome ſhort time receive what is deſired, eſpecially if it be paide in Kent. Wee parted very faire, and all is quiett, (through God's mercy) and the truth is, the country is very well pleaſed with the reducement, and all honeſt men that I ſpeake with are glad that this troop was pitched upon. The other two troopes are muſtered, and I hope will be ſerviceable. I have made bould to diſcharge 3 or 4 quakers, who were of the gang, with one Lacocke now in Horſham gaille, concerning whom the grand jury and juſtices have petitioned his highneſs, of which you will heere more, when the judges returne. This incloſed booke, with ſeverall hundreds of the ſame and others of the like nature, were brought on horſe-backe in a ſacke to Lacocke att Horſham ſince the aſſizes; there are many deſperate words in it. I have ordered captain Freeman to apprehend the perſon that brought them, and to keepe the people from flocking in multitudes to him as they were wount to doe, and to examine all thoſe that come to him. If any thing be diſcovered worth your knowledge, I ſhall, God willing, communicate it to you. Capt. Jenner's lieutenant doth entertaine the quakers meeting at his houſe, and is judged by all to be a favourer of that way, and we have beſides this advantage againſt him, that he did not appeare at the muſter. The capt. is very deſirous to be ridd of him, and deſires that capt. Walter Everenden may be commiſſioned in his room, which I doe heartily concurr with; he is an honeſt underſtanding man, and hath good repute with the moſt ſober ſort of Chriſtians. I doe therefore deſire you will be pleaſed to preſent his name to his highnes; and if his highnes pleaſe to give him a commiſſion, I deſire you by the firſt opportunity to ſend it unto mee. I keepe the roules incloſed till I heere from you.

I have

I have borrowed 500 l. (according to his highnes order) of capt. Jermee, and have given him my hand and ſeale to repay it at Lewis att or before the 8th of April next. I beſeech you lett mee not faile, to make punctuall payment, the capt. being upon a purchaſe. If you cann pay the money to the treaſurers at war at Guild-hall, they will give a receipt, whereby wee may receive it of the receiver generall at Lewis, who hath the money by him, and would faine returne it. I do againe begg it of you, that you will be tender of my creddit in this matter. And I muſt yett begg for more money. I am come now to muſter the troopes in Hampſhire, and ſhall want ſomething of the ſix mounthes pay, beſides all that is due to the officers, and other incident charges belonging to the commiſſioners in the 3 counties. I am ſorry to be thus ſcrapping for money, knowing your other neceſſityes, but your affaires cannot goe on without it, and therefore wee cannot but wonder that ſoe many of the delinquents are releaſed. There is one mr. Carryll in Suſſex, lately a papiſt, whom wee have taxed for 1600 l. *per ann.* that brought us a reference from his highnes, and wee have corteſied, but it is earneſtly deſired he may not gett off; and indeed if hee doe, the commiſſioners will be utterly diſcouraged. I beleeve ſir Edward Ford is his ſolliſſitor: butt I ſhall quite tyre both you and myſelfe, and therefore ſhall heere comend you to the grace of our Lord, and remaine, ſir,

A. D. 1655.

Wincheſter, March 22, 1655. Your moſt affectionate and humble ſervant,

W. Goffe.

Major general Lilburne *to the protector.*

May it please your highness,

ACCORDING to your highnes inſtructions I ſend your highnes here incloſed accounts from the commiſſioners for ejecting of ſcandalous miniſters. I formerly gave your highnes an account from the commiſſioners of the Eaſt Ryding, together with the liſt of ſuch names, which they deſired might be added to the commiſſion for ejection. There is alſo a want of commiſſioners in the Weſt Riding and North Riding of this county, and for the county of Durham, and except your highnes pleaſe to add ſome more commiſſioners in all the 3 Ridings, or joyne the 3 Ridings in one commiſſion, the preſent commiſſioners in ſome places are not enow to make a quorum: the like want is in the county of Durham. I therefore humbly intreat your highnes to give ſome order in this, that the worke of purging corrupt miniſters may not ſticke for the want of commiſſioners for the more effectuall carrying on of that affaire. I remaine

Vol. xxxvi. p. 633.

York, March 22, 55. Your highnes moſt humble ſervant,

R. Lilburne.

The Dutch *embaſſadors in* Denmark *to* Ruyſch.

My lord,

SINCE our laſt of the 26th of the laſt month here hath happened no alteration; we ſpoke this week again with the lord chancellor about ſending of embaſſadors to the king of Sweden, but we underſtood by him, that his majeſty continued in his reſolution, as formerly concerning the ſame, and to expect what his reſident in the Swediſh court would be able to effect. The advice, which we received from Stockholm from a good hand, is, that the equipage there for the ſea is of leſs likelihood, than was given out formerly. We have the news here, that a conſiderable ſquadron of men of war of their high and mighty lordſhips was to come for the Sound, and remain there, which we uſed in our diſcourſe with the ſaid lord chancellor, to ſound him what conſiderations he would have upon it, and we could not find, but that the ſame would be look'd upon here with a good eye: if in caſe they ſhould formalize themſelves here againſt their comeing and abode, the 4th article of reciſion will give their high and mighty lordſhips right thereunto.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 628.

Copenhagen, April 2, 1656. [N. S.]

Mr. N. Manton *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

From St. Sebaſtian's, April 2, 1656. S. N.

THE galleones are arrived at Cadiz very rich: this is certaine, and you may freely impart it; our fleete by appearance have been unfortunate, that they could not give them a ſalutation.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 627.

A. D. 1655. All the Engliſh merchants are baniſhed this kingdom, and they are to depart within 30 days from the 20th of March laſt upon payne of death, except the Roman catholikes, who may abide here, but not within 30 leagues of anny port.

There are letters from Cales of above 5 weeks date, which ſpeake of the advizo, and there dayly expectation of them, beeing 5 galleones and 2 patachoes: alſo they advize, that there fleet of 27 ſayle (of moſt merchant men) were then ſet ſayle for the Weſt-Indias.

Your moſt obliged ſervant,

NATH. MANTON.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Monday, April 3, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 634. WAS read in the aſſembly a certain further memorandum of the lord embaſſador of Spain, deſiring once more, in purſuance of his memorandum of the 28th of February laſt, preſented to their high and mighty lordſhips, that ſome commiſſioners might be appointed to treat with the commiſſioners of the earl of Egmont, about the reſtitution by him pretended of ſome lands ſituated in this country; and that there might alſo be granted to the ſaid earl a ſafe conduct to remain with ſafety in this country till the ſaid affairs be diſpatch'd.

Whereupon being debated, the ſaid memorandum was received by the lords commiſſioners of the province of Holland, to be communicated to their aſſembly more at large.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Monday, April 3, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 635. WAS read in the aſſembly a certain memorandum of the lord ambaſſador of Spain, containing complaint, that the ſupreme governor of the country of Valkenberg did cauſe ſeveral intolerable penalties to be paid by thoſe, who did acknowledge the judicature of the king of Spain, deſiring that ſufficient order might be given againſt ſuch proceedings.

Whereupon being debated it is reſolved, that the ſaid memorandum ſhall be ſent to the governor Peſters, to receive information from him of the truth of this buſineſs.

Sir Wm. Maſham *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Honorable ſir, and my deare frend,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 636. I Being in ſome diſtemper of body, I cannot wayte on you myſelfe, but this muſt ſpeak for me. Our petition hath lyen 10 weekes with the right honourable the committe for Iriſh affaires, and about ſix weeks ſince they gave us a faire hearing, and required us to ſtate our caſes to them, which wee did within few days after. We were informed, that they would only report the caſes barely without any oppinion to the right honourable counſell. Whether that be beſt for us you can judge beſt. I pray move therin as you ſee cauſe. I have ſollicited divers of the committe and of the counſell to give a diſpatch, which is the life of our buſines; for the ſpring being advanced, it is the ſeaſon for our plantation, and letting; and if wee looſe this opportunitye, we ſhall looſe a year's profit, which is a conſiderable ſumme. I feare we ſhall not have a quicke diſpatch without your favourable aſſiſtance, eſpecially now that I cannot follow it myſelfe. If you pleaſe therfore to move the committe and councell effectually to give us expedition within 2 or 3 days, you ſhall doe us a great favor, and you will add much by your preſence at the determination therof, for you underſtand the buſines well. Yet to help your memory in ſome things, that I have mentioned to you, I have ſent you hear incloſed a copye of our caſe delivered to the committe without the reaſons added, becaus they deſired only matter of fact. I have alſo ſent you ſome ſhort memorandums in another paper incloſed, which I have not communicated to others, which may be made uſe of, if you ſe cauſe in caſe of difficulty, which will require your preſence, if it be poſſible. Soe cravinge pardon for this great trouble to you, I can add no more, then to aſſure you, that I am,

Sir, your moſt faithfull and obliged frend to ſerve you,

Weſt. March 24, 1655. WM. MASHAM.

Mr. Ed. Rolt *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

AMidſt theſe various apprehenſions, which I have beene poſſeſt withall, ever ſince my arrivall at Hamburg, about the friggatt your honour hath long ſince ordered for my tranſportation into England, uppon ſatterday laſt I received notice by a letter (dated Elſenour, March 18th) from the capt. of the ſhipp, to an Engliſh merchant in this towne, of his preſent riding in that place. It was noe ſmall joy to mee to heare of his ſafety; yett could I have heartily wiſhed ſhee had not gone ſoe lowe as the Sund, but it ſeemes ſhee was before his comeing to this place deſigned to convoy ſome north countery merchants towards thoſe partes, in which action meeting with much ſtreſſe of weather, the capt. was neceſſitated for his owne ſecurity to make for that harbour. I am now in dayly expectation of hir, the capt. promiſing in that letter uppon the firſt opportunity of faire weather to make all expedition poſſible for Hamburg; notwithſtanding I feare my abode in this place will ſtill be longer, then may probably bee imagined, ſince (as I am informed) a voyage from the Sund to this place doth require diverſe croſſe and contrary windes, for which he may wayte a long tyme. I have now remained more then a month in this towne, which (pardon my boldneſſe) hath been very ſenſibly tedious to mee; for ever ſince the execution of what was given mee in charge, I have had an earneſt longing deſire to bee neere thoſe many freinds I have att court and elſewhere in England, but cheefely to tender in perſon my ſervice and thankes to ſoe good a friend, as I am for ever bound to acknowledge your honour, for your many undeſerved favours expreſſed towards mee, and eſpeciall care over mee during my longe abſence from my native ſoyle. The newes concerning the laſt action between the Swede and the Pole is ſtill variouſly reported, as you may perceive by theſe two incloſed extracts of letters concerning the ſame, which I have taken the boldneſſe to ſend you, notwithſtanding moſt certaine it is there hath been a very ſmart rancounter between them; what to beleeve concerning it I dare not determine, but referr it to your honour's better judgment. This is all at preſent I am able to give you an account of, therefore I moſt humbly take leave, and reſt

Vol. xxxvi. p. 637.

Your honour's moſt faithfull and moſt obedient ſervant,

Hamburg, March 25, 1656. E. ROLT.

From mr. Petit.

Paris { April 4 / March 25 } 1656.

SUnday laſt the deputies of the aſſembly of this clergy were led by cardinal Mazarin to their audience, and made, in the firſt place, their remonſtrances unto the king againſt our churches, ſaying, that we had taken advantage of the troubles of the kingdom to make ſeveral eſtabliſhments, which his maſter ought not to ſuffer. His majeſty anſwered, that he was at preſent much taken up with war againſt his enemies the Spaniards, in hopes to put them to reaſon; which done, he would well handle thoſe, that had attempted any thing againſt the church, whereof he was the eldeſt ſon. I hear we ſhall have the ſaid remonſtrances in print.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 639.

The laſt letters from Rome tell us, that mr. de Lyonne, embaſſador of France, purpoſed his return here ſometime after Eaſter holidays, and that the pope ſeemed to be much ſatisfied with the aſſurances given him by the ſaid embaſſador, that a general peace was much deſired by this court. They likewiſe inform us, that the pope (having reviewed the proceſs of the Janſeniſts and Moliniſts) did intend to authorize the condemnation, which has been given by thoſe of Sorbonne againſt the partiſans of Janſenius; whereupon the king has prohibited their aſſembly, which was held in St. James ſtreet, at a houſe called port royal, from whence they are gone to hold their congregation out of this city.

Yeſterday, tueſday, the enqueſts of this parliament (who had already much preſſed for a general aſſembly of all the chambers to revoke the decree of the king's council, which doth raiſe the golden louiſes at 11 francks) ſent again to the firſt preſident to demand the ſaid aſſembly. But he returned this anſwer, that there was no neceſſity of it, by reaſon the ſaid decree was only proviſional, and that they ſhould receive ſatisfaction within 3 or 4 days.

Prince of Conti is gone to Montargis to meet his lady, who is coming to Paris. The dutcheſs of Mercoeur and other ladies of this court intend to go and welcome her at Fontainbleau at her arrival there. The ſaid prince having been made great ſteward of the king, (as you may have ſeen by our laſt gazette) has at the ſame time given unto the cardinal the 10 thouſand livres *per menſ.* which he had reſerved upon his church revenues when he married.

A. D. 1655. I am told for certain, that the duke of Mercoeur ſhall command the army of Italy this campaign inſtead of late prince Thomas.

The French embaſſador at Turin makes great complaints, that the ſcholars purſuing one of their comrades, (who had refuged himſelf in his houſe they had broke open the gates, and killed 3 or 4 of his ſervants. The court of Savoy has given good orders for puniſhing of the guilty, if they can be taken.

Mr. Drummond *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 641. MAY it pleas your ho. be all informationnes fra the beſt off our intelligence we hear, that ther ar frequentt meitings in Argyll and Lorne, givine outt as for taking order with my lord Argyll's debts, butt ane agentt fro C. S. wes with Maknauchton, quho is returned, and as I did wreatt laſt, I have him, and have moved it unto the generall to imploy him to furniſh us with intelligence fra beyond ſea, which he is able to doe, he having ſo long cauſt off that parrtie; but I muſt labor upon him, ſo as we may truſt him, wharroff be the next your ho. ſall hear more fullie. The ciſſaffected partie hear ther houpes ar begining againe to aryſe outt off the duſt, upon houpes off the breatch off our peace with France, and making the generall betwixt Spaine and France, and off C. S. coming fra Cullen to Weſt Flanders in commiſſione fra the king of Spaine. Thes things coald not have failed er this to have beine att the pulpitt by our miniſters, butt this beynne ſtopped that, butt your ho. ſpoyles all, thatt you doe not returne his highnes anſwer to ther deſyres ſent be Broghill, that worthie man, which now I humblie intreat your honor to mynd, and ſend hither with all ſpeid; for I am houpfull er long to ſee the miniſters heir als earneſt upon the intereſt off his highnes, as ever they wer for C. S. I wreatt laſt, thatt ther ſeverall concealed church rents and others intrometted with be privatt perſonns, which being call'd for be the exchekker into and treſurie be itt ſelf, and diſpoſed unto ſutch moſt eminent among the miniſtre as culd beſt deſerve off his highnes and councell in ane verie ſhort tyme, itt ſuld cume - - all, and having the pulpitts in Scotland for your ho. may not - - be outt off all fear off Scotland, butt it ſuld be ane greatt - - - for Ingland as in tymes of neid either att parliamentts, or otherwayes your honor will think moſt uſfull, and on change this ſall nott be unto the eſtaitt. Ther came unto my knowledge ſince my laſt unto your ho. that there being ſome ſex ſhippes going fra Kente unto Holland, five wharroff no doubt your ho. wer taking be the Dunkerkers, the ſext wes mour in value and goods, noe off the reſt and wes takine als well as the reſt, and all the paſſengers and ſaylers wer brought abord. Ther wer on in the habitt of ane Scoth hilander who had ſutch letter being ſeine be the Dunkirker, that the ſhippe and all in itt was diſchearged; and the maiſters and this ſame hilander takenn into the Dunkirkers ſhipp and noblie feaſted, and the king's health drunken. Juſtice Smith upon ſume informationne fra my ſelfe hes fallne upon ane motionne, howe to gett the hilands planted with miniſters, the onlie way to bring them unto civilitie. Intreatts your ho. hold hand to the motionne, when itt cumes unto your ho. hands, and gett his highnes to paſſe itt, which ſall not be ane charrge att all unto Your honor knows I never had anie thing as yett, except that grant which his highnes gave unto me off whatt belonged unto the chappell royall, as itt wes be your honor ſpeciall favor to obteine his highnes letter, but generall, which among the reſt of your ho. favors I humblie intreatt may be ſentt downe unto me either with coilonell Bryen our governor off Inwerlocha in Lochabber, whom with all ſpeid I intreatt yow to diſpatch, ſeing in his abſence thes things above mentioned may doe prejudice, iff he ſall nott be haſtened by other I intreatt your ho. to take ſpeciall conſiderationne. The laſt thing which ſuld have beine the firſt thing, is thatt which I wreatt laſt concerninge the ſignature off the iſland off Ila, which I ſent unto your ho. incloſed in my laſt. Generall Monck after long intreatie is moved to accept off itt, which is the firſt and onlye thing ſall bring the Ingliſh to take incouradgment to have an intereſt in the hilands, quho is - - - - thinges being - - the power of the great ones ther, and make that - - - acknowledge the governementt doe take this, butt on off the greateſt expedients for the - - - be ane thing objected. Sir John Clotwerthie's ladie, quho is imployed be - - - - - thatt which his highnes granted unto me of the chappell. Lorne he ſall kno - - - and hes ane great ſtipend by and att over, and that upon ſuch ſervices - - - - - - Mr. Blair nether - - - for, the moſt part to his hous begott the humors. I leave the reſt; onlie let colonell Bridges delyverer off this, but know he have order to waytt on hym fra zour ho. Seing zour ho. is ſo takene upp with buſſines, and having no further butt that I am,

March 25, 1656. Right honorable, your ho. moſt humble - - -

Indors'd by ſecretary Thurloe, Mr. Drumond.

The

The Dutch *embaſſadors in* Sweden *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, our laſt was to your high and mighty lordſhips of the laſt month from Hamburgh; ſince we departed from thence for Lubeck, Wiſmar, Roſtock, and this night arrived here at Stetin, with an intention to purſue our journey with all ſpeed. At Lubeck preſently after our arrival, we had the honour to be ſaluted by the ſyndick in the name of the honourable council, and made to your high and mighty lordſhips the offers of the uſual preſents, which we with much civility did refuſe. At Wiſmar we were received with the ſame honour, as alſo in all the other towns belonging to the king of Sweden. Upon our journey we alſo received advice of the battle between the kings of Sweden and Poland, whereof we make no doubt but your high and mighty lordſhips will have heard with more certainty; wherefore we will, with your high and mighty lordſhips leave, forbear to particularize, in regard the news is ſo various; certain it is, that many are kill'd upon the place on both ſides. A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvi. p. 642.

Stetin, the 4th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

Monſieur Petkum *to the king of* Denmark.

April 4, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

HERE is now no doubt made of the arrival of the fleet and galleons from the Indies at Cadiz, and yet notwithſtanding the fleet of this ſtate is ſail'd towards the Mediterranean, as if his highneſs had an intention to join his maritime forces with the king of France to go upon ſome remarkable deſign in the Mediterranean parts againſt the king of Spain, who will not fail to engage the pope and moſt of the princes of Italy in his quarrel. The embaſſador of France hath had private audience ſince his arrival, and it is ſaid, that he hath brought over good ſtore of money for his highneſs. Vol. xlviii. p. 315.

The embaſſador of Sweden had audience of his highneſs not many days ſince, to communicate unto him the total defeat of the Poland forces by the king his maſter, although that from all parts we have contrary news, and that the ſaid king of Sweden was beaten, his generals Douglas, Wittenbergh and the earl of Woldemar ſlain upon the place, and ſome 6 or 7000 of his men. Col. Lockhart, who goes envoy to his highneſs for France, takes his journey next week.

The reſident of the prince of Condé hath received command to withdraw from hence.

The ſecretary of ſtate is in the country about his own private affairs, and will be here again to morrow: then I will begin to ſolicit an anſwer to the letter of your majeſty to the lord protector.

The letters from the Hague, which came by this laſt poſt, ſpeak, that the lords ſtates will have their fleet of 48 men of war to be ready to ſet ſail for the Sound towards the latter end of this month at the furtheſt. I have had no time to learn how his highneſs will reliſh this reſolution; what I ſhall underſtand about it ſhall be ſignified to your majeſty without fail by the next poſt. We are aſſured, that king Charles is ſtill at Bruſſels, and that he is treating with the earl of Fuenſaldagna, in order to ſome employment, whereby to prejudice this eſtate: and in regard it is aſſured, that a good party of the forces which the emperor hath raiſed in the empire is to be ſent into Flanders, it may be the French will find work enough, as well in Flanders as in Italy, and that therefore they may not be in a condition to give much aſſiſtance to the king of Sweden; and in regard likewiſe it doth concern the lord protector, I believe he will alſo find employment for his forces, although he had a good inclination and reſolution to aſſiſt the king of Sweden, which I do very much doubt, ſince he cannot do it without offending the lords ſtates.

So that, ſir, your neighbours having enough to do to look to themſelves: they will have no cauſe nor hope to be able to prejudice your majeſty, nor moleſt the commerce and navigation in the Baltick.

Commiſſioners for ſecuring the peace in the county of Stafford *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

HAving had knowledge of capt. Peter Backhouſe from the beginning of theſe late troubles, the ſearcher and diſcoverer of the ſpirits of men and a ſenſe of his preſent condition (as it is rumoured here) we are enabled by the former, and moved by the latter, Vol. xxiv. p. 435.

A. D. 1656. to give your honour, and by your mediation humbly to preſent to his highneſs, this enſuing account thereof.

When the popiſh and malignant party held the garriſons in this county, of which they were the firſt poſſeſſors, capt. Backhouſe held a farm of 200 l. *per ann.* under a papiſt then in arms, which was ſituate within two miles of one of them garriſons where his landlord had power, ſo that his family and eſtate were under their command; notwithſtanding which relations and reſpects, which might have proved engagements had they met with either liking or fear of that cauſe or party, he took the moſt convenient opportunity to enter himſelf and raiſe a troop of horſe, for which he had only the publick faith, unto the parliament ſervice, by whom he was commiſſioned a captain of a troop and governor of a garriſon in theſe commands; beſides many particular actions of note, wherein he had as great ſhare as the routing and taking priſoner ſir Thomas Aſton, ſir Thomas Tilſley, lieut. general Middleton of duke Hamilton's army (who acknowledged, after he was taken, that capt. Backhouſe diſmounted him) and the raiſing a troop to ſecure the ammunition from Stafford to Namptwich, where the king of Scots was on his march towards Worceſter. His ſervice in general was valiant, faithful and ſucceſsful, and his command over his ſoldiers ſuch as procured eſteem from the religious and well-affected, and acceptance from the people within his quarters, from whom we never heard the leaſt complaint of plundering, diſorder, or of his raiſing private profit by the power of his command for the publick.

Since the eminent characters of his highneſs's favour placed upon him by his employments there, and the command of that troop here, theſe have raiſed him higher in the eſteem of his country, but not in his demeanour towards it, his carriage having been ſuch, as the ſoldiers who came readily unto him at the firſt, when the occaſion was ſudden, have continued gladly under his command, the country as they have cauſe, for any thing any of us know, approving thereof; we are confident he hath been faithful to his truſt, and careful to manage his proceedings anſwerable to what he underſtood was his highneſs's pleaſure, and thoſe marks of favour that he received from him; which teſtimony being truly given by us, according to our obſervation of his behaviour, that hath been open and viſible, we are the moſt hopeful that he hath done nothing ſecretly by which he may incur his highneſs's diſpleaſure. All which we moſt humbly ſubmit to your tender conſideration, and ourſelves to be,

Your honour's moſt humble ſervants,

Stafford, March 26, 1656.

Thomas Thompſon, Henry Stone,
John Wyrley, John Chetwode,
Daniel Watſon, Thomas Pudſey,
Edward Mainwaring, Thomas Adſhed,
George Bellot, Thomas Warwicke,
George Bowes, Zach. Babington,
Robert Smith, John Simcox.

A letter of information.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 643. WEE have dayly information given us from good hands, that divers parcells of armes and amunition are dayly brought from beyond the ſeas in truncks, hampers, and ſacks, 3 ſeverall parcells was ſeen in Southwarke at the inn within this 14 dayes, pretended to bee houſhold goods brought out of the country, wherefore, wee humbly deſire a warrantt under the hand of his highnes to ſearch for ſuch things in all ſuſpicious places as well by water as upon the land; and this wee thought our duty to aquaynt your honour with, it being our duty ſoe to doe, beeing

Your honour's moſt humble ſervants,

March 26, 1656.

Hugh Barcock,
Edward Rice.

For the right honourable col. Mountagu.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Jovis, the 6th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 644. WAS heard the report of the lords of Gent and other their high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioners appointed for the affairs of the Vaudois, in purſuance of the reſolution of their high and mighty lordſhips of the 30th of March laſt, having peruſed

and examined the letter of the lord Ommeren, their high and mighty lordſhips extraordi- A. D. 1656.
nary commiſſioner in Switzerland, writ at Geneva the 15th of the laſt month, wherein he deſireth permiſſion to return home; whereupon being debated it is reſolved, that an anſwer be returned to the ſaid lord, that he may return home to make report to their high and mighty lordſhips of all what hath been acted and negotiated by him in thoſe parts during his abode there, provided he take his journey through Paris, and there pertinently inform the lord embaſſador Boreel of the true condition and conſtitution of the ſaid Vaudois, as alſo of the articles of the treaty of Pignerol, upon which moderation is to be deſired. And likewiſe the ſaid lord Ommeren, before he departs from Geneva, is to ſettle ſome able correſpondent there, to be employed for the time to come by their high and mighty lordſhips, and a copy of this their high and mighty lordſhips reſolution is to be ſent to the lord Boreel, as alſo to the lord embaſſador Nieuport.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Jovis, the 6th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

THE lords of Merode and Renſwoude, their high and mighty lordſhips commiſſio- Vol. xxxvi.
ners, have reported according to their reſolution of the 27th of March laſt, that p. 646.
they had propoſed to the lord embaſſador of Spain the contents of the letter of the conſul Oorſchott writ from St. Sebaſtian's of the 4th of the ſaid month, as firſt, that ſeveral goods of the inhabitants of theſe countries being brought into thoſe parts were ſeized upon by the council of war and confiſcated, under pretence that the atteſtations ſent over with them were falſe; ſecondly, that the private men of war of St. Sebaſtian's and of Fontarabia did daily continue their inſolencies at ſea, in plundering and taking of the ſhips of the ſaid inhabitants of theſe countries. Upon the firſt point the ſaid lord embaſſador replied, that the atteſtations mentioned, for the aſſuring of the validity thereof, and the preventing of all frauds and abuſes, which might be uſed by other nations, enemies of king of Spain, ought to be ſigned by the Spaniſh conſul reſiding at Amſterdam, or by his deputies in other places of this ſtate, as he had urged five months ſince without receiving any anſwer: upon the ſecond point he replied, that he had writ to the king about it ſeveral times, but he perceived his letters took no effect, in regard there was no body at the court of Madrid in the behalf of the ſtate to purſue the buſineſs of the inhabitants thereof; that therefore his lordſhip had often moved and deſired, at ſeveral other conferences, that the deſigned embaſſy might take effect, that the ſame would be acceptable there, and that the delaying of the ſame any longer could only tend to the diſreſpect of the ſaid king; ſince it is known to the whole world, that their high and mighty lordſhips, ſince the peace hath been concluded, had ſent to all or moſt of their friends and neighbours. Likewiſe his lordſhip deſired them to conſider, whether it would not be convenient for them, whilſt the embaſſy is making ready, to ſend a body in the mean time to Madrid, to give notice thereof, and to purſue the affairs of the inhabitants of this ſtate in that court. Whereupon being debated, their high and mighty lordſhips gave thanks to their commiſſioners for the trouble, and the reſpective provinces are deſired to declare themſelves upon what is here mentioned, as ſoon as may be.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Jovis, the 6th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

WAS heard the report of the lord Beverning and others their high and mighty lord- Vol. xxxvi.
ſhips commiſſioners appointed for the affairs of Sweden, in purſuance of their reſo- p. 649.
lution of the 5th current, having been in conference with the lord Schroder, commiſſioner of the city of Dantzick, about the buſineſs of the 100 penny as other things, wherewith the Netherland nation in the ſaid city is charged more than the Engliſh. Whereupon being deliberated, their high and mighty lordſhips gave the commiſſioners thanks for their trouble taken in this buſineſs, and deſired that they would put themſelves to ſome further trouble, to ſet down their report in writing, and to deliver it to their high and mighty lordſhips.

A letter of the ſtates general to the Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *delivered to ſecretary* Thurloe *by the ſaid embaſſador*, April 7, 1656.

MY LORD,

WE have thought it neceſſary to communicate to your lordſhip our conſiderations Vol. xxxvii.
and deliberations concerning a defenſive alliance to eſtabliſh between the lord pro- p. 191.

A. D. 1655. tector of the commonwealth of England, &c. his kingly majesty of France and the states of the United Provinces, with a special authorisation, and order to give notice and to propound with reasons in confidence to the high renowned lord protector, that it hath been in our thoughts, and that we should be well inclining to the establishing of a vigorous and a strong mutual defensive alliance between the high renowned lord protector, the above mentioned king of France, and the said state, to such an effect, that in case, that any of the said three states should be hereafter aggressed, and that a war should be made against it, or should be troubled in their rights and liberties, and commerce against the laws of nations, charged or wronged, whether the same be done by a fourth, or by any of the said allied, that in such a case the said three allied jointly, or the two others should be obliged to break openly or publickly against such an aggressor or aggressors, turbator or turbators, to hinder or withstand, and to seek reparation of such an aggression, wrong or turbation, and to bring them to reason with all their power and means. Yet so that we have thought it good to desire in confidence to know the intention and inclination of the high renowned lord protector before to determine any thing positively concerning the premises, or to communicate this our concept elsewhere, intimating that we would willingly be satisfied on the said matters of his good meaning and liking in few days, that so in pursuance we might rule and direct our further deliberations to the mutual common good as should be fit. And forasmuch as we hold this business to be of great importance, we require and charge your lordship very expresly to keep close and absolutely secret all which shall be done there, only letting us have a pertinent cause by the fittest ways and means of your occurrence concerning the same, and we trust and rely wholly on your lordship's discreet and wise carriage. The 6th of April, 1656. [N. S]

Middlesex ss. *The information of* Launcelott Coelson *of the Tower of* London *gent. taken upon oath the 26th day of* March 1656, *before sir* John Blackstead *knight, lieutenant of his highness's Tower of* London, *and one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid.*

Vol. xxxvi. p. 650. THIS informant saith, that he hearing, that divers young men apprentices and others did usually resort unto Swan-alley in Coleman-street London, pretending unto the exercise of holy duties there, whereupon this informant in the morning on the 23d day of March 1655, being sabbath day, did go unto the said place, where he saw present a great number of persons there met, and one John Jones, after two others had spoken to the auditory there, went, and stood upon the table, and spoke unto the people about him from the last clause of the last verse of the Xth chapter of Daniel, which words were these, *there is none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your prince*; out of which he did observe, that the prince there mentioned was Christ, who is that stone hewn out of the rock without hands, which will devour all princes, protectors and powers under him, which profess they know him, and are enemies against him. That he had no thought to have pitched upon that scripture at present, or indeed to speak any more, but being not long since imprisoned, was moved by the spirit to meditate upon the scripture, what this Michael our prince was, which he said he had already affirmed; and further much encouraged his auditors to labour to beat down all powers, but that of Michael their prince, who holdeth with them, saying our present power was an oppressive power, oppressing the saints of God, endeavouring to destroy them by imprisonment, out of which bondage he was lately delivered, many worthy saints therein still remaining, as major general Overton at the Tower, who is not allowed so much freedom as their dogs, who have their liberty more to enjoy one another, than he hath to enjoy any friend, for he is not suffered to have any friend to come to him but by the admittance of one along with him to hear what they speak together; and also major general Harrison with others in the like bondage. He did also much encourage youth, that they should be firm in the faith, and to endeavour what in them lay to pluck down such a power, as did seek to devour the same, which powers are set up as idols amongst us, and are of the fourth monarchy, who will be destroyed by that of the 5th monarchy. The time he said he could not well tell, neither believes he what astrologers said as to that, who say it will be at the latter end of this year, or the beginning of the next. But this observe, that it is no murder to destroy such as are enemies against Michael your prince; and did thereupon define, what murder was, and said Cain was guilty of a murder by destroying his brother Abel, who was a righteous man. It was also murder to break open houses, and destroy the persons therein. Then may it as well be called murder to destroy a whole nation, and in sending many poor souls away beyond the seas to gain riches, to set up such a Babylonish power, and to make themselves great, as appeareth by the great endeavour there,

there, when embaſſadors come, by ſetting open their gates to receive them, and to make peace, if poſſible, and have nations bound for it, rather than fail their own engagements to live peaceably and quietly. In the like caſe it is with the particular perſons; they muſt have engagements of perſons, that they ſhall not act any thing againſt the peace of this power; but poor ſaints may come, and cry at their gates daily, and cannot be heard; but when Michael our prince comes, inſtead of deſtruction, he could bring peace to his people, and ſo continued his diſcourſe ſolely to encourage his auditors to ſtand firm, and to endeavour to beat down this power, for that Michael their prince was with them. The particulars whereof this informant cannot at preſent remember, further than he hath already. And further ſaith not. A. D. 1656.

LAU. COELSON.

The aſſembly at Barbados *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS, Barbados, March 27, 1656.

OUT of the deep ſenſe we have had of your highneſs's regard and tender care of this place (ever ſince the ſubmiſſion of it to your highneſs's authority) we have formerly been emboldned to demonſtrate to your highneſs, both what might chiefly conſiſt with the ſecurity and good of this place and people, and likewiſe what might effect a prejudice thereto; to the intent that your highneſs might know to diſpenſe your favours ſuitable and ſeaſonable both to the confirming the one and preventing the other; of which we having largely for the time paſt been ſharers in, we have the more reaſon to hope the like, both for the preſent and future time. Vol. xxxvi. p. 680.

We cannot doubt but ſome late deſires are preſented already from us before your highneſs, which we are forward to believe will be reaſonably adjudged by your highneſs much for the iſland's good, and no diminution to your highneſs's greatneſs and power; and therefore thought ourſelves obliged to embrace this preſent opportunity of addreſs to your highneſs, to beſeech the continuation of your gracious aſpect and the favourable conſideration of them, wherein (although no greater obligations of obedience and duty can lye upon this people, than your highneſs's already paſt diſpenſations hath contracted) yet will it much more proclaim and illuſtrate to the world the abundant goodneſs and grace God hath added to (and crowned) your power with.

And that your highneſs may be aſſured how chearfully this people live under your highneſs's power and government (being fully reſolved of your highneſs's ready inclination at all times for the good of this place) we the council and repreſentative body of this iſland met together, do hereby out of our duties to your highneſs declare and ſignify, that the people of this iſland have for time paſt, and do at this preſent enjoy themſelves under your highneſs's government in all ſetled peace, quiet, and tranquillity, equally (if not beyond) the happineſs of times heretofore. And that we have no cauſe to fear but the ſame may and will (by your highneſs's favour) continue with and amongſt us, there being at preſent no viſible obſtruction of the preſent or future peace hereof. And if otherwiſe hath been or ſuggeſted to your highneſs by any, we humbly beſeech your highneſs not to give credit thereto, before reſolved therein from your authority eſtabliſhed in this place. This in duty we find ourſelves obliged to, whoſe hearts and hands are at all times ready to approve themſelves,

Your highneſs's moſt faithful, and moſt humble ſervants,

The council,	the aſſembly,	George Marten, ſpeaker.
Hen. Hawley,	Nicho. Edwards,	Richard Peers,
Edward Thompſon,	John Wadſo,	Edmund Read,
Richard Hawkyns,	William Bulkeley,	Ja. Browne,
Edward Pye,	Thomas Maycock,	Hump. Hooke,
Henry Sweete,	James Thorpe,	Will. Kirton,
Lewis Morris,	John Jennings,	Phillip Bett,
Thomas Noell, pr. ſecret.	George Stanfaſt,	Hump. Waterman.
	Ben. Keyſar.	

Barbados. *At a meeting of the governour with the gentlemen of the council and aſſembly the 27th of* March, 1656.

THE council and general aſſembly of this iſland, this day having taken into conſideration the unſettledneſs of the militia of this place, lately conſtituted by general Venables by reaſon of his perſon being withdrawn from the Indies, and his power by general Vol. xxxvi. p. 682.

A. D. 1656. general report, private advice, and his own intimation by letters to ſome officers in this iſland, importing the diſſolution of his authority as general, and the unwillingneſs of many of the perſons ſo by him commiſſionated in the militia of this iſland, by vertue of that authority to act any longer by the ſaid general's authority, as conceiving it not ſafe ſo to do, and tending to deliver up their commiſſions to the governor for the reaſons aforeſaid; the council and aſſembly having taken the ſame into conſideration, do humbly move the right honourable the governor (as judging it moſt ſafe, for the continuing of the preſent peace, ſafety, and well-being of this place and people, and his highneſs's intereſt here) that he would be pleaſed to take the military power of this iſland into his hands again as formerly, by vertue of his power by patent from his highneſs, and ſo by ſome publick act upon the afore-mentioned conſideration, to eſtabliſh the militia with the advice of his council, as they ſhall think fit.

March 27. 1656. Tho. Noell, prin. ſecr. to the gover. and council of Barbados,
Richard Oſler, clerk of the aſſembly.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

March 31, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvi. p. 663. THere hath been a complaint made by ſome merchants trading upon the Meuſe, of the great exactions, which thoſe of the prince of Condé's party make. Whereupon is reſolved, that the embaſſador of Spain ſhall be ſpoken to about it.

There hath been again endeavoured to reſolve about the paſſage-money upon the Meuſe, but without effect.

The admiralty of Amſterdam hath again writ to interdict the going out of ſhips for the Baltick ſea, upon which ſome reſolution was formerly taken.

There hath been ſomething proceeded for the preſcribing of a day of faſt and prayer, which Overyſſell hath taken into conſideration to conclude the ſame the next week.

April 1.

This day Holland, by the mouth of the lord Beverning, did cauſe to be refuted the arguments thoſe of Zealand have inſerted in their long anſwer, which they gave to the lords Vander Steen and other commiſſioners of the ſtates general on the 23d of March.

And it was propoſed to ſend away the men of war relating to the 48 ſhips, as they grow ready, to ſail towards the Sound. Guelder, Holland, and Groningen were for their ſending of them away: Zealand, Utrecht, and Overyſſell *amplius deliberandum cenſebant*, ſo that Frieſland being preſident, did decide the buſineſs, and concluded for their going out.

The council of ſtate hath adviſed not to take three men out of thoſe companies which have but fifty men: but to take as many out of ſuch companies as are much ſtronger and more numerous as will ſerve to furniſh the fleet of 48 ſhips. The faſt-day is ſtill deferred.

April 2.

According to the letters of the $\frac{28 \text{ February}}{9 \text{ March}}$ from Warſaw, the king of Sweden was before Zomois beſieging it, and the king of Poland was at Caminieck Podolſky, ſo that of the news of the great battle there is no certainty.

The king of Denmark doth continue to excuſe himſelf from ſending a formal embaſſy to the king of Sweden, as the embaſſadors of this ſtate had orders to urge.

April 3.

Upon the memorandum of the embaſſador of Spain containing a complaint againſt Peſter at Maeſtricht, it is reſolved to refer the memorandum to Peſter.

The other memorandum concerning the earl of Egmont, to redemand his lands, thoſe of Holland have taken into conſideration.

They agreed and concluded to day to keep the day of faſt and prayer upon wedneſday next come 3 weeks. I am told that every faſt day doth coſt ſixteen thouſand guilders, for the ſame is ſignified to all towns and villages, which doth require a great expence.

The commiſſioner of Dantzick hath made a new inſtance for a reſolution upon the two remaining points, but nothing is reſolved, only that the provinces are admoniſhed to declare themſelves.

April 4.

The aſſembly of Holland is to ſeparate on thurſday or friday next, to meet again preſently after Eaſter; about that time, as they conceive, they ſhall hear news of the arrival of their embaſſadors at the court of Sweden.

Thoſe of Amſterdam have propoſed, that the council of the nobility ought to be trien- A. D. 1656.
nial, as well as thoſe of the cities. But the nobility demanded time to conſider and deliberate upon it; ſaying likewiſe, that the nobility is in poſſeſſion to perpetuate this charge.

There is alſo in debate the new channel between Amſterdam and Goude; as alſo that between Haerlem and Leyden.

Towards Tolen are gone the lords de Raet and Grave, ſenators of the court, in a caſe of complaint for the lord de Staveniſſe againſt the lord Vrybergen.

There was a conference this evening with the embaſſador of Spain.

April 5.

This morning the Hague was filled with two great and very acceptable news to moſt here. Firſt, that the Swedes were defeated on the 4th of March *ſtilo novo*, near to Zamoiſe or Sambor, the king, the earls of Wittenberg, of Douglas, the landgrave of Darmſtadt, dead, &c. The other news, of the happy arrival of the ſilver fleet; but in regard the Spaniards themſelves knew nothing certain of the ſecond, ſo likewiſe I fear that the firſt is alſo very doubtful, for many circumſtances, and the letter of Breſlau of the $\frac{18}{8}$ March doth ſpeak quite otherwiſe: likewiſe they do differ much about the death of the king.

April 6.

In regard that the lords of Merode and of Renſwoude propoſed a complaint to the embaſſador of Spain, concerning certain impoſitions, wherewith the Hollanders are charged in Spain; report was made yeſterday, that his excellency made anſwer, that at Madrid they expected an embaſſador from this ſtate; and when he was told, that this ſtate had named a miniſter to reſide conſtantly at Bruſſels, he ſaid, that was nothing, that to do well they ought to ſend an embaſſador into Spain. There was a great deal of ſtir yeſterday about the pay and money, which is due to the officers and ſoldiers that came from Brazil; yea ſome of them gave threatning words, and one drew his ſword upon the preſident of the council of the ſtate, the lord Schagen (*de cujus fide tamen dubitatur.*) Whereupon thoſe of Holland are deſired to inform themſelves about it, and to cauſe them to be puniſhed. The council of ſtate being deſired to cauſe ſome money to be appointed for the payment of the ſaid men, (for they are deſperate) make anſwer, that they know not where to raiſe it, unleſs they reſolve to farm the paſſage money, which would bring in 6000 guilders *per ann.* to which all the provinces are inclined, except the city of Dort and ſome adjacent places.

April 7.

The elector of Brandenburg hath alſo writ from Koningſberg of the 24th of March *ſtilo novo*, that the news of the defeat of the Swedes is a meer report, and ſuch a one as none will be the authors of it; only that his ſiſter the dutcheſs of Courland had writ it to him from Mittau; ſaying that the fame was brought thither from Riga.

If you will compute the time and place of the news, for it to come from Lemberg to Riga, from Riga to Mittau, Koningſberg, and Dantzick to theſe parts, it may be ſaid, that at the ſame time the news might have come from Lemberg by the way of Vienna and Breſlau hither, conſequently nothing coming from Vienna and Breſlau, the news is ſuſpected to ſome. Yet it is to be wiſh'd, that the defeat may prove true; for upon the exchange of Amſterdam the merchants did declare there ſuch an extraordinary joy for the ſame, that they were near to make bonfires at noon-day. And if the Swedes be not defeated, but remain maſters of Pruſſia, it is to be feared, that they will reſent it upon the merchants.

This morning was again had in debate the paſs money; upon which thoſe of Holland ſaid, that the buſineſs was in hand, and that to morrow they would declare themſelves.

The commiſſioners of the elector of Cologne have yet had no conference. The credentials and memorandum of the commiſſioners of Bruges are referred to the council of ſtate. Thoſe of Zealand do but laugh at them.

The reduction of the intereſt was again debated, but ſtill contradicted.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

IN caſe that the Swedes are defeated, the litigation and care for the tolls and cuſtoms in Pruſſia will ceaſe of themſelves, and the defeat may be ſuch, that this ſtate will favour more the Swedes than the Polanders; ſo that I do not ſee that the fleet and its expence will be neceſſary. Vol. xlviii. p. 349.

But notwithſtanding that the defeat of the Swedes doth ſtill continue, yet they ſpeak of ſending away the fleet.

A. D. 1656. It is ſaid, that upon the exchange at Amſterdam there was an unſpeakable joy for this defeat, or the news thereof; it is certain, that the defeat may certainly have happen'd: it would be no miracle.

But likewiſe it is true, that I cannot yet ſee any certainty thereof. And thoſe that are affected to Poland ſay, that the Swedes (having occupied all the poſts in Poland) do keep all the letters; but then whence cometh this news if the paſſages be ſtopt? and in effect, it is no news, for it hath been already writ theſe three or four poſts by ſome or the other to the contrary. The chief thing which maketh me to doubt of it is, that by all the letters from Vienna and Breſlau they have writ, that the king of Poland had no forces together, that do deſerve mentioning, yea, that he had no body of an army: otherwiſe at Vienna and Breſlau they are imperial enough, being ſubject to the emperor, and the emperor is akin and a friend of king Caſimir. It is ſaid, that Koniecpolſky with 4000 Quartianers ſerving the king of Sweden deſerted him juſt when the battle begun, charging the Swedes in the rear, whilſt that Kſarneky charged them in the front; but many days before the battle it was written, that ſuch a thing would be, and ſince it is writ that ſuch a thing was done. It is ſaid, that Koniecpolſky with his Quartianers did demand their diſmiſſion in an amicable way, and with the good pleaſure of the king: *ergo*, they were not in the rear at the time of the battle; likewiſe they do vary very much in the particulars.

But all this is but diſcourſe and conjectures; as alſo that the Swediſh troops do march out of Pruſſia towards Thorn, which is a ſign, that the king is in a bad condition, and that they are ſending relief to him; and in the mean time the Swedes aſſure the contrary, and that the ſaid troops joined with ſome of the elector's, go towards Dantzick and Putſke to aſſiege the one, or block the other.

It is very much to be wiſhed, that the defeat of the Swedes be true, for if the contrary be true, the king, (as the cat in Æſop's fables feigning herſelf dead to ſee the countenance of the rats) and hearing the great rejoicing that was upon the exchange at Amſterdam by reaſon thereof, will one day remember it. In the mean time it is aſſured, that the buſineſs is of very great importance to Amſterdam: there be whole ſtreets that do live, flouriſh, and ſubſiſt by this Baltick commerce, and all thoſe people would be ſick of a hectick fever, in caſe that the king of Sweden had the will and power to deprive them of the ſaid commerce. Now of his will they do not doubt at Amſterdam, and it is a very hard matter to beat them off of this opinion, and to take away this impreſſion. I know not what to ſay to it, but if it be ſo much important unto them, I would hide and conceal it more; I would not make ſo much ſtir about it, for they do divulge too much that ſecret, *Tacite paſci ſi poſſet corvus.*

The embaſſadors were already paſſed through Roſtoch. We ſhall ſee whether they will ſuffer them to go to Dantzick; be aſſured that they will act according to occurrences and alteration of time. I am

April 7, 1656, [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

Monſieur Courtin *to monſ.* de Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, April 7, 1656. [N. S.]

My lord,

Vol. xlviii. p. 347. I Make no doubt but the report, which hath infected theſe provinces of a total defeat of the king of Sweden by the Coſſacks, and likewiſe of his death, hath run as far as England; but it is probable they are not ſo credulous there as they are here, and that upon a report ſo doubtful. They will not have diſcovered themſelves as ſome do here; as ſoon as the news came, it was preſently concluded, that in the end the commerce of the Baltick ſea would be free and ſecured to this ſtate, without putting themſelves to the charges of ſetting forth ſo great a fleet as was intended. But this news is not altogether certain, for there are ſome letters that ſay, that the king of Sweden hath the day, and that the former news came from Dantzick. It is held here of a certain, that the protector hath concluded with Sweden to the prejudice of this ſtate; and that which doth confirm this news is, that the Engliſh do moleſt their trade.

A letter of Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* France.

My lord,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 653. LAST week the clergy of France aſſembled in this city of Paris, had audience by their commiſſioners, and made their remonſtrance to the king.

The

The archbiſhop of Sens made the ſpeech: the whole diſcourſe was againſt thoſe of the religion in general, as well without as within the kingdom; the ſubſtance of his ſpeech conſiſted in what followeth. That they did requeſt in the higheſt name, that the king, as the firſt ſon of the church, with all his power and means would but maintain, and cauſe to be maintained, the Romiſh religion, and conſequently renounce all amity, confederacies, and alliances with heretick princes and commonwealths; amongſt which were named Germany, their high and mighty lordſhips the ſtates, that of England, and the king of Sweden's nomination; and on the contrary, that his majeſty would bend and uſe his power and authority for the proſperity of the church, and againſt all ſuch as fight againſt the ſame. A. D. 1656.

Secondly, that thoſe of the reformed religion in this kingdom may be curbed in their exceſſes and contraventions againſt the edicts and orders of the king.

3. That the king would be pleaſed not to give ſo much power and authority to thoſe that are not of the Roman catholick religion, nor admit of them into any charge, eſpecially military, to which ſeveral are advanced of ſiniſter opinions, (who were named) who had the ſupreme command of the king's army, and were truſted with the chiefeſt government of the moſt important towns, not without great danger of the kingdom and the catholick Roman religion. In caſe that his majeſty would be pleaſed to have regard to this, that then the clergy would reſolve to aſſiſt him with any extraordinary ſum yearly for the maintaining of a conſiderable and formidable army.

The king, I am told, replied not one word to it, but turned him about and went away; and that the cardinal ſhould have made anſwer for him, that the king did not want any ſuch remonſtrance, but a conſiderable ſum of the clergy's money, which were altogether requiſite to maintain the honour of the king and kingdom, and the preſervation and maintenance of the catholick religion.

Paris, April 7, 1656. [N. S.]

The Dutch *embaſſadors going for* Sweden *to the ſtates general.*

Stetin, April 7, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

WE found our ſelves neceſſitated to continue here hitherto, in regard we could not meet with any opportunity neither by land nor water, for tranſporting of our baggage to the town of Dantzick, all the waggons being gone a while ſince with wines to Thorn and to other places with neceſſaries for the ſervice of the king of Sweden and the ſkippers; they demand an exceſſive freight, by reaſon here are but two or three at preſent, and being alſo afraid leſt their ſhips ſhould be ſeized upon by the Swedes, who they ſay lie with ſome ſhips before the harbour of Dantzick; ſo that we are forced to agree with the waggoners who brought us hither from Lubeck at their own rates, and to morrow we intend to continue our journey, God willing. Vol. xxxvi. p. 683.

The next day after our arrival here, we thought it our duty to ſalute, by our ſecretary, the lord John Van Oxenſtiern, who is here reſiding at preſent in the quality of *legatus extraordinarius regis & coronæ Sueciæ per univerſam Germaniam*, and to ſignify unto him, that we repreſent your high and mighty lordſhips as embaſſadors extraordinary to the king of Sweden, and that we would not omit to acquaint him, that we were reſolved to purſue our journey to that place, where his majeſty is reſiding, with as much ſpeed as may be, and to offer to his lordſhip the preſentation of the ſervices and affections of our perſons in particular. The ſaid lord embaſſador did cauſe us to be re-ſaluted the ſame day by his ſteward, in very civil terms; and this day he came to compliment us in perſon at our own lodgings, and did uſe many honourable expreſſions of affection to your high and mighty lordſhips, proteſting the good intention of the king his maſter to continue the ancient amity and alliance with your high and mighty lordſhips. In our viſit to him, we made the ſame declaration to him on the behalf of your high and mighty lordſhips, and parted with mutual ſatisfaction of each other. The ſaid legatus did aſſure us there had been no general battle between the two crowns, but that all the reports were falſe and groundleſs.

Nieuport, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to* Ruyſch.

MY LORD,

LAST ſaturday morning was ſent unto me the encloſed reſolution taken the day before by the council at White-hall, and on monday laſt I received a letter from the lord Vol. xxxvi. p. 676.

A. D. 1656. ſecretary of ſtate, wherein his honour writ, that the paper containing the articles of the maritime treaty drawn up in the behalf of their high and mighty lordſhips was miſplaced, and deſired that I would let him have a copy thereof, cauſing enquiry to be made likewiſe of my health; whereupon I ſent him that ſame night a letter with a copy of the articles. And in regard, God be thanked, I found myſelf well again, I deſired a conference upon that ſubject. The next day he writ me word, that he, by reaſon of ſome caſual affairs, was neceſſitated to deſire me to defer the conference for that day, till the next, at which time I ſhould not fail of a conference. Whereupon I anſwered, I would keep myſelf ready; and the day before yeſterday the lords Wolſeley, Strickland, and Jones, and the ſaid ſecretary came to me: being ſat, the ſaid lord Wolſeley ſaid, that the lord protector and the council being inclined on their ſide ſincerely to obſerve the peace and amity with their high and mighty lordſhips, and having taken into ſerious conſideration the remonſtrance made by me concerning ſome particular complaints about the bringing in and detaining of ſhips, and ſeriouſly conſidered about ſome expedients for the preventing thereof; and that they had ripely examined that, which their high and mighty lordſhips had propoſed upon that ſubject, and that they were now deſired and ordered to communicate to me certain articles for the regulating of the navigation and commerce in the behalf of the lord protector and the council; which being read, they delivered them to me, ſaying, that they did almoſt agree *verbatim* with thoſe delivered by me. Whereupon having given thanks to the ſaid lords for the trouble, I anſwered, that I had obſerved in the reading thereof, that of ſome eſſential points there was no mention made at all; and that in ſome articles there were ſuch general expreſſions uſed, that the good intention of preventing complaints for the future could in no wiſe be drawn and ſecured thereby, but that I believed their lordſhips did propoſe the ſaid articles in that manner, that we might confer them with thoſe of their high and mighty lordſhips for to produce out of them according to reaſon and juſtice a common project, which might be produced with ſome effect to their high and mighty lordſhips; adding withal, that I did believe their lordſhips would give way to reaſon and juſtice, and that they would not do to ſuch neighbours and allies, no otherwiſe, than as they would be done unto. I related in ſhort upon what grounds the treaty was made with Spain, aſſuring them, that their high and mighty lordſhips did aim at nothing elſe but the preventing of diſcontents: the ſecretary of ſtate replied, that it was reaſonable, that I ſhould take time to examine further that writing which they brought me, and that they would willingly hear my reaſons and conſiderations concerning the ſame, and confer with me again upon that ſubject, when I thought fit; that they could aſſure me of the amity and good affection of the lord protector and the whole council, but that they could not imagine, that their high and mighty lordſhips ſhould think fit at preſent to diſcourage them in a war, which hath ſuch a conſiderable reflection upon the whole intereſt of the evangelical religion, and being that they ſhould give place to that reaſon, and deny no reciprocacy. God willing, the next week I hope to continue the conference; in the mean time I durſt not ſend over this raw and imperfect negotiation, which I hope to effect to their high and mighty lordſhips good intention.

Weſtm. April 7, 1656. [N. S.]

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 694. THere are at laſt letters arrived from his majeſty of Poland and the ſecretary of this town, dated the 16th of March from Lemburg; they make no mention of any great rencounter nor the loſs of the Swede artillery, only that they have had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, and amongſt the reſt the Poliſh general Czarnitſki had ruined a thouſand Swedes, being the regiment of the earl Woldemar, who was alſo killed. The king of Sweden could not take the fort of Samos, and both armies of the kings lie now between Lemburg, Polemiſt and Jariſlau, near one another, ſo that we ſhall ſuddenly hear of a general battle. The king of Poland writes his army to be 28, or 30000 ſtrong, beſides the Coſſacks and Tartars, who cannot appear till the graſs be grown; the Polanders have but poor artillery, their men are good. The Swedes ſtrengthen themſelves all what they can, and draw as many men and artillery out of their garriſons, as they can poſſibly ſpare.

We do expect here with much impatience the arrival of your high and mighty lordſhips embaſſadors, who are already arrived at Stetin.

A paper

A paper of the ſtates of Frieſland, *read the 8th of* April 1656. [N. S.]

THE ſtates of Frieſland with ripe deliberation having examined the letter of their high and mighty lordſhips of the 13th Jan. 1656, and conſidered the preſent conſtitution of affairs, which doth neceſſarily require the ſame, have conſented and do conſent, by theſe preſents, in the equipage of the extraordinary fleet of war againſt the ſpring, and to equip and ſend the ſame to ſea with as much ſpeed as may be, and the ſame to be paid and maintained out of the proceeds of the laſt money and ſafe-conduct money; and if the equipage ſhould exceed the proceed thereof, then we do hereby authorize their high and mighty lordſhips to raiſe that which is wanting upon all the reſpective provinces. A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvi. p. 697.

Thus reſolved the 22d of March 1656, at the general meeting.

Extract out of the reſolutions of the lords ſtates of Holland.

Saturday, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

THE raet penſionary rememorated the aſſembly, that upon the 4th of the laſt month, upon occaſion of communication of a certain letter writ to him by the lord embaſſador Beuningen from Copenhagen on the 26th of March laſt, by their high and mighty lordſhips commiſſion, was decreed upon the lords commiſſioners for the Daniſh affairs; wherein amongſt the reſt alſo ſomething was taken into conſideration, which ought to be reſolved upon before the adjourning of this preſent aſſembly of their noble great lordſhips; cauſing likewiſe to be read ſeveral articles of the treaty of redemption of the tolls in the Sound, made the in year 1649 by this ſtate with the king of Denmark; as alſo reflecting upon the act of reciſion made on the 29th of Sept. 1653. Whereupon being debated it is reſolved, that there ſhall be furthered in the generality in the behalf of their noble great lordſhips, to the end by their high and mighty lordſhips in purſuance of what was formerly given by a reſolution of the 15th July 1653 to the lord Kayſer deceaſed, in the quality as extraordinary commiſſioner of this ſtate to the king and crown of Denmark, the lords embaſſadors of this ſtate at preſent in Denmark may be writ unto, that they upon occaſion of thoſe affairs, which they are there to negotiate in purſuance of the foregoing reſolution of the 28th of the laſt month, about the corroborating of the foregoing treaty made by their high and mighty lordſhips in the year 1649 with the king of Denmark, which they are to endeavour to renew and confirm, or to agree and contract for all the articles of the ſaid treaty of redemption of the tolls in the Sound, which with the ſaid deciſion do not immediately happen to fall, and for all the contents of the 7th article thereof; for as much by the ſame on the ſide of Denmark is promiſed in effect, under certain precautions, that this ſhall not be hindered, the exerciſe of the natural right, the ſame belonging unto them amongſt the reſt, according to opportunity of their ſtate affairs to paſs with men of war through the Sound or Belt into the eaſt ſea; together for all ſuch other points and articles, as they according to their uſual experience ſhall judge uſeful and obtainable for the benefit and commodiouſneſs of the commerce and navigation of the good inhabitants of theſe countries, and they may make uſe of, in regard of the renovation of the ſaid 4th article: uſing alſo their utmoſt circumſpection, that it may not appear that their high and mighty lordſhips do make any doubt of the ſtrength and virtue of their ſaid natural right. Vol. xxxvi. p. 691.

Marigny *to monſieur* Stouppe.

Bruſſels, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

IF men did that which I wiſh for our friend, he would not languiſh ſo long as he doth, and they would do right to his merits. The prince is at Antwerp to receive ſome money. I preſt him to remember him. We ſhall ſee how he will uſe him. There are bills come for four hundred thouſand eſcus for don John. Vol. xlviii. p. 355.

The king of England is here with the marquiſs of Ormond. It is ſaid there is ſome treaty on foot between him and the arch-duke. Adieu, I am wholly yours.

Marigny *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

WHen I delivered your letter to his highneſs, I deſired him to remember your buſineſs was as preſſing as any. I deſired monſieur de Viole to put his highneſs in mind of it, when he is at Antwerp. You will ſee now how his highneſs will uſe you. It is Vol. xlviii. p. 357.

A. D. 1656. true that the king of England hath been here incognito, and he is ſtill lodged in the park. The marquiſs of Ormond is likewiſe with him, and the duke of Buckingham hath been for theſe three days at the counteſs of Nieuport's.

Here is news that the king of Poland hath won a great victory, 12000 Swedes killed upon the place, the generals Wittenburg and Douglas killed, and the king of Sweden had like to have been taken; he is alſo dangerouſly wounded. The archduke had this news ſent him.

An intercepted letter to monſieur White.

Bruſſels, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xlviii. p. 359. AS for news we have, that the Swedes are totally beaten, the archduke parts the 24th of this month, and the count of Fuenſaldagna is with patent to command until don Jean of Auſtria cometh.

The fleet is moſt certainly arrived, and richly, in Spain. Here is a ſtory that - - - - is made with Portugal, - - - keeping the kingdom of Portugal in fief of the kingdom of Spain.

There is ſome remiſſion from Spain, 450000 - - - 450000 and 80000 crowns for the - - - he is gone to receive it at Antwerp. He will now ſend money to monſieur Barriere to pay his debts.

The Scotch king is here privately, and maketh ſome - - -

From mr. Petit.

Paris { April 8 / March 29 } 1656.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 695. TUeſday the king went to recreate himſelf at the Bois de Vincennes, and returned the next day to the Louvre, where he met the lady Mancini, with the princeſs of Conti, who was newly arrived.

Thurſday mr. Bignon (who was one of his majeſty's general attornies in this parliament) died, as alſo mr. de Cumont counſellor in the ſame aſſembly; they are much bewailed of every body, but chiefly the firſt, who was taken to be one of the moſt diſcreet and wiſeſt men of France. His majeſty has been pleaſed to prefer the ſaid attorney's ſon in his father's place.

Yeſterday the parliament (being no longer able to temporize about the buſineſs of coining, which doth daily raiſe new pleas at court) aſſembled to bring ſome remedy thereunto, and reſolved accordingly; firſt, that moſt humble remonſtrances ſhould be made unto the king by word of mouth and in writing upon this ſubject, and for the execution of what is ſpecified thereof by the orders. Secondly, that the lieutenants civil, prevoſt of merchants, judges and conſuls (who had paſſed ſeveral judgments, thereby to force particular perſons to take the coin according unto the edict and decree of the council) ſhould be ſent for to anſwer for the ſame before the company; and thirdly, that the decrees given and already paſt upon this ſubject ſhould notwithſtanding be executed, ſo that, at preſent, there be none but the rentiers of the town-houſe that will accept of the louis and lis of gold at ſuch rates as the king has given them. A great council was held hereupon at the Louvre yeſterday by ſeveral mareſchals of France and the financiers, but nothing was therein concluded. And the king returned this morning to Bois de Viencennes inſtead of preparing himſelf for Fontainebleau.

Mr. de Bordeaux, father-in-law to the embaſſador Bordeaux, having a great hand in the finances, and finding himſelf engaged for above one million of livres, is vaniſh'd away ſince the departure of the embaſſador for England, ſo that the common rumour is, that he has played a bankrupt.

The pope doth ſtill labour to unite the Italian princes; and it's ſaid, that he doth preſs the duke of Modena to end his war with Spain.

The emperor has bought twenty thouſand pair of arms at Aix la Chapelle and Liege, as under pretence to put into the magazines of his hereditary country.

Heads of a proclamation in Spain.

Madrid, April 8, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii p. 698. 1. THAT all trade and commerce is prohibited by the king of Spain, to be held by his ſubjects with thoſe of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

2. That

2. That all veſſels of the built of ſaid nations ſhall not enter into any ports of Spain, nor any manufactures, or proviſions, or any thing that is made, caught or growth of ſaid kingdoms under confiſcation, $\frac{1}{3}$ to the denouncer, $\frac{2}{3}$ to the king. A. D. 1656.

3. That all goods of other countries, although free, ſhall be denounced, if introduced in Engliſh veſſels.

4. That all ſhips, although free and belonging to allies, that ſhall bring into any port of Spain any goods as aboveſaid, ſhall be denounced.

5. That the introducer of ſaid goods ſhall be proceeded againſt as a traytor, and the perſon, in whoſe cuſtody they ſhall be found (beſides the confiſcation) ſhall, in default of producing the introducer, be puniſhed with death and loſs of eſtate.

6. That all goods in all places of the dominions of the ſaid king of Spain ſhall be regiſtred within 15 days.

7. That ſix months time is given for to conſume them, and thoſe that ſhall remain unconſumed ſhall be given for loſt.

8. That after the ſaid term of ſix months they ſhall not be reduced to apparel, becauſe 'tis his majeſtie's pleaſure to prohibit the very uſe thereof.

9. That any goods ſuſpected to be of Engliſh growth, although come from other countries, with teſtimony, ſhall be adjudged by the admiralty and four other perſons, whether they be the Engliſh growth or not; if theſe cannot agree, then a fifth perſon and his judgment muſt ſtand, for that is our royal pleaſure.

10. That no Engliſh manufacture come into our kingdoms upon no colour or pretence whatſoever, pain of death and loſs of goods and ſhips that bring them.

Theſe are the heads of the proclamation.

Col. Cooper *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

THough affaires heer adminiſter nothinge new to acquaint you of, yet I adventure to bee thus far troublſome to you, in retourning you hearty thancks for your highnes ſhewed to my brother Saltonſtall, ſince his comeinge into England. At my takeinge leave of his highneſs, it was his deſire you woold put him in mynde of him. Did you know him ſoe well as his highneſs doth, I ſhoold ſay nothinge of him, and what I doe ſay, did I not know to whoe I ſpeake, it might bee judged I ſpeake becauſe of relation; but I can ſay it's not any inducement to mee; and wear hee not related to mee, I ſhoold ſay as much as I doe of him. And I cannot but ſay, hee is one of the exacteſt Chriſtians I know at this day. For his faithfullnes to man, let the experience made of him ſpeake, which is the beſt witneſs. Sir, if a cup a could water given in the name of a diſciple ſhoold not looſe its reward, the kyndnes ſhewed to him by yourſelfe the Lord will owne at your hand; for I veary beleeve you have done it upon that accompt; and my brother, becauſe a ſtrainger to you, I perceave is much affected with it, for which it becomes mee to acknowledg at your hand with all thanckfullnes. The Lord direct you (and them with you ingaged) in thoſe waighty affaires, that are before you, that every thinge done may tend to further your accompt in the great day of the Lord, in whome I am, Sir, Vol. xxxvi. p. 703.

Your affectionat and veary humble ſervant,

Carrickfergus, March the 29th, 1656. THO. COOPER.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

BY this worthy gentleman, mr. Rolt, I humbly crave leave, as with all due thankfullnes to acknowledge your highnes great grace in honouring me with your commands, ſoe allſoe moſt ſubmiſly to beſeech your highnes to take into your gracious conſideration that longe dependinge buſines (if I may ſoe call it) betwixt ſome factious malignants in the Engliſh company, and my ſelfe with the well affected merchants heere; that if your highnes find me not deſerveinge the ſcandalous charge they have given in againſt me, and the affronts they have put upon mee, I may then be ſuitably repaired for the due vindication of your highnes honour in mee your ſervant, which (if I may take the boldneſs to ſpeake it) ſuffereth very much amoungſt ſtrangers, beſides the great diſcouragement it layes upon your ſervant and the honneſt party heere to languiſh thus under the inſolences of our enimies, who are really ſuch (whatever they may otherwiſe pretend) for noe other cauſe than the doeinge of my duty in the removeinge of a pernicious and traiterous perſone from amongſt them, as by the papers lyinge before your highnes doth appeare. Vol. xxxvi. p. 708.

If

A. D. 1656. If I have merited your highnes diſpleaſure (which I cannot but ſuſpect, beinge my adverſaries inſult ſoe longe) though I am not conſcious of the leaſt unfaithfullnes towards your highnes and the commonwealth, nor ill deſervinge from the Engliſh company, I ſhall humbly throwe myſelfe at your feete for pardon; but if I have beene traduced by them, as I dare with boldneſs affirme that I have, I then moſt humbly your highnes woonted juſtice for the repaireinge of my reputation, that ſoe whilſt yow ſhall thincke meete to command my ſervice heere, I may continue in a capacity to manyfeſt my ſelfe accourdinge to my deſire and the duty of my place and truſt,

Your highnes moſt humble

Hamburgh, March 29, 1656. and faithfull ſervante,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Divers of thoſe malignant remonſtrators (notwithſtandinge their ſolem appealinge to God for the truth of their good affections to your highnes and the commonwealth, and that they were not influenced by your highnes enemies) are ſince gone hence with M. G. Maſſie to ſerve Charles Steward, whilſt their abettors both heere and at London walke with ſlanderers to obſtruct my vindication.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 706. I Thought it ſutable by this worthy gentleman to make one more addreſſe to his highnes, for ſome end to be put to that long dependinge buſines of the company, a copie of which I heere incloſe, requeſtinge, that if you approve of it, you will pleaſe to ſecond it, otherwiſe to ſuppreſſe it, haveinge deſired mr. Rolt to deliver or hold it up as you ſhall judge meete.

I muſt further intreate yow on the behaulfe of mr. Acton of Danzick, whoe himſelfe acquainted mr. Rolt of the money due to him from mr. Benſon: the truth is, I ſtand engaged for the money, which engagement I paſt to mr. Acton upon mr. Scot's recommendation of mr. Benſon to mee; beſides, I lent him 100 rix dollars to carry him for England, after he had lived 3 or 4 months in my houſe. Hee pretends the ſtate owes him above 100 l. which would pay what hee owes to mr. Acton and my ſelfe; but if that ſhould not bee ſoe, yet I preſume the councel (to whome I hope you will pleaſe to repreſent the buſines) will judge it but meete, that ſuch a debte, aryſeinge only for meate, drinke and lodginge, and ſoe undertaken for by me as predict, ſhould be allowed of and ſatisfied.

I heere incloſe an account of the money paid and recharged for the uſe of mr. Rolt, to which I have nothinge to ad but my wiſhes for his ſafe arrivall: hee hath beene very much complemented heere by mr. Townley and his party, becauſe of his neere relation to his highnes, in which, if they attayne not their ends, hee may expect to find them to reflect as unhandſomly, as Townly did upon my Lord Whitlock, of which mr. Swyft can give you an accompt, whoe was preſent at a publique invitation, where the words were ſpoke by him. With tender of my due reſpects, I remaine

Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

Hamburgh, March 29, 1656. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I incloſe the originall letter to his highnes, with another to the committee of the councell under flyinge ſeales, hopeinge yow will approve of the deliveringe of both and ſecond them.

Mr. Bradſhaw *to the lords of the committee of council.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvi. p. 707. HAveinge underſtood, that his highnes hath beene pleaſed to referre unto your honours the conſideration of a remonſtrance from ſome diſaffected freemen and apprentiſes in the Engliſh company, againſt my ſelfe and the well affected merchants here reſideinge, togeather with our reſpective anſwers thereunto, and ſeverall papers of myne ſettinge fourth the true cauſe of theirſoe malicious proceedinge, whatever they may otherwiſe pretend, with narratives of the particuler miſdemeanours and pernicious practiſes of ſome of the leadinge men of that faction: I thought it my duty humbly to beſeech your lordſhips to expedite the report of that buſines, wherein the honour of his

highnes as well as the reputation of his miniſter abroad is ſoe much concerned. And the rather for that divers of thoſe malignant remonſtrators, notwithſtandinge their ſolemne appealeinge to God for the reality of their affections to his highnes, and the preſent government, and that they were not influenced by the enemies of the ſtate (the uſuall way of ſuch mens cloakinge their dangerous practiſes) are ſince gone hence with Maſſie to ſerve Charles Steward. A. D. 1655.

My lords, beinge not conſcious in the leaſt of any unfaithfullnes towards his highnes and the common wealth, nor yet of any ill deſerveinge from your lordſhips or the company of merchants adventurers, I doe with boldneſs beg your woonted juſtice for the vindicatinge of my reputation from the beſpaterings of diſaffected and malicious men, that ſoe whilſt it ſhall pleaſe his highnes to command my ſervice heere, I may continue in a capacity to manyfeſt my ſelfe accordinge to my deſire, and the duty of my place and truſt,

My lords, your lordſhips moſt humble ſervant,

Hamburgh, March 29, 1656. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The examination of Thomas Moody *of* Grimſton *in the pariſh of* Gilling *in the county of* York, *taken before* William Boteler, *eſq; major general of the counties of* Northampton, Bedford, Huntington, *&c. the 29th day of* March, 1656.

WHO ſaith, that above fourteen years ſince he took up arms for the late king at York, and continued in his ſervice about 6 years, and after the articles in Cornwall he deſiſted the ſaid ſervice, and ſojourned with one mr. Barker of Hurſt in the county of Berks, about the ſpace of four years, and then travelled into Venice, where he ſerved as a ſoldier in the regiment of ſir Richard Greenvile about 2 or 3 years, and from thence he came into France (where he ſtaied for half a year laſt) to ſeek ſome imployment. Being aſked what acquaintance he met withall there, ſaith, he ſaw ſir Thomas Windebancke, and ſpoke with the earl of Newcaſtle, being recommended to his ſervice; and that the ſaid ſir Thomas Windebancke telling him of his father's death in Yorkſhire, he thereupon reſolved to come to England, and upon monday laſt was ſevennight he came over in a litter from Calais to Chatham, and from thence he went to Graveſend, where he ſtaid one night, from thence to Horne on the Hill, and ſo to Chelmsford, and from thence to Dunmow, and from thence to Walden, and ſo to Cambridge, and from thence to Cunington in the county of Cambridge upon thurſday laſt, where (his money being ſpent) he was forced to aſk for victuals; whereupon the conſtable of the ſaid place examining him, and having ſuſpicion of him, had him before mr. Dudley Pope, a juſtice of the peace in the ſaid county, who alſo ſuſpecting him to be a dangerous perſon, cauſed him to be ſent hither. And further ſaith, that he never ſaw nor ſpoke with Charles Stuart or his brother all the time that he was in France. And further ſaith not. Vol. xxxvi. p. 705.

THO. MOODY.

Information of Robert Rogers.

ROBERT Rogers, dwelling at the Golden ball in the Strand, a little beyond the New Exchange, ſaith, that he being at the George in Martin's-lane upon the 27th of March, met there accidentally at ſeven of the clock at night one Hugh Fiſher, heretofore ſervant of the chamber to Duke Hamilton, afterwards trumpeter to Charles Steward at Worceſter, and at preſent trumpeter in major Babington's troop. Vol. xxxviii. p. 377.

This Fiſher took him aſide, and aſk'd him, if he would accept of an horſe and piſtols: If ſo, he would help him to them. Rogers after ſome demur told him, that if he might have commiſſion for a cornet, or ſomething of that nature, he would not ſtick to adventure.

Fiſher replied, that none could have commiſſions, but ſuch as brought in 20 horſe or more.

Moreover Fiſher ſaid, that there were divers of the ſaid Rogers his acquaintance, and many brave gentlemen, ſome of five thouſand pounds a year engaged in the buſineſs.

That upon monday at three of the clock he would meet him in the ſame place, and acquaint him further with the buſineſs.

Likewiſe he would bring him to a man, who ſhould ſatisfy him concerning the deſign.

That one night they ſhould go up the river ſome five or ſix miles, and there he ſhould be furniſhed with horſe and piſtols.

Likewiſe the ſaid Rogers ſaith, that at the Tennis courts daily there are ſtore of cavaliers, as Panton, David Walter, and many others.

ROBERT ROGERS.

Information of R. Rogers.

March 31, 1656.

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxiv. p. 486.

UPON monday night the 29th of this month the ſaid Rogers mett againe with the ſaid Hugh Fiſher, who ſaid, that he could not informe him any thinge further, than having miſs'd the gentleman at his lodging, to whom he ſhould have brought Rogers to have conditioned with him.

He appointed Rogers yeſterday to meet him at the George in St. Martin's lane betwixt two and three in the afternoon on the 30th, but mett not. They at his lodging (one Craigs in New ſtreet in Covent Garden) ſaid this morning, the 31ſt, that he had laid laſt night in London.

He told this Rogers, that within a month's time they ſhould be ready, a thouſand gentlemen, that would all ſacrifice their lives to the deſign.

This Fiſher hath got leave from major Babington to be a month from the troop.

ROB. ROGERS.

Copy of two letters the king of Spain *wrote the vice-king of* Valencia.

Vol. xxxvi. p. 699.

ILluſtrious duke of Montalto, couſin, my vice-king, lieutenant and captain general of the kingdom of Valencia, the colonel don John Patricios hath proffered me, by means of the baron of Vatenilla, to ſerve me in pay with twenty Iriſh frigats of war, and in the interim till I accept of them in this ſervice, to grant them liberty to enter freely in all my ports for to careen and reinforce themſelves, take proviſions, ſell, and diſpoſe of their prizes, without any diſturbance, moleſtation, or vexation, as alſo to give licence; whereas that ſeveral Iriſh merchans, which are catholicks, deſire to come out of the republick of England with their eſtates, and come to live in Spain, may bring their houſes and families, and in caſe peace or treguas ſhould be adjuſted with England, the ſaid frigats and Iriſh people intereſted in them may remain and live in my kingdom; or at leaſt to give them 6 months time after the publication of peace or treguas for to diſpoſe of their eſtates, and go where they deem moſt convenient, and having taken it into conſideration have reſolved, having no neceſſity at preſent of the frigats to ſerve me, to grant they arm in war againſt Engliſh ſhips of the dominions of the protector Cromwell, and againſt thoſe which belong unto French and Portugal, careening in my ports, take proviſions, and ſell their prizes in the manner they have deſired, and the ſame grant to the ſhips belonging to prince Rupert and other Engliſh men of war, which are not of Cromwell's party, with proviſo, that this be made appear by lawful patents and paſs-ports, given by the king of Great Britain, and ſaid prince Rupert.

And for what toucheth the coming of Iriſh families with their eſtates to live in Spain, that they have free entrance therein, and being Catholicks coming diſpoſed to live in our holy faith, that they reſide where may be moſt for their conveniency, and ſo live free from the oppreſſion, which they ſuffer in the Engliſh dominions. It is my will, that the Catholicks of that nation find in my kingdoms help and ſuccour. And if in caſe there ſhould be peace or treguas, ergo a ceſſation with England, and thereby the Iriſh of the frigats therein in my ports, or Engliſh veſſels, which are obedient to the king of Great Britain, and thoſe which have wars againſt the dominions of Cromwell (ought not to remain) they ſhall be granted the time which they ſhall demand for to diſpoſe of their eſtates, and to go where they think moſt convenient. I thought to adviſe you of all, becauſe in what part or occaſion ſhall touch you for the accompliſhment of my reſolution, that you will put it in execution as I command you. Dated in Madrid the 10th of April, 1656.

YO. EL REY.

The vice king of Valencia *to the governour of* Alexandria.

YOU muſt have a care in that port you do obſerve and accompliſh in all and for all, God keep you. Dated in the real of Valencia, the 11th of April, 1656.

LUYS DE MONCADA.

This letter now follows ought to be firſt.

His majeſty, whom God preſerve, hath been pleaſed to remit me two diſpatches of the following tenor.

ILluſtrious duke of Montalto, couſin, my vice king, lieutenant and captain general of the kingdom of Valencia, ſome of my governors and miniſters having made doubt whether or no the men of war armada of the Ocean ſea and galleys of Spain are to ſurprize Engliſh ſhips, and uſe them with hoſtility; I have in general reſolved, that to thoſe Engliſh ſhips, which follow the party of Cromwell, they uſe all the hoſtility they can,

in whatſoever part they meet, uſing them as the reſt of the enemies of my crown; ſo thou art to underſtand and execute it in the occaſions that may offer. Touching the Iriſh frigats and Engliſh ſhips oppoſers to Cromwell, in another diſpatch of this date I will order what you are to obſerve. Madrid, April 10, 1656. A. D. 1656.

Yo el Rey.

Major general Whalley *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

I Humbly take the boldnes to renew my former and humble petition in the behalfe of my brother Middleton, to wave the deſire of your highnes juſtice, which I knowe you cannot but extend to all. I humbly beg your pardon, if I a litle plead his merrits, which I hope will procure your favour. Before and at the begining of theſe warrs hee was the late king's ſervant, and had ſeverall benificiall places under him; hee left all to ſerve the parliament, which hee did as capt. of a troope of horſe for many yeares; hee hath loſt two ſonnes in your highnes ſervice in Ireland, deprived of the comfort of the third (if hee bee living) in being at Jamaica; hee proclaimed the late king traitor, and I knowe, however hee ſpeed, hee is and will remayne faithfull to your highnes. My wife is reſolved to bee a daylie orator to your highnes, on her brother's behalfe, and unwilling to leave London till a period be put to his buyſines; with whome I am an humble ſuitor to your highnes, that you will give order for it. Vol. xxxvi. p. 709.

Concerneing the incloſure in Leiceſterſheire, which the grand jury at this aſſizes preſented as a great grievance, I hope I have compoſed thinges ſoe as to give ſatisfaction to all parties, with proviſion for the publique good.

After the aſſizes at Warwicke be over, which is the laſt of judge Hale's circuite, I ſhall acquaint your highnes by mr. ſecretary what wee have done, and what is deſired in refferrence to publique good; and indeed, my lord, I cannot but informe you, that judge Hale hath ſoe demeaned himſelfe in the counties under my charge, both in reference to your highnes interreſt, as alſoe for his juſtice to all, and in a ſpeciall manner takeing care of poore men in their cauſes, without which ſome had ſuffered; as that I deſire, when hee ſhall waite upon your highnes, you would be pleaſed to take notice of it, and if it ſeeme good to you to give him more then ordinary thankes. I humbly take leave, and remayne

Warwicke, March 31, 1656. Your highnes moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Copy of a letter from the city of Dantzick *to the protector.*

Sereniſſime princeps,

AD cæteras calamitates, quibus, ita diſponente ſupremo rerum arbitro Deo, hoc tempore affligimur, novus nec ille exiguus dolor nuper acceſſit, quando ex ſerenitatis veſtræ literis die primo Februarii ſcriptis intelliximus, Anglos mercatores, qui domicilium in hac urbe habent, conqueſtos fuiſſe excubiarum & penſitationum ſe novis nec legitimis oneribus a nobis gravari. Cum enim & alias ſemper, & imprimis hoc neceſſario tempore, ad ſalutem iſtius communitatis pertineat, eorum, apud quos ſumma rerum imperia Deus eſſe voluit, gratiam ac benevolentiam colligere, collectamque religiosè ſancteque conſervare, atque inter tales ſerenitatem veſtram omni obſervantia cultu veneremur, vix quicquam nobis accidere poteſt acerbius, magiſque contra votum atque expectationem, quam ſi animus benigniſſimus ſerenitatis veſtræ, quem propenſum propitiumque hactenus experti ſumus, ſi non exulceratur, ſaltem velut objectâ ſiniſtræ opinionis aliquâ nubeculâ immutatur adverſus nos, & quodammodo obſcurior redditur. Verum ad illum eundem animum ſi tam placidè perveniat, quod omninò confidimus, intentionis noſtræ ſinceritas atque æquitas, quàm ea a nobis candide & innoxie declarabitur, ſpes maxima ſupereſt, nihil iſtiuſmodi nobis inpoſterum eſſe metuendum. Et principio quidem arbitramur conſtare nulla noſtra culpa id bellum, quod nunc geritur, eſſe conflatum, & quæ illius cauſæ publice præferuntur (quas Deo orbique Chriſtiano, & incorruptæ poſteritati dijudicandum relinquimus) ad hanc ſaltem civitatem nulla ratione pertinere. Deinde cum id agamus unicè, ut fide erga ſupremum à Deo conſtitutum nobis magiſtratum intemerata, ſtatum ac libertatem communitatis iſtius, uti a majoribus ea accepimus integra, ſi Deo ita viſum fuerit, ſervemus ac tueamur, non vindicantes aliena, ſed noſtra aſſerentes, quæ ob tam juſtam cauſam arma expediuntur legitima eſſe, nec vituperari poſſe confidimus: quamvis neceſſitatem iſtam multis incommodis maliſque permixtam, omnibuſque modis acerbiſſimam rebus noſtris accidiſſe profiteamur. Vol. xxxvii. p. 81.

A. D. 1656. ſiteamur. Sed cum iſta ſit inevitabilis fati neceſſitas, benignius eſt arbitrari ea, quæ pro publica defenſione a civibus & incolis hujus urbis ex lege nunc fieri & conferri neceſſe eſt, eò potius pertinere, ut omnes ſimus ſalvi & incolumes, quam quò aut nos ipſos aut quenquam bello alieno implicemus. Nihil autem tam naturale eſt, & juſtitiæ atque æquitati tum verò omnium gentium moribus atque inſtitutis magis conſentaneum, quam ut ii, quos hujuſmodi caſus in aliquo loco deprehendit, imprimis ſi domicilium ibi contraxerint, familias ordinaverint, & cum cæteris civibus certâ ratione uſuque commerciorum ac mutuâ conſuetudine coaluerint, idemque lucra quamplurima fructuſque uberrimos rebus quondam pacatis perceperint, non ſe ſubducant rebus afflictis, neque aſpernentur legem pro publico uſu ſancitam (cum alioquin propter incolatum ordinariam loci juriſdictionem agnoſcant) ſed potius juſtum aliquod redhoſtimentum benignæ altrici in aliquam calamitatem non ſponte ſua prolapſæ, æquis ac lubentibus animis impertiantur. Quod onus cum hactenus non detrectaverint quotquot ex aliis regnis ex rebuſpub. advenæ apud nos commorantur, neque Angli incolæ ulla nobiſcum tranſacta lege aut pacto peculiari immunitates aliquas obtentas demonſtrare poſſint, quin potius ex redituum libris publicis perſpicuum ſit, Angliæ gentis mercatores ante annos circiter 30, cum æque bello Suecico conflictaremur, commune centeſimarum onus ſubiiſſe, eam de æquanimitate & clementiâ ſerenitatis veſtræ non ſpem modo ſed omnino fiduciam concipimus, nolle eam intercedere rebus tam juſtis uſuque receptis, aut permittere, ut commotis novo exemplo aliis advenis & officium deferentibus tempore parum opportuno civitas iſta ſubſidiis neceſſariis denudetur.

Id autem proviſum lege fuit, ne latius ſubventionis onus juriſdictione noſtra pateret. Atque ideo nihil exigitur ex iis bonis & mercibus, quas inſtitorio aut factorio nomine advenæ adminiſtrant dominorum alibi degentium proprias; ſaltem dependitur de eo, quod in dominio eſt incolarum, idque vix negabitur aut totum aut maximam partem in hac urbe, commoditate loci & portus fuiſſe quæſitum. Appellamus porro conſcientiam Anglorum apud nos degentium, annon prolixè & perpetuo experti ſint favorem & benevolentiam noſtram, aliquando etiam tutamen ac præſidium tempore ipſorum neceſſario. Hærebit haud dubio memoriæ ſerenitatis veſtræ, quæ rectè factorum eſt tenaciſſima, quid ante aliquot annos evenerit, æquumque judicabit, ne ſint immemores accepti beneficii illi, propter quos molem non levem invidiæ & graviſſimarum offenſionum in nos ultra ſuſcepimus, & ut ipſis amplius eſſet, unde aliquando neceſſitatibus ſuis ac noſtris ſubvenirent, clementia regis noſtri implorata cauſaque Anglorum conſtanter defenſa effecimus. Denique cum orbi univerſo conſtet, non tantum heroicæ fortitudinis, ſed incomparabilis quoque æquanimitatis atque humanitatis, tum vero abſolutæ perfectæque prudentiæ laudibus ſerenitatem veſtram excellere, non poſſumus dubitare, quin non tantum nolit quicquam decerpi ex eo, quod gentium jure defendimus; ſed præterea eximiè quoque intelligat conſervationem ſtatûs noſtri portûſque iſtius omnibus modis ad curas ſuas graviſſimas & Angliæ reipub. rationes pertinere, quod latius exequi verecundiæ noſtræ non eſt, & ſerenitas veſtra monitore non eget, in eo ut cognoſcat, quantopere interſit Balthicos hujuſmodi portus & emporia libertate ſuâ perfrui expertia immodicæ dominationis & incommodorum, quæ inde in alias gentes, quæ navigant & commercantur, derivari plerumque ſolent. Poſtrema obſequia ſtudiaque noſtra ſubmiſſè deferentes, Deum precamur, ut, &c.

Mr. John Pell, *reſident in* Swiſſerland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

IT is almoſt a complete yeare ſince I firſt gave you notice, that one Geſner, a citizen of Zurich, was coming to London, to call upon ſir Oliver Flemming for mony lent to him, whileſt he reſided heere. Moſt of the other creditors are men of principall note. One, that was ſir Oliver's landlord, is now one of the two burgo-maſters of Zurich. Another creditor is, by marriage, neere kinſman to the principall ſecretary of ſtate. By theſe, it was not hard for the poore creditors to have their buſineſſe propoſed in the ſenate heere. They complained, that mr. Geſner had beene almoſt a yeare at London, and did once ſpeake to his highneſſe, but had not yet gotten one penny from ſir Oliver. Whereupon this ſenate reſolved to write to my lord protector in favour of their citizens; and yeſterday they ſent the aforeſaid ſecretary of ſtate, to pray me, that they might have a letter of mine to accompany that other for his highneſſe; ſo that I could not well refuſe to let them have theſe few lines from

Zurich, April 1, 1656. Your honour's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

JOHN PELL.

D. Searle,

D. Searle, *governor of* Barbados, *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

UPon occaſion of a meetinge I had ſome dayes ſince with the councel and general aſſembly of this iſland, concerning the publicke affaires of this place, the ſecurity, peace, and quiet they are ſenceable this people doth enjoie under your highnes authority, obliged them as in duty bounde, in all humility, by this inſtrument heare encloſed under their hands, to acknowledge the ſame, and to beſeech the continuance of your highnes gratious aſpect to, and favourable conſideration of this colony, a limbe of the commonwealth, in ſuch things as by their agent ſhall in all humilitye be preſented to your highnes to grant, or ſuch of them as in your highnes wiſdome ſhall ſeeme meete. A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 1.

Att ſaide meetinge of councel and aſſembly conſideration was had of the preſent unſettlednes of our militia lately eſtabliſhed by commiſſion from generall Venables, by reaſon of the generall's being withdrawne from the Indies, and ſeverall letters makeing mention of the deſolution of his authoritye, which hath cauſed ſome of our officers to tender the delivery up of their commiſſions, and refuſe to act by them, as judgeing it unſafe; the militia by this meanes being not ſoe well ſettled as is requiſite, many being unſatisfied, whether ſaide generall's authority be yet in force or not, for the continuance of our peace and future ſafety, the councell and aſſembly of this place have, by the encloſed addreſſe unto mee, made it their requeſt, for the reaſons therein expreſt, to take the charge of the militia againe, as formerly, and to ſettel the ſame by the advice of the counſell; which deſiers of theires I have humbly thought fitt to communicate to your highnes heare encloſed, that I might receve ſuch authority and commands from your highnes therein, as in your highnes wiſdome ſhall ſeeme meete. This being what the preſant offers, I doe in all humillitye ſubſcribe myſelfe to be, as in dutye bounde,

Your highnes moſt faithfull and moſt humble ſervant,

Berbados, April 1, 1656. DANIEL SEARLE.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

MY laſt was of the 29th ult. by mr. Rolt, incloſeinge to his highnes and the committee of the councel under flyinge ſeales for your peruſall, and to be received or held up as you ſhall judge meete. I hope hee is with you er'e this, haveinge taken my leave of him at the waterſide; but preſently, even before the barge was got a ſtone's caſt from the ſhore, mr. Townley, without the leaſt cauſe given him, fell to abuſe me in the manner ſet downe in the incloſed paper; wherein to avoyde tediouſnes, I have omitted many aggrevatinge circumſtances. I wiſh he had done it in mr. Rolt's hearinge, but hee feared his teſtimony. The affront was given ſoe publiquly, and in ſoe arrogant and indigne a manner, as that it preſently ſpread all the towne over, ſoe as the miniſters of ſtate heere reſideinge expect what courſe will be taken with him for it. Vol. xxxvii. p. 51.

I have had ſome private diſcourſe with dr. Peterſon, my neighbour, whoſe judgement it is, that beinge hee ſubmits not himſelfe, ſome ſpeedy courſe muſt be taken to puniſh ſuch an inſolency; otherwiſe it will reflect very much upon his highnes, beinge done by his ſubject, and perſiſted in, to the great encouragement of the enemies of the ſtate and other Engliſh men heere to doe the like, whoe knowe how much and howe often hee hath affronted me formerly. Many diſcerninge men judge Townley in noe good condition, and to have but little to looſe, that he ſoe wantonly expoſeth himſelfe to the laſh of ſtate; and by what he hath let fall in a boaſtinge way upon the exchange heere ſince, ſayinge, that he cared not to be called over to anſwer it, for that was what hee deſired, I gather, and many others with me, that he hath formerly, and now purpoſely thus affronted me, that hee might be ſent for, that ſoe if he follow Spurway and ſeverall others of his faction, as many thinke he will, by his workinge, it may be ſaid, that the ſtate ruined him; to avoyde which, and all further truble with him at Whitehall, I humbly conceive it beſt, if his highnes ſhall approve of it, that a few lynes be writ from his highnes to this ſenate in a general way, or to dr. Peterſon by your ſelfe, to ſignifie to them or him his highnes reſentment of ſuch affronts put upon his reſident; and that hee judgeth it meete for the deteringe of others from the like miſdemeanors, that the ſenate compel Townley, either to ſubmit himſelf ſuitably, or otherwiſe to puniſh him accordinge to the nature of his offence; which proceedinge beinge upon the place, where the offence was committed, will ſatisfy all publique perſons heere reſideinge, that his

A. D. 1656. highnes will noe more ſuffer ſuch indignities, than other princes; and it will lay a reſtraint upon others from doeinge the like, when they ſhall ſee the citty interpoſe their authority with his highnes approbation, as it hath beene uſuall in the like caſes heere; and dr. Peterſon with the cheefe burghmaſter doe aſſure me, that they will proceede ſuitably, if his highnes require them, both of them judginge it of ill conſequence to ſuffer ſuch an indignity, where ſoe many publique miniſters reſide. And undoubtedly it will be the beſt way to meete with Townley, whoe emboldens himſelfe to this behaviour, from a confidence he hath, that his highnes and the councel will not truble themſelves with ſuch ſleight matters amidſt the weighty affaires of ſtate, or at leaſt that his freinds of the faction at London will be able to keepe the buſines longe on the wheele, if they cannot altogether obſtruct my vindication. I beleeve, that, which made Townley ſoe bold juſt upon mr. Rolt's departure, was, the letters he received that morneing by the poſt from London, which, it ſeemes, brought him and his party the good newſe, that his highnes would permit them to chouſe whom they would for their deputy; and that I was ſuddainly to be called home; which alſoe I myſelfe had notice of from a friend, whoe was tolde it by mr. Lloyd, their new deputy at London. If it be ſoe, I ſuppoſe it will not be longe ere I heare of it from yourſelfe; till when I cannot beleeve it; and if it be otherwiſe, I preſume you will then require an accounte of mr. Lloyd for ſoe ventinge his owne conceites and deſires, to the encouragement of that party, whoe indeed made him deputy for ſuch ends and ſervices.

Sir, I hope you will now at leaſt think it fitt to order the deliverie of thoſe letters by mr. Rolt, and to acquaint his highnes and the committee of the councel with ſoe much of this relation as may be convenyent to let the truth be knowne. For my owne part, I profeſſe, I am ſorry to be thus neceſſitated to truble you, but either the character I beare muſt be preſerved from contempt, or otherwiſe I muſt entreat his highnes to diſcharge me of it. I could with much ſatisfaction to myſelfe deſpiſe the ſleightings of my enemies, but your honnor knowes this buſines reacheth higher than my owne concernment: had he but excepted my publique character in his fooliſh and arrogant compariſon, I ſhould never have noted the reſt, ſave onely to continue it. Craveinge pardone for the truble, which I could not avoyde, with tender of my due reſpects, requeſtinge you will pleaſe to haſt a few lynes from his highnes or yourſelfe, at leaſt to ſignify his highnes aſſent to proceede with Townley heere, as premiſed, which will curbe his boyſterouſneſs, and daſh his deſignes, or otherwiſe that ſome ſpeedy courſe may be taken at home, I remayne

Hamburg, April , 1656. Your honnor's moſt humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The laſt weeke's news is all contradicted, and you have now what hath ſince offered; but the certainety of things wee cannot knowe, till they be confirmed from the places of action. I waite your orders for the maſts and powder. I incloſe a booke lately brought heither from Cullen, makeinge his highnes Antichriſt. If you have not ſeene it formerly, it's ſaid to be the frutes of Charles Steward's idle houres, with the Jeſuites pates to helpe him.

Inclos'd in the preceding.

A narrative of what happened at Blankenheyes *betwixt my ſelf and mr.* Francis Townley, *the 29th of* March 1656.

Vol. xxxviii. p. 199. I Being with the company there, taking leave of mr. Rolt, as the boat in which he was putt off from the water-ſide, mr. Miſſelden, the company's ſecretary, ſtepping into it, and ſaying he would wayte on mr. Rolt to his ſhip, mr. Townley putting him on to do it, mr. Watſon the company's treaſurer and myſelf obſerving it, we both of us told him, that he did not do well to goe without the company's orders, as if he reſpected mr. Rolt more than the whole company preſent, who he knew would have gone to the ſhip as well as hee, if it had not been mr. Rolt's own deſire, that they ſhould go no further, being the wind was faire, and the next day the Lord's day: whereupon mr. Miſſelden came fourth of the boat again, mr. Rolt ſo deſiring him, which it ſeems ſo diſpleaſed mr. Townley as that he preſently aſked me, in a paſſionate manner, who ſhould or could hinder him if he had a mind to go? to which I onely anſwered, that I knew not any, that would command him to ſtay, if he had a mind to go, and that he the ſaid Townley might go with him, if he pleaſed; to which he preſently replyed, in a ſcornfull manner, that he had more to do with the company than I had; adding, that he had to do with the company before me, and hoped to have after me. And when ſome preſent aſked him how that appeared, he anſwered, that he had taken his oath to the company before a court, and I only before an aſſembly; whereupon I told him he forgot himſelf, requiring him to forbear his peremptory and provoking lan-

guage,

guage, and to keep his reſpect. Then preſently he replyed in a yet more ſleighting manner, A. D. 1656.
that he was as good a man as I, not excepting my publick character, when he ſpake theſe
words. Thereupon I told him, that he ſhould anſwer for his inſolent carriage and compariſon;
to which he replyed againe, that he was as good a man as I, but not ſo proud, adding, that I
had often threatned to call him to an account, but he knew my ſtrength well enough, bid-
ding me do my worſt, ſaying, he cared not a ruſh for what I could do, he could do as well
as I, philliping with his fingers, and cocking his hat before, when he uttered thoſe words;
which ſome merchants preſent obſerving, they blamed him for it, deſiring him to moderate
his paſſion, and to give me reſpect; but he ſcornfully bade them (though his betters) hold
their prating, ſaying, he ſpake not to them but to me, adding, that he knew well enough both
to whom he ſpake and what he ſpake, repeating his former compariſon of being as good a
man as I, without once excepting the publick character, and oftentimes coming cloſe up to
me, and ſometimes going a little before me, looking ſcornfully over his ſhoulder or ſide-
ways at me in the ſleightingeſt manner he could deviſe, and in the face of the whole com-
pany preſent that could obſerve him, becauſe I went very faſt to get out of the hearing of
his provoking language; in the midſt of which he ſaid, that he had never lived at Bilboa, as if
he meant to reflect ſomething thereby on mee. I aſked him what he meant thereby; to
which he giving no anſwer, I told him, that if he had not lived at Bilboa, better men than
he had, and that better behaviour, as he then uſed, was the way to bring him ſhortly into the
bilboes, minding him again of his inſolent carriage, ſaying, he was a peremptory and inſolent
man to treat me in that manner without any cauſe given him; to which, he then coming
cloſe to me, replyed, hee's a rogue or a knave, that ſays I am inſolent, which words he ſpake in
a lower tone then the reſt of his language; whereupon I ſaid to him, what do you call me a
rogue or a knave? deſiring thoſe preſent to take notice of his words; he preſently replyed,
thinking none had heard him but myſelfe, it's falſe, you ſcandaliſe me; though I can and
will take my othe that he ſpake thoſe words, to the beſt of my remembrance, and I doubt
not but to prove them by ſome that overheard him. And when we drew near the houſe at
Blankeneyes, mr. Townley ſaid to me among other ſleighting and provoking language, that he
knew well enough what I aymed at or deſigned, but that I would find myſelf deceaved in
my expectation. To which I replyed, I knew not what he meant by thoſe words, but by
them he meant to charge my deſigning or ayming at the deputye's place. I told him he
abuſed me therein, for I had not ſought the place by a party as he had done, but was deſired
by the company in a friendly and reſpectfull manner to accept of the place, in which I had
ſearved them faithfully and to their content, untill his unquiet ſpirit begat a difference and
rent in the company, or words to that effect; adding, that he might have more need of the
place than I had, which words were only ſpoken on that occaſion, and in that place as we
were ryſeing the hill to goe into the houſe, which was long after he made his compari-
ſon and expreſſed himſelf as premiſed. As ſoon as we came into the houſe, I went
into the room, from which I had gone out with mr. Rolt, as his father Elborrow, mr. Miſ-
ſelden and others of his party aparted themſelves into another roome, where they ſtayed a
while, in which tyme I bidding one of my ſervants to get my coach ready, he came haſtily
up to me again, ſaying, that as he paſſed by the door ſome younge merchants and apprentiſes
ſtanding together about the door, one of them, whom he knew not, aſked him if I were
ready to fight, that he made ſuch haſt, by which he ſayed that he believed that party had a
deſign to aſſault me, if they could but provoke me to begin the quarrell. Preſently there-
upon mr. Townley, with his father Elborrow, mr. Miſſelden, and others came up into the
room where I and my friends were, Townley taking his hat and putting himſelf into ſuch
a poſture, as if he meant to ſecond his former affront, and provoke me to ſome inconteynence;
whereupon I preſently withdrew, without interchanging a word with him. In my abſence (as
after I was told) mr. Townley falling into high words with ſome of my friends, he in ſpeaking
of me, called me only by the name of Bradſhaw, without other title or terme of reſpect,
which they reproveing him for, and acquainting me with, I came into the room again, and
aſked him why he ſo treated me, or ſpoke of me in my abſence, having always called him
mr. Townley; to which he replyed, that he had not only called me Bradſhaw, but mr. Brad-
ſhaw, which he ſaid was all the title that he knew to belong to me; ſaying, that he was a
pick-thanke or a make-bayte that had told me ſo; and when I ſaid it ſhould be proved, he
then anſwered, that if he had ſaid ſo, he was miſtaken, or it was a miſtake. I then aſked
him, what he meant by ſaying at the waterſide, that he had never lived at Bilboa, being thoſe
that heard him judged, that he ment to give them to underſtand, as if he knew ſomething
that tended to my reproach, there being otherwiſe no occaſion for ſuch an expreſſion; to
which he replyed, that it was the enemies country, and thereby he loved it not, which ſome
ſmilinge at for the ſillineſſe of the anſwer, he then added, that a merchant adventurer was bet-
ter than a Bilboa merchant, and that he was a merchant adventurer and no Bilboa blade, as
I was, or words to that effect; whereupon I told him, that better men then himſelf had lived
at Bilboa, and that when I was a merchant, which I accounted no diſgrace to me, it being
the

A. D. 1656. the quality he eſteemed himſelf for, I had kept as good mens ſons as himſelf there, if not better; to which he replyed, that he had kept as good men as I, or words to that effect. Then his father Elborrow came to me, ſaying, ſir, let there be no miſtake, for though my ſon Townley ſayd, that he was as good a man as you, yet he did not ſay he was a better man; declaring thereby, that he had heard his ſon make the compariſon, and judged no offence in it.

Thereupon I withdrawing a little from them, mr. Townley, (which I believe ſome of his friends that ſaw how far he had overſhot himſelf, and would have ſalved all up if they could, put him upon) ſayd in a generall and ſleighting manner, if I have offended any man in word or deed, I am ready to give him ſatisfaction; to which I replyed, though he addreſſed not his ſpeech to me more than to the reſt preſent, that it was not the firſt time that he had affronted me, and then expreſſed himſelf in that manner; mynding him how in the way from the waterſide he had in effect called me rogue or knave, and when he had done denyed it, thinking none but my ſelf had heard him; to which he replyed, that it was falſe. I then told him, that in effect he gave me the lye, which deſerved a cuff or box on the eare, but that I had more regard to my publique character then he had; to which he preſently replyed, that if any man cuffed him, he would cuff him againe, whilſt he had two hands, holding them out in a threatning manner. This is the truth of what paſſed, and of all that paſſed, to the beſt of my remembrance, as I am ready to atteſt upon othe.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The council of Ireland *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 69. IN purſuance of a late letter from your highneſs's council, and an incloſed paper or propoſal for a general pardon to be granted under the great ſeal of Ireland unto the proteſtants here, and to return unto your highneſs and council our conſiderations thereof; we have conſidered of the ſeveral ordinances for admitting the proteſtants in Ireland to compound, and for the preparing ſome matter fit to be preſented to your highneſs and council, in order to a general pardon for the proteſtant inhabitants of Ireland, who live in Lemſter, Munſter, and Connaught.

And firſt as to the ordinance of indemnity for the proteſtants of Munſter, made the firſt of Auguſt 1654, although the ſame was publiſhed here, and notice given for their compoſitions to be made in purſuance thereof; yet there hath not any one perſon hitherto of that province come in, that profered or made any compoſition at all.

As to the ordinance of the ſecond of September 1654, by which liberty is given to admit all perſons being proteſtants in Ireland (other than ſuch as have been excepted from pardon) to compound for their delinquencies, ſome few perſons (the moſt of them being of the Scottiſh nation) have made their compoſitions, and days ſet for payment of their fines; yet very few of them have made their fines or any part of them; and ſince by order of your highneſs and council ſuch as have not come in and ſubmitted to a compoſition before the 25th of December 1655, are thenceforth excluded from the benefit of compounding; and ſuch as by the ſaid laſt ordinance have made their compoſitions, we doubt not but your highneſs hath taken notice of the complaints and petitions of the adventurers and ſoldiers who do complain, that they are thereby deprived of that ſatisfaction that by the acts and ordinances of parliament is held out unto them towards the ſatisfaction of their arrears out of thoſe forfeited eſtates now compounded for, they inſiſting on that clauſe in the act of 17° Caroli, that all patents and pardons, which ſhall be granted to any of the ſaid rebels after the 23d of October 1641, without aſſent of parliament, ſhall be adjudged void.

But if your highneſs (in your wiſdom and judgment) ſhall pleaſe to vouchſafe any further grace or mercy to offenders of that kind, we ſhall not interpoſe therein; only we herein humbly offer to your highneſs's conſideration, whether theſe proviſoes in this paper incloſed, or ſome of them, may not be judged fitting to be inſerted in ſuch pardon; but nevertheleſs whatſoever your highneſs ſhall command further therein, ſhall be obſerved by

Dublin caſtle, April 1, 1656. Your highneſs's moſt humble and faithfull ſervants,

H. Cromwell, Rob. Goodwin, Math. Thomlinſon.
R. Pepys, Miles Corbett,

Inclos'd in the preceding.

Vol. xxxvii. p. 71. 1. THAT it extend not to perſons or officers excepted from pardon by the act of ſettlement made and paſſed the 12th of Auguſt 1654, or by any ordinance or declaration of his highneſs ſince.

2. That

2. That it extend only to free and acquit all perſons proteſtants of Ireland, and their eſtates from all queſtions, ſuits, demands, forfeitures, pains, impriſonments, puniſhments, trouble, or moleſtations, ſequeſtrations, fines, penalties whatſoever, for any matter or thing by them done and committed by land or ſea againſt the parliament of England, their army or forces, and ſince againſt his highneſs, his army and forces in the late war, or any the former wars, except as in the ſaid pardon is excepted. A. D. 1656.

3. That it extend not to give any power, right, or advantage to any arrears, or ſatiſfaction for arrears for his or their ſervice done on the behalf of the commonwealth before his or their defection.

4. That it extend only to ſuch part of their eſtates, and of ſuch values, as ſhall be mentioned in a particular to be by them exhibited in writing under their hands and ſeales, and for which they ſhall make their compoſition; the fine and fines for the ſaid compoſitions not leſs than to be two years full value of ſuch eſtate, as the ſame was worth or were let for in the year 1640. The ſaid fine to be aſſeſſed and ſet by the lord deputy and council, or by the council in the abſence of the lord deputy, or by ſuch other perſons as his highneſs ſhall nominate and appoint. And that upon payment into the treaſury of ſuch fine and fines ſo ſet and impoſed as aboveſaid, all and every perſon and perſons ſo paying the ſame, his and their heirs and aſſigns, and all and every the lands and eſtate which ſhall be ſo compounded for, ſhall be thenceforth freed and diſcharged of and from all and all manner of ſequeſtration, confiſcation, or forfeiture, for and in reſpect of any delinquency whatſoever, and not otherwiſe.

5. That it extend only to ſuch perſons, as having any real eſtates in Ireland, or having any perſonal eſtates above forty pounds, ſhall tender and make their compoſition for their delinquency, at or before the day of which ſhall be in the year and ſhall duly pay the ſame at the time appointed as aboveſaid.

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, April 12, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

YOUR high and mighty lordſhips embaſſadors extraordinary to his majeſty of Sweden are departed from Stetin, and now on their way towards this place, where they are ſhortly expected; and in the mean time their lodgings are prepared, and the magiſtrates here according to the requeſt of their excellencies are willing to ſend a troop of horſe to meet them 7 or 8 miles off, as ſoon as they ſhall hear of their approach. The poſts and meſſengers from Poland, Thorn, and Breſlaw are wholly ſuppreſt by the Swedes; and likewiſe it is ſaid, that they will unhorſe the poſt of Hamburgh or the general poſts of this city, ſo that then we ſhall be debarred of all our correſpondence. They endeavour all that they can to maſter this city, by ſtreightening of it on all ſides. Vol. xxxvii. P. 91.

Reſolutions of the ſtates general.

Mercurii, April 12, 1656. [N. S.]

THere being once more produced to the aſſembly the ſending of the extraordinary embaſſy to the king of Spain, after deliberation had, it is reſolved forthwith to deſire and appoint the lords Vander Gent, and Beverning, and Vander Hoolck, to prepare the ſaid buſineſs, and to draw up the neceſſary orders and inſtructions concerning the ſame, and likewiſe to give their opinions upon the form and manner for the executing thereof, and thereof to make report. Withall upon this occaſion it is thought fit to authoriſe and appoint the lord Henry Van Reede Van Renſwoude, being at preſent in the court at Madrid, to excuſe the delay of the ſaid embaſſy in the beſt manner to his ſaid majeſty; and alſo to aſſiſt the merchants of this ſtate in thoſe parts in their juſt requeſts; to which end ſufficient credentials ſhall be ſent over to him; and alſo their high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioners are deſired to conſider what title or character is to be given to the ſaid lord Henry Van Reede, and to give notice hereof to the lord embaſſador of Spain reſiding here. Vol. xxxvii. p. 101.

Mr. Hugh Morrel *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Paris, April 12, 1656. [N. S.]

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Conceive itt my dutie to incloſe you this print, which conſernes our ſtate to take into conſideration, or in a feowe yeares wee ſhall have nether gold nor ſilver to pay our armeys, Vol. xxxvii. p. 77.

A. D. 1656. armeys, nor naveys, nor taxes, nor cuſtomes. On frydaie this parlement gave an arrate againſt the decree of the king forbidding to paſs anie gold or ſilver (to pas) but as they decree. On munday the king made a ſecond decree againſt the parliament, and impriſons ſeverall of ther members. All this I foreſaw, but will draw no concluſions, only keepe my ſelfe within my bounds, as itt deſperatly reflexeth on our nation ſeverall waies. God direct his highnes and councell for preventing the miſcheefs, which this threttens to our nation. What freindſhipp in ther pece with us, ife at ſame time, by this raiſing ther coyne, they ſecretly thereby forbid our trade, and improve ther owne. Not only our gold and ſilver, but the richeſt dowrey of our nation (our walls) wil be ſtolen from us; on which millions of our people grew able to pay taxes. Hunger (that is extreame want) knowes no law. Itt apeares ſo heere; for in a province raiſing new taxes not knowen ther, the collectors by the people were kil'd; and itt's whiſpered, thouſands are riſen, to defend ons bread, for him and his famely. Nature gives the law; but this nation is prytty kind of aſs-like people, diſpleaſed in a day, the nex freinds, and foes the next. The Spannyard ſmyles at this (a thred of his owne ſpynning) and his ſperritts (the Jeſuitts) are no fooles; who inſteede of divinity can prech, muſt the people know the reaſon of ther king's command? Itt's in them only to obay. So ſaith the hearers: this is court documents, not appoſtolicall, who teach, fathers provoke not your children to wrath; and ſuperiors, I ſay the higheſt, are, or ſhould bee ſo; but I will draw to a concluſion. Incloſed is the king's ordynance; they are worthey of his highnes and his honourable councell's examination; as alſo of all ther eſpeſſes, gold and ſilver, compare them with ours, and then wonder not, why you ſee littell gold in England; why our exchang is ſo high: who will buy goods, pay cuſtome, bee at great troble and hazards by ſea, to gaine 14 or 15 *per cento*, when by remitting of his money may in 2 moneths gett 30, yea more then 32 l. 10 s. *per cento*. Your honner may ſay, you make wide a deepe wound to the whole nation: propound a meanes to cure itt. I ſhall;

If itt may ſeeme good to his highnes, in the firſt place, to appoint thoes of his mint to trey and compare by melting ſome of ether of all the French eſpeſſes, as well ſilver as gold, the inſide trew with ours, which done itt will diſcover, wher goes our gold and ſilver; and what makes our exchang ſo high, and our exportation of goods ſo lowe, and our people to murmer in paying taxes, when trade is ſtopt by this unkind, unjuſt, miſcheeves deſigne of the French undermining our ſtate, as ife itt wanted will or witt to redres itt.

Upon ther diſcovery verry privettly to appoint a committy of merchants, to examine the decaye of trade; the cauſes how to redres the ſame: This is our Indeys att whom: next howe to redres our intollerable exceſſive exchange. But they muſt bee bred marchants; and on ther ſerioſe debate to report in writting ther concluſions, and keepe this committy on foote; his highnes will have the benefit, and the whole nation, which is the hartey deſire of

Your honner's moſt humble ſervant,

HUGH MORRELL.

Minard *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, April 12, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 85. WE have not yet received any of your letters ſince your departure.

The arreſt of parliament, which reduced the louis of gold to ten livres, have been annulled by the council above, as given in contempt. Monſieur Talon advocate general, the preſidents Mollé, de la Grange, meſſeurs Pontcarré and Godart Petit Marez are baniſhed, and monſieur Montauglan, counſellor of the great chamber, is ſent to the Baſtile. I am not able to tell you what effects this will produce amongſt the people, who are yet quiet enough upon it.

A letter of intelligence.

De Paris, le 12 Avril, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. p. 105. SUR l'advis qu'on eut a la cour la ſemaine paſſée, que l'empereur devoit fournir 12000 hommes au roy d'Eſpagne, pour ſervir cette campayne en Flandres, le roy fit partir dicy ſur la fin de la ſemaine paſſée un gentilhomme pour aller a Vienne porter une lettre de plainte, que ſa majeſtie eſcrit a l'empereur ſur ce ſujet, parce que c'eſt une contrevention au traite de Munſter.

En

On eſcrit de Perpignan, qu'il y a eu grand deſordre entre les habitans & la garniſon, ſur ce que quelques officiers ont donné de coups de baſton a un juge du conſeil royal de la ville, dont les plaintes eſtant venues a la cour, on a arreſté priſonniers quelques uns deſdits officiers dans Perpignan par ordre du roy. Cependant la meſintelligence continuant, on a renforcée la garniſon de la place, & fait deſcendre dans Rouſſillon toutes les troupes, qui eſtoient en quartier d'hiver dans les pays voiſins. A. D. 1656.

Le mareſchall de la Meilleray & le grand maiſtre de l'artillerie, ſon fils, s'en viennent de Bretagne a la cour. On dit, que c'eſt pour eſtablir le mariage du fils avec une des niepes de mr. le cardinal, qui eſt la ſœur cadete de mademoiſelle Mancini.

Il y a pluſieurs lettres de St. Sebaſtien & de Bayonne, qui aſſurent qu'on y avoit en advis par courrier exprés, que la flotte des Indes eſtoit arrivée a Cadis le 22. du paſſé fort riche, & qu'aucun vaiſſeau n'en avoit eſté perdu. Sa majeſte ayant reſolu de faire revenir les 4 chanoines exiles au ſujet du cardinal de Retz, a envoyé de lettres de cachét pour leur retour a mr. le doyen du chapitre noſtre dame, qui les a rendues a leurs amys, leſquels ſe ſon charges de les leur envoyer au pluſtot.

Mr. de Cumont conſeiller au parlement mourut icy mecredy au ſoir d'une retention d'urine, fort regreté d'un chacun pour ſa probité & grande intelligence dans les affaires. Il eſtoit Huguenot, & ne voulut voir devant ſa mort ny preſtre ny miniſtre.

Mr. Bignon advocat general mourut jeudy dernier. Le public a fait une grande perte en ſa perſonne ; ſa probité recognue de tout temps, & ſa capacité extraordinaire le font regretter de tout le monde. Son fils eſt receu en ſurvivance de ſa charge.

* * * Le parlement s'eſtant aſſemblé, il fut arreſté ſuivant les concluſions de mr. Talon advocat general, que tres humbles remonſtrances ſeroient faites au roy verbalement & par eſcrit ſur le fait de monnoyes, & que cependant le lieut. civil, le prevoſt des marchands & les eſchevins & les juges conſuls ſeroient mandes a la grande chambre, ou il leur ſeroit enjoint en preſence de toutes les chambres aſſemblées de tenir la main a l'execution des antiens edits concernant les monoyes. Enſuitte de quoy le conſeil d'en haut donna un arreſt le ſoir du meſme jour, par lequel celuy du parlement, qui avoit eſté donné le matin ſur les faits des monoyes, eſt caſſé & annullé, avec iteratives defenſes au parlement de prendre aucune cognoiſſance de cette affaire, & a toutes perſonnes, meſme au prevoſt des marchands, & eſchevins, au lieut. civil, aux juges conſuls, d'y obeir, n'y d'y avoir aucun egard, & ordonné que les derniers arreſts du conſeil donnés ſur le fait des monoyes ſeront executés ſelon leur ferme & teneur, & que les louys d'or ſeront expoſes & receux au pris d'11 livres, & les eſcus d'or a 114 ſols, permis aux debiteurs de conſigner en cas de refus, & la cognoiſſance de ces matieres attribuée au lieut. civil, dont les ſentences ſeront executées, nonobſtant tous empechements ; pour leſquels il eſt ordonné, qu'on ſe pourvoira au conſeil & defenſes au parlement d'en prendre cognoiſſance, & a luy enjoyndre d'oſter des regiſtres l'arreſte de vendredy dernier & d'y mettre le preſent arreſt.

Et par ce que le dit arreſt du parlement fut donné ſur les concluſions données par mr. Talon advocat general, leſquelles furent ſuivies de mot a mot, celluy cy receut avant hier a une heure apres midy un ordre du roy de ſortir de Paris dans 24 jours, & de ſe retirer a Rheims. En meſme temps on porta de pareils ordres a 6 autres officiers du parlement, ſçavoir au preſident Molé de la cinquieſme des enqueſtes, de ſe retirer a Avranches, au preſident de la Grange de ſe retirer a Salſes proche Perpignan, a mr. Benoiſe conſeiller de la grand chambre de ſe retirer a Iſſendun en Berry, a mr. Godart (qui avoit eſté auſſy exilé dernierement ſur le meſme ſujet) de ſe retirer a Quinpercorantin en baſſe Bretagne, a mr. le Grand de ſe retirer a Perpignan, a mr. Grangier de ſe retirer a Nantes. Pendant que ces ordres furent portés, un exempt & quelques gardes du corps du roy arreſterent priſonnier Mr. Montauglan conſ. & le conduiſirent dans Baſtille ; & comme il eſt colonel de ſon quartier, en remarqua, que les marchands Du Pont St. Michel le voyant paſſer, lors qu'on le menoit, voulurent faire rumeur ; mais il les pria luy meſme de ne rien faire.

Avant hier au matin le parlement s'aſſembla ſur ce ſujet ; & pendant l'aſſemblée un huiſſier de la chaiſne eſtant venu a la porte de la grand chambre avec l'arreſt du conſeil, qui avoit eſté publié, le premier preſident luy fit dire, qu'il ſe retiraſt, & qu'on ne le cognoiſſoit point dans le parlement, lequel arreſta que mrs. les gens du roy iroient l'apres diſnrée au Louvre pour demander au roy la liberté de monſieur de Montauglan, & le retour des exiles, & prendre jour pour les remonſtrances, & que juſqu'a ce qu'on euſt ſatisfaction la deſſus, les chambres demeureroient aſſemblées tous les jours. Mrs. les maiſtres de requeſtes ayant fait ouvrir l'audience ce matin la aux requeſtes de l'hoſtel, aucun advocat ne voulut s'y trouver pour plaider ; & ils furent obligés de fermer l'audience : ils n'ont pas meſme voulu plaider a la cour des aydes, n'y ailleurs, ayant reſolu entr'eux de ne point playder du tout, juſqu'a ce qu'on auroit appellé mr. l'advocat general.

Le parlement s'eſtant encore aſſemblée hier au matin, mr. Fouquet & mr. Bignon y furent mandes, ou s'eſtans rendus, ils dirent, que veritablement le roy avoit eſté fort en colere de l'arreſte de vendredy dernier ; mais qu'il paroiſſoit adoucy, & qu'il ne laiſſeroit

A. D. 1656. pas d'entendre leurs remonſtrance. La deliberation de la compaignie fut, que mrs. les gens du roy continueroient les inſtances au roy pour la liberté de mr. de Montauglan.

Cependant on travaillera aux remonſtrances, qui ont eſté ordonné. On croit que cette affaire ſe terminera par negotiation pendant les feſtes.

On a publié un edict nouveau pour les monoyes, qui eſt conforme a l'arreſt du conſeil, & qui a eſté verifié a la cour des monoyes. Le bruit continue fort, qu'on travaille a eſtablir le traité de marriage de mr. le grand maiſtre de l'artillerie avec de mademoiſelle Mancini.

H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 113. I Perceive by yours of the 25th of March, that you are thinkeing of fitt perſons to bee ſent hither to be of the councill. I am convinced, that it is a difficulte worke to faſten uppon ſuch, as may bee thought fitt in all reſpects; and truly though the publique affaires, and wee there ſervants here, doe very much ſtand in need of ſome additionall helpe, yet it were better wee ſhould waite for ſome time, then by too much haſte putt you uppon makeing choice of ſuch, as would not fully anſwere both yours and our expectation.

When I writte to you about colo. John Jones, I did not knowe, that he was likely to bee my unkle. Perhaps that may ſerve to obleige him to faithfullneſs to his highneſs and governement. I wiſh it hath as good an influence uppon hime as to other thinges; but you have ſilenc't mee as to hime.

There hath bin ſome late diſorder committed at Kinſale betwixt the inhabitants and the ſouldiers. Uppon the Lord's day was ſevennight, the people being aſſembled together in the publique place, a quaker at the end of the exerciſe ſtoode up, and ſpoke after their revileing manner. The people, as uſually they doe uppon ſuch occaſions, haſted in a confuſed manner out of the church. At the doore they were mett with by a guard of a file of muſquetteers with a ſerjeant with light matches; whoe forcibly made the people to goe backe, the ſerjeant commanding them to fier; and there was one of the ſouldiers did fier in the pann. Whereuppon ſome of the inhabitants for there owne ſafety, as is pretended, and as did afterward appeare by there carriage to the ſouldiers, tooke away there armes; and not uſeing any violence to them, carried there armes to the civill magiſtrate of that place; whoe uppon demand immediately reſtored them to the officer of the company. This buſineſs is nowe under examination; and I believe uppon further inquiry, the gouvernour major Hodden, whoe is a man of atheiſticall principles, will bee founde to have miſbehaved himſelf herein. I'le aſſure you, ſir, it was a verry great mercy there was noe blood ſpilt in this buſineſſe. You may by this have a taſte, what manner of perſons your officers are in the countye of Corke, and howe neceſſary it is to have a good gouvernour ſetled there. Here are dayly complaints of the exorbitant practiſes of the preſent perſons there, which cannot poſſibly be remedied, but by removeing them, and appointing ſome ſober perſon to that place. If you heare any thing of another kind concerning that miſcarriage at Kinſale, uppon the hinting of it to me, I ſhall endeavour to give you a more full and perticuler relation of it. It's ſaide the governor harboured this quaker in his houſe; and ſtrongly preſumed, that he deſigningly laied the ſouldiers nere the church, to put ane affront uppon the people, in caſe they had moleſted the quaker, there haveinge not for theſe three years paſt bin any guarde kept in the towne till nowe. I have bin too tædious in my relation, but this is only to prevent miſrepreſentations, which I believe you have enough of, and will probably have more uppon capt. Kingdon's and dr. Carterett's comeing to London, whoe ſett forward this weeke. A good lady and nere freind of yours writes, that you in England give too much encouragement to the anabaptiſts; but I hope it is not at Whitehall. I here anabaptiſts, quakers and all ſorts goe in great herds to your overthwart neighbour. I pitty him, and pray for hime. I would have all injoy like liberty both in ſpirituall and civill concernes, ſoe farre as is conſiſting with the ſafety of the whole. Howe comes it aboute, that 2 places here will not bee ſufficient for one mane, viz. Kingdon, but that he muſte be ſent for into England, to have an addition? One of his places here is worth a 100 l. *per ann.*

The councill have preſented a petition frome ſir Hard. Waller to his highneſs. Indeed, I thinke he hath had *ſummum jus* in the ſetting out of his lande. If you pleaſe to putt in a good word for hime to his highneſs, you will bothe obleige him and mee.

Wee are, the Lord be praiſed, as yett quiett, prepareing to give the army there lands; as alſoe to putt them into a poſture to anſwere any attempt, that may bee made uppon us either frome abroade or frome home. Wee keep the Iriſh with ſome trouble and charge in priſon, as the councill gave his highneſs ane accounte of about 3 weekes

ſince: wee are waiting for his pleaſure, what ſhall bee done with them. I ſhall not fur- A. D. 1656.
ther inlarge, but remaine, Sir,

Your verry affectionate freind and ſervante,

Aprill 2d, 1656. H. CROMWELL.

The council of Ireland *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

UPON receipt of your highneſs and councils letter touching an abatement of 1500 l. to the lord of Claneboy on his compoſition, in reſpect of the jointure of his mother yet living; having well conſidered of the ſame, we think it our duty to repreſent to your highneſs, that upon our proceedings with the ſaid lord and others, on your highneſs ordnance of the 2d of September 1654, ſeveral conſiderations did ariſe touching allowances to be made upon jointures, mortgages, ſtatutes, &c. wherein full liberty was given to hear what could be ſaid by the parties in that behalf; but not finding ourſelves in the ordinance impowered to make ſuch deductions, we declared to proceed, and accordingly have done without any ſuch allowance. Having given your highneſs this account (as alſo acquainting you how great an influence ſuch a particular may have in leſſening the advantage, that may accrue to your highneſs's affairs in this reſpect) we ſubmit it to your highneſs's conſideration, and herein wait to receive your highneſs's further direction, which ſhall be punctually obſerved by Vol. xxxvii. p. 117.

Your highneſs's moſt humble ſervants,

Dublin Caſtle, this 2d of April, 1656. Rob. Goodwin, Math. Thomlinſon, R. Pepys, H. Cromwell, Miles Corbett.

To Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, April 13, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

MY lords the ſtates general being now truly informed, that all the reports ſpread of the defeat of the Swedes by the Poles were falſe, have ordered anew to ſend their fleet of war to ſea with all the ſpeed that may be; and the ſaid fleet wants only mariners, being otherwiſe moſt of them ready. Great endeavours are uſed to raiſe men: few do offer themſelves voluntarily. In regard I had none from your lordſhip by the laſt poſt, I ſhall not enlarge any further at preſent. Vol. xxxvii. p. 125.

Mr. H. Biſhopp *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

YOure character commands me to owne my life from youre favor; for I being committed and ſtrickley kept in a ſad priſon, was theare nere periſhing, but yet knew not my crime. If falſe ſuggeſtiones rendred me oatherwiſe to youre honor then what I am, that falt lyes at theare dores; and I may go cleere to ſerve you. Theare is nothing I deſire more then to apeere faythfull to the preſent goverment, whearein conſiſts oure beſt ſatisfaction; and that I might ſo ſtand cleere in your opineon, and render myſelfe truley gratefull for youre favor, as ſoone as I gat ſtrenth, I imployed it to ſerve you with my attendance; but not finding youre honor in towne, I thought it beecame my deutey, to let you know bey theſe lines the thanckfulnes and faythfull ſervis of Vol. xxxvii. p. 121.

Youre honor's faythfull and moſt humble ſervant,

London, April 3, 1656. HENRY BISHOPP.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I WAs ſylent laſt wiek, not having any thing of concernment to acquaint you with. Here has bin this ten dayes a Genowes gally, that ſtil waits for the French ambaſſador from Rom, to tranſport him for Marcelles. 'Tis generally reported, that this ambaſſador is cal'd away in diſcontent; and the pope's preſent actions declare no les, having raiſed ſix thouſand men to guard his confynes, and ſent down two thouſand maſons to fortefy Vol. xxxvii. p. 129.

A. D. 1656. his maritin townes. Althoh the caus herof is attributed to his jarring with France, yet they ar lykwys very jealous of general Blak's fleete coming into thes ſeas. 'Tis ſaid the French complain much at the pope's partiallity in ſyding totally with Spayn, and refuſing to receiv the Portugall ambaſſador. The pope has a long tyme lul'd aſſiep moſt Chriſtian princes with his pretended newtrallity as a comon father; but the truth is, he is entyrly Spaniſh, and muſt ſtick to him in al conditions, theyr intereſt being one and the ſam, the pope's autority being only ſupported by the Auſtrian familly. They ar extreamly weary at Rom of theyr gheſt the queen of Sweden, her carryage being ſo infinitly high and lofty, that ſhe nether ſuffers man to be covered before her, nor woman to ſit; beſyd her behaviour in her new religion is not with ſuch zeal, as with other new converted catholiks. Among other things ther was latly ſhew'd her Aron's rod; but ſhi told them plainly, it was not the ryht, (which was of an amond tree) and this was another ſort of wood. The queen imploies all her intereſt with the pope, or whomſoever els, to advance the Spaniſh intereſt in al his affaires, wherof ſhi makes publik profeſſion. The pope labours much to bring off the duk of Modena from the French, and mak him ſit ſtill; which the rendering ſom townes in the duchy of Millan, whereunto he has formerly layd clayme, may do. Wi do not hear any thing of the French at Tollon or in Provence, whether they arm or no. 'Tis given out general Blak's fleet intends for Porto Longone; ſome ſay for Majork, others for Scicilia. The Spanyard have no fleet in thes ſeas. My letters from Rom this wieke tel me great newes from Ingland, that the 8th of March the treaty of a legue offenſiv and defenſiv betwixt his hyhnes and the Swediſh ambaſſador was brok off, whence you may know how good the jeſuits advys is from London. Some of our Ingliſh marchants of Mallaga expeld from Spayn ar this day arryved here, which is what ocurs. I am, right honorable,

Leg. April 14, 1656. [N. S.] Your moſt humble and faithful ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Mr. Longland *to mr.* Sam. Morland, *reſident at* Geneva.

Leg. April 14, 1656. New Style.

HONOR'D SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 134. I Hav very joyfully received yours of the 22d of March, wherby yow hav much oblieged me in affourding mi your correſpondency. It ſiems the opinion of thos piple is, that the late made peace amongſt the cantons wil not laſt long. That war was lookt upon by many as a for-runer of great matters; and what may yet bi the iſſue therof wi know not. Here has layn a Genowes gally here this ten dayes, to tranſport the French ambaſſador on his way from Rom to France. 'Tis believ'd, that king is highly diſples'd with the pope, either for not receiving the Portugal ambaſſador, or rather for declaring himſelf in a manner for the Spanyard; for the truth is, the pope's intereſt and the Spanyards is ſo cloſly knit together, that if the one fals, the other cannot ſtand; and 'tis moſt certain, that in this age the Auſtrian power only keepes up the pope's. He is now raiſing 6000 ſoldiers, and new fortefying his maritim townes. The duk of Modena has bin much woo'd to leav the French; and 'tis believ'd the reſtoreing of ſom townes will do it; and then 'tis probable, thes princes of Itally will al combyn together in a legue for defence of Itally againſt forrain invaſion. Since our peace made with France a great jeloſy poſſeſſes thes piple, that our fleet wil diſturb them by coming into thes ſeas to ſuccour the French. The greatnes of the king of Swed is lykwys a continual torment unto them. They begin to be weary at Rom of theyr new gheſt the quien of Swed. The Hollander has a gam to play very hazardous, wherin he may happily bi a loſer, but deſerves litle pitty, bicaus true to none. I much dout, whether our peace can long continue with them. Wi do not yet hear of generall Mountagu's departure from the channel. The Spanyard has drawn al his naval forces to Cadiz. Here is a report, as if the plate fleet was arryved, which wil be of myhty conſequence unto them. I believ to prevent it was one caus of our fleet's now going out. I am, ſir,

Your faithfull ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

I had advys from Rom yeſterday, that the trety of a legue offenſiv and defenſiv betwixt Ingland and Swed was broke off without effect.

Al illuſtriſſimo ſignor Sam. Morland reſidente per il ſereniſſimo protettore, Geneva.

The

The Dutch *agent in* Denmark *to the ſtates general.*

Elſeneur, April 14, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

SOME ſkippers, that arrived here within few days from the Eaſt Land, do bring in general, that at Koningſberg and round about, the death of the king of Sweden was much doubted; and the ſpeech went, that his majeſty was expected at Elbing dead or wounded; and that at Elbing aforeſaid there were 10 or 12 coffins made ready for ſome great perſons. A ſkipper came ſailing from Revell in 10 days, and relates, that upon the firſt of April there was arrived a Swediſh man of war, which was preſumed to be come there to hinder the Holland merchant-men from carrying any corn from thence to any other ports than that of Wiſmar; and the like under the Swediſh juriſdiction and command. Alſo there was come order to the ſaid town, to victual themſelves for two years, in regard they did very much fear the Muſcovites. A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 139.

An intercepted letter.

London, April 4, 1656.

SIR,

BOTH yours of the 8th of this inſtant came to your frends hands by the laſt poſt, in one of which you mention the receipte of one of his letters of the 21th of March but noething of the other, which hee ſent at the ſame tyme; which makes him conclude, that one miſcarried. Hee ſays hee writes conſtantly, and will doe as long as hee is in health, in obſervance to your commands, althoe he hath noe other buſines, then to give yow an account of your frends. I ſhall not neede to ſay more in his behalfe, being confident yow will give credit to what hee ſhall write himſelfe; only this, that his and your old frend went out of towne on monday laſt. Hee wiſhed him to let yow know, that he had ſome buſines, which called him to his countrey houſe in Norfolke, where hee ſhould have buſineſs, that would keepe him till the begining of the next tearme; but then he would again returne to London, if you could propoſe a way, whereby hee may bee ſerviſable to you; but hee ſais, to put you to charge without giving you ſome account of the buſines, he is very unwilling to doe; but if by the next letter to your frend, who ſtill reſides heere, you can put him in a way, whereby there may bee a poſſibility of giveing you ſatisfaction, hee will imediately upon your frend's letter to him in the countrey repayre hither againe, in obſervance to your commands; but tell ſuch tyme hee heares from you by both your frends meanes, who hath promiſed to convey your letter, hee will not ſtirr out of the countrey; for hee ſais, that hee hath tryed all the wayes, which you formerly propoſed, and hee finds, that none take effecte. Wherefore without new inſtructions hee thinks it impoſſible to doe any good; but after the receipt of your inſtructions hee will againe venter upon the buſineſs, hoping that you will reward him according to the ſucceſs he hath. He hath ſent you ſome writeings by your lady's landlady, who went hence for the countrey this day; and hath promiſed to convey it to you by the firſt conveniency. Deare ſir, I hope you have received my laſt to you, with the encloſed from the Phi. The anſwer is deſired with as much ſpeed as may bee. Send your anſwer to Mary's bedfellow at her houſe in the Strand. I writte to the Dutchman by the laſt poſte. I alſoe writte to the French knight, and incloſed it in the Dutchman's letter. I ſhould be glad to know, how I might ſend to him by ſome other meane, leaſt the Dutch boore ſhould neglecte. I have alſoe by the laſt weeke's poſt writ to the French boateman, I meane the maiſter of the boate, that Watte goes in. I hope to have an account of all the next weeke; for ſhould my Phi. letter miſcarry, I ſhould looſe my credit with him. In his letter you will have ſome directions for the mayde, which I profered you, I meane the French mayde, that formerly lived with my landlady. Bee pleaſed alſoe to follow what he hath wiſhed me to preſcribe to you; and then I hope all will bee well. Vol. xxxvii. p. 138.

I much deſyre to have anſwer to that buſineſs, which concernes the young gentleman, that lived in the iſle of Weight. If hee be not with you, be pleaſed to make a journey to him, for it much concerns a good frend of myne, who requeſts this favour from you. Here is little of news at this tyme. The 29th of the laſt month one mr. Grantam, ſon to coll. Grantam, was kild in a duell by one mr. Chamberlaine of Gray's inne. They were both young men, and formerly very good frends. Munday laſt the life-guard muſtered in Tutle-fields. They are the beſt horſe and properſt fellowes, as I have ſeene. I thinke the world doth not afford better horſe and better governed men then the army at this tyme is. On wedneſday laſt his highnes was in High Parke: hee came thither in his coach,

A. D. 1656. and in it with him Desborrow and Sydnam. Hee was attended by about 8 gentlemen, and about 25 or 30 of his life-guard. After he had wrid twise about the parke in his coach, he went out, and walked a litle, and then got on horseback, and went twise againe round the parke all on the gallope. In my opinion hee lookes as well and is as youthfull as ever I knew him. But others that see him say he is altered. The great news of this place can at this tyme bee no news to you. It is the reporte of the whole towne, that the king of Suede hath received a very great overthrow; and that he is kild or ill hurt himselfe. I shall not trouble you further with the particulars of the story, supposing you had the news before it came hither. I know not weither it bee true or not; but true or false it hath occasion'd great discontent to some of our grandees; and without doubt if true, 'twill alter the affaires of christendome strangely in a short tyme.

Althoe Manninge bee gone, yet wee want not frends abroad, who can and doe give us good account of the proceedings of the king of Scots. Hee is confident of some hee hath about him, which deceive him strangely. And unless hee looke well to himself, trust mee, his life is in danger; for I am assured by a worthy frend, who not long since I mentioned to you, that there are some people employed to do him a mischiefe; catholicke or puritan I cannot yet learne neither; but perhaps may sifte out something more hereafter. In the meane tyme if you have any frends in that litle court, chardge them to looke well about them; for if they cut the king's throate, some friends of yours may bee in danger. I suppose they are all carefull enought; and I againe assure you, that it concerns them so to bee; otherwise my intelligence very much failes mee.

Monsieur Bordeaux hath bin heere above a weeke. If this news of the king of Suede's
(b) Lockhart. defeate had not come, 'tis thought that Lequar (b) would have begun his journey the next weeke; but now perhaps it may be defered longer. Lequar told the old apothe, that he carried twelve gentlemen with him, one of which is secretary to Lambert, who is a very pritty man as most is of our nation, and a great prop to Lambert. What the designe of his goeing is, may easily bee gueft, althoe he pretends hee goes only to learne the language; but 'tis rather thought, that he goes to have an eye over the embassador; for who can tell, what great things Lambert strikes at, hee being at this tyme the only person, that opposes the succession, except some of his creatures, as the earl Mougrave, and one or two more of the counsell. Mr. Temple tells mee, that Lambert hath the protec. in a string; and if hee pleases, can depose him when hee will, the army being for the most part at his devotion; soe that if he suffers the government to be setled in his posterity, hee deceives many persons, that pretend to know something. The greateft part of the life-guards were of Lambert's chooſing; and I heare of few riseing persons, but what are his confidents. 'Tis thought, that the counsell doe alsoe for the most part affecte him, thoe at present they seeme to sticke close to the protector. Harrison is come to towne, or will bee heere very suddenly; and 'tis thought, he will not continue long a prisoner; but upon what score they come of, I cannot yet heare.

The news booke sais, that the fleet put to sea the 27th of the last month; but I have not yet seene or heard of any letter, that gives the least account of their going out; but 'tis probable they may be gone; and 'tis by all soe beleived, being that the wind hath been good 6 or 7 dayes.

The news upon the change hath been these tow dayes, that the plate gallioones were arrived; but the exchange news is soe uncertain, that there is not any notice to be taken of it. The protector hath given order, as the news booke saith, that some of his treasurers pay to a frend of the old bishop of Armagh 200 l. towards the charge of his funerall. which truly is nobly done, considering the great want his highness hath at this tyme of money. Hee is far in debt, but contrives all wayes possible to come out, which argues a noble mind. If wee catch the plate fleet, wee are all princes; but if wee misse of it, we are beggared. I shall not trouble you more, but subscribe myselfe

Your humble servant,
R. J.

I sent to him, by whose meanes I was used to returne you the money. I hope hee will receive my letter.

The superscription,
A monſ. monſ. Potel à Anvers.

A letter of intelligence.

April 15, 1656. [N. S.] in Lillo.

Honor'd sir,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 1. IN my last, which was of the 23d past, I represented to you the state and condition of these parts, as also such other foreign newes, as occurred; since which little hath happened

pened of import; neither do we ſo much as talk of recruiting our army againſt the ap- A. D. 1656.
proaching campaign, although it be more then tyme we were all ready in the field, if we intend to attaque Condé and St. Gellayne; which backwardneſs of ours makes ſome to think there is a treaty of peace on foote underhand betwixt the 2 crownes. Others (and thoſe I think more wiſely) attribute the cauſe thereof to our extreme poverty and want of monys, for from Auguſt laſt to this preſent month there hath ſcarce been 600 thouſand crownes remitted us from Spayne; little enough to maintayne the arch-duke and prince of Conde's kichings. But by the next ordinary we expect millions, here being now certain newes, that the plate fleete arrived at Cadiz the 14th of the laſt month very richly laden. Some ſay it hath brought 10 millions ſterling in plate, beſides other rich commoditys. However it is it muſt be very rich, it being in a manner a doble fleet; for none hath come home from Peru and Terra-Firma this two years before now. They write alſo from Seville, that the armado bound out for Nova Spagnia, conſiſting of 30 ſail very well provided, was put to ſea with comiſſion to attack Jamaica in their way, if they find the Engliſh ſtill to be in poſſeſſion thereof, of which they make a great queſtion; for it is believed, they are already all come from thence that were living, the greateſt part of the land men being conſumed by ſickneſs and want of neceſſarys, ſo that the new Engliſh fleete, if gone for the Spaniſh coaſt, will fynde little to do there, and may in all appearance return home again as wiſe this, as they did the laſt year. Don Jean d'Auſtria is now dayly expected at Bruſſells, for whoſe reception there great preparations are a making. He took his paſſage from Barcelona to Genoa by ſea in a galley, which was ſett on by the Turks men of warr, from whom, after a very ſharp fight, he very narrowly eſcaped, many perſons of note, which accompanyed him in his paſſage, being killed in the rencounter; amongſt whome is comprehended the intended vice-roy of Naples. 'Tis hoped, that as he paſſeth, Germany will quicken the emperor to haſten thither our expected recruits from thence; and if he brings them along with him, he may be the welcomer; for 'tis uncertayne, how theſe people will reliſh it to be governed by a bye blow. The caping trade at Dynkerque continues ſtill, but not with that vigour as at firſt, by reaſon that they want men to man their picqueroons; and that the Engliſh fregotts have of late ſnapt ſome of them.

The letters from Germany and other parts ſpeake of a very great battel, that hath been lately fought between the Swedes and Poles between Lublin and Leopolis; the ſucceſs whereof is ſo variouſly reported, that we cannot yet tell certainly which ſide hath had the better; for from Danzick, Vienna, and other popiſh partes, they write, that the Sweedes are totally routed, and that the king and his brother were killed in the battle, with many other particulars; but from Holland, Thorne, Stettin, and other parts they write, that the Swedes got the day, and beat the Poles quite out of the field; yet they do acknowledge to have loſt many men, and ſome great commanders in the fight, chiefly by the treachery of ſome Poles they had in their army, which in the beginning of the battle turned againſt them, and putt them to ſome diſorder, the particulars of which we expect by the next more at large. But in the interim our clergy here are very jocond, and ſing *Te Deum laudamus* at noe rate. They think this blow and the arrivall of the fleete will break the neck of all the proteſtant deſigns. The Scotts king is ſtill at Bruſſells, treating with Feunſaldagne and don Alonza late ambaſſador in England, who extols his perſon and parts very highly; and ſayes, that he finds him to have more in him then in all thoſe of his counſell. His negotiation is as yet kept very private. As any thing thereof comes to be known, it ſhall be preſented you by,

Honor'd ſir, yours, &c.

The prince of Condé *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

I Received by the laſt poſt your letter of the 7th current: I cannot yet ſay more to you about your buſineſs, only if the fleet be come, I do promiſe you 3800 eſcus, which you are to take upon the bills of exchange ſent to me the laſt year; for they promiſed to pay them at the arrival of the fleet; but if it be not come, I can ſay nothing elſe to you, but that I will do all that I can to help you in the condition you are in. Vol. xxxvii. p. 151.

Pray as long as you continue in England, let me know all what paſſeth.

Marigny *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

I Am heartily ſorry to acquaint you, that I perceive my ſollicitations are all in vain: I ſpoke to his highneſs before he went to Antwerp, to receive the 80 thouſand eſcus in Vol. xxxvii. p. 147.

A. D. 1656. your behalf, how important it was for the intereſt and ſervice of his highneſs to redeem you out of priſon. He agreed to all that I ſaid, but as if you were the reſident of Spain, you are referr'd to the Spaniards. For my part, I am enraged to ſee how you are uſed. His highneſs hath his money, and in the mean time he hath referred you to the fleet, the arrival whereof is altogether uncertain. I would have you to write ſharply to his highneſs about it, and to let him know, how you are forgot at a time, when money is received. Yeſterday the king of England came *incognito* (but however all the world might have ſeen him) to the Jeſuits church, to hear the muſick before the arch-duke. His majeſty was in a tribunal, and the marquiſs of Ormond and the earl of Rocheſter was with him. Don John is at Milan: he hath writ a moſt gallant letter to the prince, wherein he ſtiles him moſt ſerene lord and highneſs. Very often at the bottom of a letter was no more than your moſt affectionate and faithful ſervant don John. The prince hath writ him a very civil anſwer, and there ſtiles him his highneſs. This don John enters by a very brave action. He was aſſaulted by 4 Turks men of war: the fight was very hot between them, and at laſt it proved very ſucceſsful on his ſide. He is expected here towards the latter end of next month. Monſieur de Coligny is to go to meet him on the behalf of his highneſs. The earl of Fuenſaldagna is to remain ſome time here; and in caſe he muſt go away, he hath a paſs for France, and he will ſpeak with cardinal Mazarin. The defeat of the king of Sweden doth not continue.

Preſident Viole *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. p. 155. I Did not write to you by the laſt poſt, in regard I went to Antwerp with his highneſs, who returned hither yeſterday. His highneſs did not receive any letters by this laſt poſt out of Spain; but thoſe that did come, made no mention of the arrival of the fleet, which doth very much afflict every body here, and the more in regard the Engliſh fleet will be upon the coaſt.

Don John was at Milan the 1ſt inſtant, and hath writ to his highneſs a very civil letter. He was to ſet out from thence on the 4th current, and will be here towards the 24th of this month.

The archduke is preparing to be gone. I do not ſpeak to you about your buſineſs at this time, in regard every body hath been very buſy all this week about their devotions.

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 163. YOUR high and mighty lordſhips embaſſadors for Sweden are expected here after to morrow with God's aſſiſtance. The magiſtrates here do intend to ſhew them all poſſible reſpect, and a convoy is appointed to meet their excellencies five miles hence.

The poſts out of Poland and Breſlaw are wholly deſtroyed; and no credit is to be given to particular reports.

The general meeting doth ſtill continue at Koningſberg, where they cannot agree. Some ſtates will acknowledge no other king than the Poliſh, to whom they are obliged by oath.

Concerning the tolls in the Pillaw and Memel, we do not yet hear of any alteration.

The Swediſh forces, that lay near this town, are withdrawn; to what place, or upon what deſign, is not yet known.

A letter of intelligence.

St. Sebaſtian's, April 15, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 160. I Am yet here in this country. The Breſt men (I mean thoſe pirates, that formerly inhabited Breſt) do weekly bring in Engliſh prizes to this harbour, ſo that ſmall and great they have taken from 25 to 30 ſail. It's pity there is no frigats ſent upon this coaſt to attack them; 2 or 3 good frigats would do the work. There are but 2 galleons and 2 pattachoes arrived from the Indies. The pattachoes bring only tobacco, and the 2 galleons arrived bring only 12 millions of duckets in regiſter; but there uſually comes as much more as is regiſtred. There are 2 other galleons, viz. the admiral and the vice-

admiral, that are missing, and they have in register near 18 millions of duckets. The Spaniards give out, that they are returned back again for India, being not able to dis-imbogue; but it's feared by many they are either lost in a storm, or may fall into the hands of their enemies. This is all at present from, sir, A. D. 1656.

Your loving friend at command.

General Mountagu *to secretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

I Most humbly thanke you for the favor of your letter, which I received beinge under saile about the Start Point; and the gentleman that brought that packett from Dartmouth made soe great haste off on board, that I had not opportunity to write unto you againe. Beinge now about to send a ship to Lisbone (with our credentialls, and to lett the kinge understand of our approach to his dominions in an amicable way) I adventure to give you this trouble. The most considerable thing I have to write is of the prosperous voyage God hath graciously afforded us hither, without any separation of the fleete or other inconvenience, (that I knowe off) savinge that the Andrew spent her fore mast about the latitude of 45°00, and yesterday the Metlyn gallye lost her boltspritt; and indeed it was odds, that she was not suncke, runn over by another shipp, but both these through carelessnesse meerely. About the latitude of 45° we saw a sayle to the S. S. W. of us, and sent a shipp to chase her (she makinge all the sayle from us, that she could.) About an houre after sunn-set our shipp came up with her, and found her to be a Dunkirk man of warr, a new ship. Our captaine saith he gave a broad side, and she gave him another; and that he layd his boltspritt on board her, but by a mistake in the steeringe, they shore of one from the other, and in the night she got out of sight, and soe he lost her. We had 2 men killed. We gaine little or no intelligence of the Spaniard, either of his fleete of warr, or his plate fleete, having met but 2 ships upon this ocean; and they say they believe set on for Cadiz and wee shall gaine Lagos in 2 dayes, and wee are meditatinge to 215. 345. 196. 501. 105. not anchor at a l l in Lagos-bay 320. 115. 107. 7. 5. 33. 251. 506; and I hope we shall effect it. Wee have sent to the a g e n t 480. 31. 20. 11. 27. 6 for the best intelligence he can give us. If the Lord be pleased to owne us, and goe along with us, wee need not dout to prosper, and without his presence wee shall surely miscarrye; and I trust wee have the fervent praers of manye in England on our behalfe in this thinge. Not to be further tedious, but desire your favor to present my dutye and service wher you find it requisite to my noble freinds, I remaine Vol. xxxvii. p. 171, & 172.

Naseby fregate, April 5, 1656, about the latitude of 40° 30, some 40 leagues of the rocke of Lisbone, as wee guesse.

Your most humble servant,

E. Mountagu.

Generals Blake *and* Mountagu *to mr.* P. Meadowe *the* English *envoy at* Lisbon.

Sir,

DRawing nere with the fleet we thought it expedient to send you herewith his highnes credential letters, as also one accompanying them from our selves to the king of Portugall, both which we desire you would present with the first opportunity, and move for his majesty's answer thereupon, and the same to hasten to us by this frigott, if it be received within 24 hours, we haveing ordered her to stay so long for it. Else desire you would dispatch it over land to Lagos bay, where a vessel shall be left to bring it to us. What intelligence you have from Spaine, we desire you would communicate to us by the bearer; and we leave it to you to hasten him away sooner then we have ordered him, as you shall judge the consequence of the accompt to require. We are Vol. xxxvii. p. 173, & 174.

Your very affectionate friends,

Naseby, off at sea, April 5, 1656.

Rob. Blake,
E. Mountagu.

From

From the Dutch *embaſſadors in* Denmark.

Copenhagen, April 16, 1656. [N. S.]

My lord,

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 203. SInce our laſt of the 9th we have ſpoken with the lords Rixhoff maſter and chancellor, about what was given to us in charge in three diſtinct reſolutions of their high and mighty lordſhips of the 28th of the laſt month, concerning their reſolution and deſire not to enter into any further confederacy with the crown of Sweden, but with the common aſſent of this king. The holy days of Eaſter have hindered us from performing our duties with the king, of whom we had demanded audience, which is deferred till after the holy days. We alſo in our diſcourſe with the ſaid lords, upon occaſion of the inſtance, which the lord embaſſador Nieuport is to make to diſpoſe the lord protector to ſend an embaſſy to Sweden and Poland, did renew our endeavours to the end, that one might be ſent from hence thither, upon which we received ſuch an anſwer, that it is very likely, that if the protector will ſend one, that this crown will diſpatch one likewiſe at the ſame time.

Upon the letter, which the king of Denmark writ to the protector about the alliance, which the king of Sweden hath deſired with this crown, and upon the conſtitution of affairs upon the Eaſt ſea, the protector had promiſed to return an anſwer, which was not yet come by the laſt poſt.

On friday laſt we received their high and mighty lordſhips letters, wherein we are recommended to ſign their reſolution of ſending ſome men of war towards the Sound. We thereupon preſently addreſſed ourſelves to the lord chancellor, and deſired, that he would acquaint his majeſty with our meſſage, in regard there was no poſſibility of having any ſpeech with the king by reaſon of the holy days: all was received with demonſtration of good inclination; and thereupon we may the more rely, in regard we have long ſince in our diſcourſe often mentioned the arrival of the ſaid ſhips, but eſpecially in regard the king (as we underſtand) was advertized thereof by the lord Roſenwinge. The reſident of Sweden did make a further inſtance by a written memorandum, to the end the king would prevent, that no ſhips of war of their high and mighty lordſhips might come into the Sound; but they have not in regard thereof performed any further offices with us upon that ſubject.

Beuningen,
Amerongen,
Vierſen.

An intercepted letter of king Charles II. *to ſir* Henry Slingſby.

April 16, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. p. 179. IF I have ſaid nothing to you of the ſenſe I have had of your troubles, ſince you fell into them, it was for fear of encreaſing them; but now that I have met with a ſecure way of writing to you, I cannot forbear to let you know, that I ſhall never forget the care of your ſufferings, and that I hope it will not be long before you will be freed from them. The particular reaſon of my hopes and preſent deſires to you I refer to the perſon, by whoſe conveyance you will receive this, remaining

Yours.

Indors'd thus by ſecretary Thurloe.

Charles Stewart's letter of the 16th of April 1656, to ſir Henry Slingsby, brought by J. Cooper, and delivered to John Walters to be carryed to Slingsby. It was delivered to me by Walters the 16th of April old ſtyle: haveinge taken a coppy thereof, I gave it to Walters to be carryed, as he had direction.

A letter from Spain.

Cadiz, the 16th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

Deer Brother,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 210. I Wrot you by the laſt Holland ſhipps, that departed this port, too letters, the on by mr. Treviſe under cover to mr. Wright, the other by mr. Popley, according to your owne direction, which I receaved in on of the 6th of February under Pedro Colarte's cover, which is all I have of yours ſince you left this place. By it I perceave you have not receaved any of mine, which I much wonder at, having writ you by three ſeveral conveyances; but indeed all over land, for there did proffer no oportunity by ſea. I gave you in my laſt the occurrences of this place, which are of little or no concernment, for we

doe not purpoſe to troble our ſelves with the coſt of ſetting out an armada; eſpecially our plate fleet being part arrived, the reſt we hope in ſafety in ſome part of the Indies, it's thought more convenient to provide and fortify all our frontiers, and to let the Engliſh with there great force ſpend uppon themſelfes, which wee hope is the beſt way to weary them out. By the incloſed, which is a coppy *verbatim* of one to ſir Walter Dongan, a colonell heer of the armada, that came from Naples, that is now quartered in the country and my good freind, whoſe order I have to open his letters, and that you may perceave the deplorable condition of our royall party, I ſend it you heere incloſed; but to comfort you a little, I'le tell you what the ſerjeant major of this garriſon (a favorit of the duke Medina Celi's) reported in my preſence one good fryday at the Jeſuits, that he had ſeen a letter from the councell of ſtate to the duke, in anſwer of one, that he had ſent the king, together with a gloſs uppon the lord protector's manifeſto, from whence he gathered by conſequence, that it was convenient and neceſſary, that this monarchy eſpouſed the royall intereſt of England, which as a councellor of ſtate he gave for his vote. The anſwer was many thankes for his zealous and good ſervices, and that the counſell weare reſolved uppon the ſame; but not yet into what province to ſettle the king's perſon, uppon which circumſtance there was a debate. Now the great news, which makes this former the more credible, is the treaty between Spaine and France with great ſecrecy, and the preparation for the meeting of the tow kings uppon the borders; and as I am inform'd a ceſſation of arms already: the pope's importunity for this peace and a catholick league is thought wil be ſuddenly effected. God of his mercy ſend us what is moſt for his glory and our ſalvation. Soe reſt as ever,

A. D. 1656.

Yours, D. B. D.

The ſuperſcription.

To his loving brother, dr. Henry Janſon, to be delivered at mr. Tho. Smithſens at the Fleece Taverne in Hoburne neer Grays-inn-gate, in London.

Mr. P. Meadowe, *envoy in* Portugal, *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

I Have heer encloſed the anſwer returned from the king by his commiſſioners and ſigned by his ſecretary; and am ſorry after ſo much earneſt travel and endeavour, I could not ripen this affair to a better iſſue; yet hope my ſervice wil be never the les acceptable, although it has not hitherto produced that good effect, which I deſired. My duty and affection have not been wanting, but the event depends upon the wil of others. Your highnes may be pleaſed to be informed by mr. ſecretary of the whole procedure of this buiſines; and I moſt humbly crave your gracious pardon for the failings and miſcarriages in the mannagement thereof. It remaines now, that I wait your highnes further orders and inſtructions for my future comportment in this ſervice, which I entreate may be ſpeeded to me with al poſſible expedition. In the meane time I ſhal be ſure to carry things ſo fair with his majeſtie, that the fleet may upon every occaſion freely make uſe of his ports and harbors for their proviſions and accommodation; and my principal care til I heare further out of England ſhal be converted that way, and ſhall wait every opportunitie to be uſeful and inſtrumental, either by intelligence or any other meanes to that deſign. God preſerve your highnes many yeers.

Vol. xxxvii. p. 387.

Your highnes moſt humble and

Liſbon, April 16, 1656. [N. S.] moſt dutiful ſubject and ſervant,

PH. MEADOWE.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Have not any from you by this poſt, nor have I any thing of moment to ad to th' incloſed paper, which is all and the beſt intelligence wee have heere from Poland. The poſt comes ſoe late from thoſe parts, that I have not tyme to tranſlate the extracts, which I preſume you will excuſe. By the laſt weeke's poſt I gave your honour an accompt of mr. Townley's inſolent behaviour towards me, as ſoone as mr. Rolt's back was turned, haveinge with much adoe bridled himſelfe, whilſt he was heere, leaſt he ſhould be a witneſſe of his pride and folly, whome he had ſoe highly complemented to perſwade him of his good affection to his highnes, notwithſtandinge his arrogant deportment towards his miniſter. The affront haveing been ſoe publickly and indignly given, without the leaſt

Vol. xxxvii. p. 245 & 246.

A. D. 1656. provocation from me, cannot be paſt over without great diſhonour to his highnes amongſt the many publique perſons, as reſide heere at preſent, whoe expect what courſe ſhall be taken with him for it. I writ you in my laſt, that I had conferred with the cheefe burghermaſter and ſyndicus Peterſon, what courſe to take for the vindicatinge of his highnes honour amonge ſtrangers; and that I found them both very reſentive of the indignity, and of the ill conſequence it may have for the encouragement of others, if it ſhould be paſt over; and had their aſſurance, that if his highnes did require it, the ſenate would either force him to a ſuitable ſubmiſſion, or puniſh him accordinge to the nature of his offence, which I conceive is the onely way to meete with him, and to ſatisfie the publique perſons heere preſent, that his highnes will noe more ſuffer his miniſter to be affronted, eſpecially by his owne ſubjects, than the princes and ſtates whom they ſerve. Beſides it will prevent your truble at White-hall, which hee deſignes, thinkinge you are too full of buſines to mynd ſuch petty matters; and it will deterre others heere from the lyke practiſes, when they ſhall ſee, that the ſenate apply their authority for the curbinge of ſuch inſolent men with his highnes approbation; and the worke will be but ſhort in their hands, the witneſſes beinge ready to atteſt the deportment; nor neede it be doubted, that they will be over ſevere, if they doe but ſoe much as may be needfulle, at leaſt to let him ſee his errour, or to let others ſee, that ſuch inſolent behaviour muſt not paſſe without a check is all that can be expected from them, and more than I ſhould truble them with, were not the affront knowne to the whole citie, and my maſter concerned therein more than my ſelfe.

Not doubtinge, but that his highnes and your honour will ſoe farre reſent this laſt indignity added to many former, as that by the firſt poſt next after my laſt weekes letters came on, I ſhall have a letter either from his highnes or your ſelfe, as promiſed, I reſt

Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

Hamburgh, April 8, 1656. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Mr. Ph. Meadowe, *envoy in* Portugal, *to the generals* Blake *and* Montagu.

MY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 215. IT would be too long to recount to your lordſhips the many diffculties, which I have encountred in the ſervice, which I am heere upon, for concludeing and ratifying the late treaty betwixt both nations, and ſetling other affaires relating thereunto. This work, though of great concernement unto both, is not yet finiſhed, ſuch are the ſhiftings and delayes uſed here upon a pretended impoſſibility on his majeſtie's part to firme theſe articles in the treaty relating to religion, as being a matter exempt from his ſecular juriſdiction, the contrary whereof I have cleerely and by evident argument evinced, knowing withall, that this manner of their proceedings is directed by other conſiderations then that of religion only; for his majeſty knows well, that before the inſtruments of ratification be exchanged, he muſt pay 50000 l. due to his highnes upon former agreements, which he is not willing to part with preſently, thinking that delays may produce alterations of affairs, and ſo the loſs of time may prove the ſaveing of his money. Beſides his Brazil fleet of about 100 merchants, with a convoy of eleaven men of war, are expected the latter end of the next month; and if he can dril off the buſineſs, til they are arrived, he hopes then to play his game at leiſure. I am not ignorant of ſome other reaſons, which I ſhall not trouble your lordſhips with. On ſaturday laſt I had conference with the marqueſs de Niſſa, the lord chamberlain, and ſecretary of ſtate, commiſſioners appointed by his majeſtie, from whome I parted with great diſſatisfaction, and not without ſome diſcontent. Whereupon I immediately demanded audience of his majeſtie, which was promiſed me the munday following; the time of 20 dayes limited me by his highnes inſtructions to await his majeſtie's anſwer being now very neere expired. This was the poſture of affairs, when your lordſhips expreſſe came to me, which was on munday morning. I was very glad to hear of your honours good health, and the ſafety of the fleet, as knowing that would be my laſt and prevalent argument for obtaining a more favourable diſpatch, then I had hitherto found. But then knowing withall the contents of his highnes letter to his majeſty of Portugall, it having paſſed through my hands, when in England, although I received no coppy either of it, or of that from your lordſhips, I eaſily apprehended, that in this juncture of time and ſtate of affaires to preſent letters of that nature to his majeſtie, giving all aſſureances of friendſhip and good offices, albeit the treaty was not yet ratified, would redound to the prejudice of the buſineſs before me; and therefore reſolved not to preſent them at this tyme, for which I beg your lordſhip's pardon by the next, and ſhould not doubt the obteyning of it, had I opportunity to expreſs more at lardge the ſeveral reaſons, which induced me heereunto. The tyme of audience being come, I was admitted to his majeſtie's preſence, and had ſpeech in private with him above an hower, acquainting him, that his highnes after ſo many demonſtrations

tions of his good will and affection towards his majeſtie and his dominions, and his earneſt endeavours to ſettle a firme and laſting freindſhip betwixt both the nations, would very ill reſent the unkind requitall, which is made him, if ſo be I could return no other anſwer to his highnes, then what I had hitherto received from his majeſtie's commiſſioners. To be brief, it came to this iſſue; his majeſtie promiſed me within a day or two to ſend me ſuch an anſwer, as he doubted not ſhould be to my content and ſatisfaction. All this while I mentioned nothing of the fleet, knowing his majeſtie was acquainted with the newes before; onely at the cloſe of all told him, that I had received advice of the arrivall of the Engliſh fleet upon theſe coaſts, telling him withall, that it was now in his majeſtie's choiſe to ſerve himſelf of the beſt fitted and appointed fleet in the world, to be as a wall and defence to his dominions againſt the declared enemy of both nations; and that his majeſtie might make uſe of them upon all occaſions for a defence and ſecurity to his ſubjects in their trade and commerce; truſting he would never give occaſion for converting that ſtrength againſt him, which was deſigned and employed for his benifitt and advantage. This complement highly pleaſed the king, who aſked me by name concerneing generall Blake, whome he had often heard ſo much of; aſſureing me with great affection, that all his ports and harbors ſhould be ready at the ſervice of the fleet, therein to fitt and furniſh themſelves with neceſſaryes upon all occaſions. By this your lordſhips may a little taſte the temper of affaires heer; and for your letters, which in duty to the publique ſervice I have preſumed as yett to conceale, I ſhall ſpeedily deliver them; at leaſt ſo ſoone as I ſhall have received his majeſtie's final anſwer to the demands, which I have made in his highnes name, which I expect to receive at the tyme promiſed. The pacquett directed to mr. Blackbourne I ſhall take care to ſend for England this weeke, there being an Engliſh ſhip in this harbor bound for Briſtoll, ready to ſet ſayle, whome I onely deteyne, till I have received the king's poſitive anſwer, that ſoe I might give his highnes a more full and certeine accompt of my negotiation. A. D. 1656.

For matter of intelligence, the letter, which I ſent by capt. Whetſtone, will acquaint your lordſhips with what was reported heer, which is ſince confirmed, that 4 of the Spaniſh Weſt Indy fleet are arrived at Cales, and two yet miſſing, having fallen foule one upon the other, and not ſince heard of; for which there is great lamentation, thoſe two being valued at 4 millions ſterling. The Spaniard is reported to be in no condition to fight you, and that if you fight him, you muſt breake open his dores to come at him, for he intends not to come out of his owne howſe. There are ten good able ſhips in Cales, that came from Naples, which not long ſince rode in the bay, but are ſince gone up within the puntalls to carine, whither, upon the leaſt notice of your arrivall, all the reſt will quickly retire. I heare, that De Ruyter is there with 15 ſayle of Dutch men of warre, and that there are ſeverall other merchants of other nations; and that the Spaniards are fitting out a fleet to go for the Weſt Indies this ſummer, which if he can but give ſafe convoy to, that this is all he hath in deſigne beſides the defenſive. Two or three ſhips are expected here from London richly laden; but I could wiſh they would anchor at Caſcais, and not come within command, till all things are ſetled here. If there be any thing of action, I ſhall crave your honors favour to command it to me. The newes of your ſucceſſe will give life to your affaires here. I can very conveniently correſpond letters both from Lagus or Pharo, if there were adviſe veſſells waiteing there. I pray God proſper you with the great worke before you; and if in any thing I can be uſefull, you may freely diſpoſe of him, who is

Your lordſhips ready in all ſervice,

Liſbon, tueſday April 8, 1656. PH. MEADOWE.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to* Ruyſch.

MY LORD,

ON ſaturday laſt the 22d current I had audience of the protector in the morning, and with many reaſons deſired him, that he at laſt would enable me to acquaint their high and mighty lordſhips with his good intentions upon what I had on thurſday laſt propoſed to him in my audience from and in the behalf of their high and mighty lordſhips, ſhewing to him, that the ſeaſon of the year was already far ſpent, and that worldly affairs were ſubject to much alteration; and that out of hand the beſt offices ſhould be uſed for the furthering of the common intereſt. The lord protector made anſwer, that he muſt needs acknowledge they had been ſomething tedious in their deliberations about that buſineſs, but that ſome of the lords of the council had been abſent, and others undiſpoſed; and that he himſelf without the council did not uſe to diſpoſe of ſuch affairs. That however he could aſſure me, that notwithſtanding the reports, that were ſpread abroad to the contrary, or impreſſions made, that their high and mighty lordſhips ſhould always Vol. xxxvii. p. 211.

A. D. 1656. always find him ſincerely as a faithful friend to the common good; and likewiſe in ſuch a manner, that the Swediſh embaſſador ſhould have no cauſe to complain, that he hath not been ſincerely treated withal. That he would not deſire any one thing here on earth ſo much, as that all the proteſtant powers were united together by a good alliance. I ſaid, that their high and mighty lordſhips did judge, that the ſame ought to be forthwith endeavoured, and that the endeavours of the extraordinary embaſſadors in Denmark and Poland, and alſo my weak ones here, did tend moſt thereunto. That his highneſs by ſending likewiſe publique miniſters would alſo add unto it. That being ſo far diſtant one could not well be informed of all that happened, nor remove the obſtacle; whereupon he aſſured further deliberation ſhould be had in the council about it.

Weſtminſter, April 18, 1656. [N. S.]

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 219. YOURS beareinge date the 28th of March I but received the 5th of Aprill, and therefore was prevented of obſervinge your commands in beinge at Cheſter aſſizes, for it ended ether the ſame day or day after. Yet notwithſtandinge I was ſomethinge prepared, if I had not received your letter, and very ſpeedely ſhall give you an account thereof. I am affraid hee doth you many ill offices there in that counttie, but I doubt not, eare longe you will underſtand the truth of that buſſineſſe. I had not failled off beinge there, but that I had apointed two ſeverrall meettinge in Lancaſhire that very weeke, biffore it was knowne when the aſſize would be att Cheſter. I am affraid, that hee that's now ſheriffe is not a perſone, that may be juſtly ſuſpected for his integritie to the preſent government. I have alreadie found him to be a perſon, whoſe pleſure and delight is onely in thoſe, who I verilie believe are the moſt dangerous enemyes wee have in theſe countyes; and I am a litle jelouſe of him. As to the laſt deſigne, you neede not feare for all this; for if hee but ſpeake or make the leaſt ſhow, I have him; onely I thought it my duty to give yow this account. I am now at Mancheſter, where wee have a meetinge this day. I ſhall leave it to otheres to give account of the hopeffullneſe of our worke, and onely ſubſcribe myſelfe, as I am,

Your honour's faithfull ſervant, whilſt

Mancheſter, the 8th of Aprill, 1656. CHA. WORSLEY.

Col. Barkſtead, *lieut. of the Tower, to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 223. I Received yours yeſterday with the paper encloſed from the high ſherriffe of Worceſterſhire, touching which I thought good to give you this acconnt. Briſtow Harvy is one, that hath beene a highway man, and falſe coyner; but of late hath done very great ſervice in diſcovering others his former companions, and daily attends me for that purpoſe. James Parkinſon I kept priſoner neere 3 quarters of a yeare, whoe by order of the juſtices in theire ſeſſions at Weſtminſter was releaſed, and is gone beyond ſea. Patrick Plunkett is one, whome I have long had the knowledge of, and ſhall with the beſt conveniency take care for his apprehenſion. Capt. John Buck hath beene indicted, but not being found guilty is bound to his good behaviour, and to appeare at the next ſeſſions. Richard Salter the laſt weeke I committed to Newgate, for ſuſpicion of that robbery, he haveing, as I am informed, beene formerly condemned, and pardoned with condition to depart the land for tenne yeares, which he hath forfeited Abraham Stapley I have long ſought for, but is fled. Anthony Brothwright I have heard of, but he changeth his name ſoe oft, that I cannot hetherto gaine a perticular account of him. William Cooke hath warrants from the lord cheife juſtice againſt him, but as yet cannot be apprehended. Robert Rogers I know not. John Higgens is an engraver of tooles for falſe coyners, with whome I have one to obſerve his actions, and when it is ſeaſonable apprehend him. Robert Read hath given ſecurity before me according to his highneſs late orders and inſtructions. Jonathan Newell I know not. Marke Dormer is now in Newgate; ſoe that you may perceive I have the knowledge of almoſt all thoſe perſons, and am now in proſecution of them. I muſt earneſtly crave your pardon for this trouble, which I ſhould not have given you, but that you might ſee what that party pretends to diſcover is not more then what is apparently knowne; and have not more but to aſſure you, that I am, Sir,

Your affectionate freind and ſervant,

Tower London, April 8, 1656. JO. BARKSTEAD.

I have alſo received his highneſs's directions upon the report betweene Andrew Sell and Robert Savory, and have already peruſed the papers, and taken ſome paines therein, which I find a perplext and troubled buiſineſſe; and that what therein ſeems moſt to induce the maligancy of Savory, relates wholly to ſome ſervants of his. However I ſhall proceed therein ſo farre, as I am enabled by your orders and inſtructions. A. D. 1656.

Intelligence ſent by reſident Bradſhaw.

Dantzick, April $\frac{9}{19}$, 1656.

GEneral Steinbock, who lately lay in this town's lands, and brought the country under contribution, is called hence, and marched (as the report goes) towards Cracow, ſo as now this town is at more liberty, who have ſince taken upon them the protection of Putzky, ſuppoſing the Muſcovite will give the Swedes their hands full. From Riga they write, that for certain the Muſcovite marcheth his forces towards the Swediſh borders, and they in like manner againſt them, ſo as it's expected they will ſhortly engage; and that thereupon the king of Poland will appear again in the field, if ſtrange forces fill not that miſerable country from all parts this next ſummer. It's writ hither, that the Holland embaſſadors are ſtopt, ſome ſay arreſted at Lawenburgh in their way hither by the governor of that place for the Swede. What that means a little time will ſhew. From Elbing they write, that for certain the Poles have ruined about 1000 horſe commanded by the marquis Von Boden, who married the king of Sweden's ſiſter. Some ſay the marquis is ſlain, others not; the Poles having a far greater force way-laid him going to the king of Sweden, and chaſed him near the walls of Cracow. Alſo they write, that Radgieſkie came flying from Warſaw to Elbing. The king of Sweden is ſaid to be about Sendomir, expecting ſuccours from thoſe parts, and ſome ſay from Ragotzky. The queen of Sweden is daily expected at the Pillauw's port. Vol. xxxvii. p. 248.

The above I have from a good hand, if the news hath been truly writ to Dantzick, which ſome doubt of.

Lord Broghill *and general* Monck *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

THIS gentleman major Borthwick hath bin very ſerviceable to his highneſſe heere, and being deſirous to doe further ſervice (by way of intelligence) wee doe earneſtlie recommend him unto you, to imploy him, if you have occaſion; or if you have noe uſe for him, that you will pleaſe to move his highneſſe to grant him a companie for Jamaica, which is the earneſt deſire of Vol. xxxvii. p. 249.

Edinburgh, April 9, 1656. Your very affectionate friends and ſervants,

Broghill,
Geo. Monck.

His purſe is nott ſoe ſtrong, as to hold out a longe attendance; and therfore wee begge his ſpeedy diſpatch.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Got leave to goe into the countrie for 5 or 6 dayes, which is the reaſon I omitted to trouble your lordſhip by the laſt poſt; and ſoe I might have done alſoe by this for any newes that I have to communicate to your lordſhip. Upon my comeinge to towne upon ſaterday night laſt, I met with a very ſtronge report of a great defeat given to the kinge of Sweaden, in a battell ſuppoſed to be fought betweene hym and the kinge of Poland; but haveinge narrowly examined my letters, I finde very little ground for this newes; for although it be true, that it be written from many parts beyond the ſeas, yet the originall thereof is from Dantzicke, an enemies towne; and mr. Rolt, who came upon ſaterday was ſenight from Hamborough, ſayeth, that this was contradicted there before his comeinge from thence. It ſeemes to me by the letters, that there hath beene noe battell betweene them. In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll eſq;.

Our fleet went out of Torbay upon friday was ſenight, ſince which tyme wee have not heard of them. They have had very faire windes, though high and ſtormy. In the meane

A. D. 1656. meane while our letters from St. Sebaſtian ſay, that the plate gallions are arrived at Cadiz, being 5 in number, beſides two other ſmaller veſſels; but yet wee will expect a confirmation, before wee give full creditt to this.

Our affaires here adminiſter to us nothinge worth your lordſhip's trouble; and therefore haveinge preſented my humble ſervice, I will begge leave to ſigne me

Your lordſhip's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

Whitehall, April 9, 1656. Jo. Thurloe.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 229. I Have hitherto forborne to write to you, that I might give you the better account of our tranſactions in theſe five counties after the circuite. And in the firſt place I muſt let you knowe, I am perſwaded there never was any judge in this circuit got more applauſe, more the affections of honeſt men then judge Hale; who as hee is unqueſtionably an able, ſoe upon good grounds I judge him a godly man. I hope his highnes (as I have humbly deſired in a letter to him) will give him more then ordinary thankes upon his waiteing of him. Colonel Chadocke hath aſſiſted him in foure counties upon his owne charges. For his abilities, I beleeve the judge will give a very good teſtimony, if thereunto required. And I muſt add thus much to what formerly I have writ, I never knew any at his owne coſt more willing to ſerve the preſent government then hee. When I was laſt in London, I told you, the not takeing rogues, ſuch as our inſtructions ordered to bee ſent beeyond the ſeas, off our hands, makes us neglect the impriſoning of them; a better worke for the ſafety and ſatisfying the country cannot bee: I wonder it ſhould bee ſoe much neglected. The judge hath not bin free to execute any for horſe ſtealing, but hath reprived them, and two for robbery; hath continued divers other notorious wicked fellowes in the goale in order to be ſent out of the nation, if his highnes and the councell thinke well of it. Sir, I beſeech you, let it not be forgotten, but conſider how the goales may bee deliver'd for the eaſe and ſafety of the countreis. Capt. Bynnes one of the foure, that were at Rufford at the inſurrection, that I acquainted you with, hath made his eſcape from the goaler. There is purſuite made after him. The other three have put in good ſureties for their true impriſonment.

I have ſent you incloſed the preſentment of the grand jury in Leiceſterſheire, with my margent notes. There is the ſame conſideration in all the counties under my charge. Litle is added, ſave that of encloſures, with which the grand jury in Warwickſheire agrees. I beleeve the reſt of the counties, ſpecially in Nottinghamſheire and Lincolnſheire, would have done the like, had they thought of it. I aſſure you, though I mynded them of other thinges, I mentioned not that. Their owne ſenſiblenes of the common grievance and oppreſſion put them upon it. As to the petitions of divers in Leiceſterſheire, that were referred to mee and to my orders, I ſent for all partyes concerned, and hope have made ſuch a compoſure, as gives ſatisfaction to all; at leaſt they ſeeme to be pleaſed. Upon the referring themſelves to mee, I ordered two parts of three of their arable land ſhould for ever be kept in tillage; the miniſters liveings not leſſe; the poor amply provided for; and upon theſe termes I hope God will not be provoaked, the poor not wronged, depopulation prevented, and the ſtate not dampnified. For the performance of this agreement they are to give bond to his highnes and his ſucceſſors in larg ſummes, which I have ordered to be taken in my abſence.

I beſeech you, ſir, conſider of the incloſed, what you conceave good and to bee made practicable; let us not want your aſſiſtance: it's a general grievance in all our counties, that the markett-bell ſhould not ring, it may bee, till one of the clocke; before which time the country-man cannot ſell his corne, which when the daies are ſhort, gives maulſters in market townes ſuch an advantage, the country-man being to goe home, it may be, ten or twelve miles, that they buy it at their own rates. If therefore his highnes and councill would iſſue out a proclamation throughout England, commanding all mayors, aldermen, and bayleifs of cities and corporations, to cauſe their market bell to ring by tenn or eleven of the clocke at furtheſt, the major generalls would take care it ſhould be obſerved. And let mee aſſure you, this would give great ſatisfaction to the poore huſbandmen, who diſerve what helpe you can affoard them.

There are good lawes againſt falſe weights and meaſures, and for the reduceing all to one ſtandard; as alſoe to puniſh inholders for their imoderate gayne, which they make of their corne and hay to travellers; but there being nothing, allowed to the informer, they become ineffectuall. It is therefore humbly deſired, that ſomething, according to the diſcretion of the juſtices, of the fynes belonging to his highnes at ſize and ſeſſions, may be given to ſuch as ſhall informe againſt ſuch offenders; which would not onely tend

to

to the taking away the abuſes, but alſoe to the increaſing his highnes fynes. Sir, it is high time to thinke of the rectifying theſe thinges, where - - - dare ſay in many innes and alehouſes, having ſeen all their jugges they ſell not above three partes of a pinte for two pence, as in the inn, where I lay at Stamford, which I ſhewed to the alderman and brethren. A. D. 1656.

I demanded of them howe oates was ſold there; they told mee, for tenn pence the ſtrike. I further aſkt them, how many peckes the inholders made of a ſtrike; they told mee five peckes, but ſome ſay ſix, which I beleeve; and that they ſold them there for eight pence the pecke, which not onely the alderman and his brethren aſſured me of, but alſoe the ſouldiers, that quarter'd there, complained of it as unſufferable. There is onely one thing more I ſhall deſire of you, that as wee ſhall take a ſpeedy and effectual courſe for the reduceing in theſe five counties the meaſures to one ſtandard, to witt, that of Wincheſter; ſoe you would write to the reſt of the major generalls, ſpecially thoſe northwards of us, to doe the like; otherwaies we ſhall very much prejudice theſe counties. Soe tenderinge all to your ſerious conſideration, with expectation of your anſweare ſoe ſoone as may be, that I may give ſatisfaction to all the counties under my charge, I remayne

Nottingham, April 9, 1656. Your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Major general Haynes *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

SOE ſoone as I had perfected the errand I went to Yarmouth about, I returned to this place, and providentially calling in at Eye, as I came, I underſtood there weare divers paſtors of churches, as mr. Stanhum of Ipſwich, mr. Habergen of Sylam, mr. Woodall of Woodbridge, and mr. Taylor of Bury, as alſo ſome other miniſters and (as was informed me) divers meſſengers of churches both of Norfolk and Suffolk, but do veryly beleive by the names of ſome of thoſe called meſſengers they will prove only thoſe, that were diſſatisfied with the late reſolutions of the churches there; and having ſome hints, that there meetting was in proſecution of a letter to your highneſs, wherein they intended modeſtly to repreſent their grievances, and by ſome ſaide to comply verie much with the Welch declaration, I ſent to mr. Stanhum, mr. Habergen, and mr. Tailor, to ſpeake with them, and with a great deale of difficulty drew them to a diſcourſe of the reaſons and grounds of their meeting, which they profeſſed to me to be free from deſigne or intendment of trouble, but concealed the particulars, as not being free to impart them. But I clearly found all highly diſſatisfyed with the government, and under great apprehenſions of a ſuddaine change; and mr. Stanhum more ingeniouſly or freely then the reſt told me, that the preſent authority and the army eſpecially had receded from their former publique profeſſions for Chriſt and his kingdome of ſayntes; inſtancinge in the ſufferings of many of the ſaints, and the continuing of tithes to uphold a corrupt nationall miniſtry, verie un-like the example of thoſe, that preached Chriſt in the primitive tymes, who went without ſcripp, &c. and Chriſt aſked them, if they lacked any thing. I forbeare to mention what replyes weare made, becauſe I would not give your highneſs needleſs trouble; this meeting being of the ſame perſons, or many of them, that mett the laſt weeke at Norwich, (of which I ſhould have given your highneſs an account, but that major Woolmer informed me, he ſent it to mr. ſecretarie.) I preſume they are reſolved to appeare in publique, and this is but in proſecutinge of what then could not be perfected; and I ſhall ſoe conclude, unleſs I heare from them; for I judge I did a little ſtartle them by aſſuring them, that they would be exceedingly deceived in their expectations of a party in the army, new rayſed forces, or nation, to joyne in ſuch a deſigne of breaking, as they weare carrying on; and that if they ſhould (as God forbidd) prove diſturbers of the publique peace, at ſuch a time as this, when threatned with a common enemy, we ſhould as heartely engage againſt them as others, who had bin of us, and had eſpouſed that intereſt. Theiſe things, I was aſſured, they had confydently boaſted of. Not knowing how the iſſue might be, I have appointed ſeverall perſons to enquire into the reſult; and as ſoone as I can gayne it, I ſhall haſt it to your highneſs. There numbers are not many, and I hope the Lord will not leave them ſoe farr, as to act to any publique prejudice; yet if it might provoake all the Lord's people, who are not ledd by the ſpiritt, to have it uppon their hearts as a great burthen, and to be inſtant with him at the throne of grace, that he would deliver his poore ones (being many that feare the Lord) under this great temptation, that is come uppon the verie churches of Chriſt, that ſoe the reproach brought uppon his name may be wiped off, there would be, I hope,

Vol. xxxvii. P. 233.

A. D. 1656. (and I ſpeake it with ſubmiſſion) leſs cauſe to feare our ſelves or them. The good Lord diſcover, why he thus contendeth with us. I thank the Lord (I ſpeake it in truth, and lye not) I am in greater dread of ſpirit for them then for my ſelfe, obſerving their raſh judgings of others, and frequent entitling God to all their actions, with ſtrange limitations to his provydence. I moſt humbly begg your highneſs pardon for ſoe troubleſome and tediouſe a diſcourſe, and remaine, my lord,

Bury Edmunds, weddenſday nine at night, Aprill 9, 56. — Your highneſs moſt humble ſervant, He. Haynes.

At the council at Whitehall.

Wedneſday, April 9, 1656.

Vol. xxxvii. p. 253. Ordered, that colonel William Lockhart, who is to go into France as his highneſs's reſident, be furniſhed with bills of exchange, whereon to receive ſo much monies at his coming into France, (for anſwering his neceſſary occaſions there) as ſhall amount to four months allowance, after the rate of one hundred and twenty pounds by the month.

W. Jeſſop, clerk of the council.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 285. THIS day the French embaſſador (being cal'd from Rom by his king) imbarkt here on a Genowes gally for Marcelles; ſo that Rom now remaynes without any publik French miniſter; and 'tis generally here reported, that the pope has ſent to cal his nuntio out of France. The diſcontents betwixt them ar ſo great, that ſom French ſpeak openly, that theyr king wil follow Harry the eiht's ſteps. They lament of the pope for not receaving the Portugal embaſſador according to promis, and for his preferring altogether the Spaniſh intereſt to theyr prejudys. In the mean tym the pope fortefyes al his ſea ports, the rather becaus the French wer very importunat with him for one. 'Tis believed, that al the princes and potentates of Itally wil very ſudenly enter into a legue for theyr own defence. The great duke abſented himſelf from Florence, not to diſpleas the pope in entertaining this French ambaſſador in his paſſing that citty; but it was ſupplyed in a country pallas in a pryvat manner, wher the ſaid ambaſſador had audience. Som Dutch ſhips ar arryved at Genoa in 13 dayes from Cales, whence they bring certain newes of the arryval ther of the plate fleet; and report the Spanyard was making redy 70 ſail of ſhips to go out and fyht generall Blake's fleet. I wiſh 'twer true, conditionally theyr plate wer at ſtak betwixt 'um. In concluſion here is much rejoiſing at it's ſaf arryval. I underſtand, that moſt princes of Itally ar raiſing of ſoldiers, as if they expected ſom ſtorm. I do not hear the leſt nois, that the French do ſo much as begin to arm at Tollon. The Turks of Barbary hav bin very ſucceſsfull. Thos of Argier hav taken the Spaniſh gally, that cam from Barſalona in company with don John de Auſtria, and two rich French ſhips laden from Smirna and Sidon. Thos of Trippolly hav taken 2 or thre rich ſhips lykwys, but God be thanked non of them ar Ingliſh. I hope befor generall Blake retorn hom out of thes ſeas, hi wil leav our nation fre of al danger from thos Turkiſh pyrats, which is the humble and erneſt requeſt of, right honorable,

Leg. April 21, 1656. [N. S.] — Your moſt humble and faithful ſervant, Charles Longland.

The Swediſh *reſident to the ſtates general.*

Vol. xxxvii. p. 269. THE reſident of Sweden continuing in his endeavours for the preſervation of all good confidence and correſpondence between his majeſty and their high and mighty lordſhips, doth find himſelf obliged to make known unto them the nullity of the reports, whereby the diſaffected have endeavoured of late to diſquiet the inhabitants of this ſtate, as if ſome diſgrace had happened as well to his majeſty's perſon as his army. The laſt advice doth aſſure us, that his ſaid majeſty by God's powerful aſſiſtance was in as good a condition, as at the beginning, and as ſucceſsful; alſo ready to expect what would happen, either for the continuing of the war and victory, or the laying aſide of hoſtility, it being his majeſty's intention to work out the ſecond by the firſt, as far as he can do it with honour and

and ſecurity. Therefore it cannot but be acceptable to his ſaid majeſty all that ſhall be endeavoured therein with an upright intention by his good allies and neighbours, and after ſuch a manner as uſed to happen amongſt good friends, whereof a freſh example can be alledged; that when this ſtate was deeply engaged with England on the behalf of his majeſty, a mediation was offered to their high and mighty lordſhips with all amicable and neighbourlike expreſſions on the 20th of Jan. 1653, and by them on the 28th of April following civilly delayed. A. D. 1656.

The ſaid reſident is alſo informed by the common reports, that their high and mighty lordſhips will offer the like preſentation of a mediation to his majeſty by ſome of their own lords, who were already ſent in embaſſy; but withall is very ſorry to hear, that there is a reſolution taken to ſend at the ſame time a conſiderable fleet of men of war towards the Eaſt land, which will give ſome kind of jealouſy to the ſaid embaſſy. And though the ſaid reſident doth not deſire to penetrate in the qualities of their high and mighty lordſhips reſolutions, yet he doth find himſelf obliged out of a profound hearty deſire, and in performance of his duty, to preſerve a good correſpondence between his majeſty and their high and mighty lordſhips; to repreſent with all affection unto them, that never in foregoing times, and eſpecially not *in annis* 1627 and 1635, as when the like occurrences happened, as theſe at preſent, was ever the like proceedings uſed; and likewiſe not on his majeſty's part by the above-mentioned proffered mediation, whereas then the navigation and commerce as well in regard of the Swediſh inhabitants as others, did ſuffer ſome prejudice; which cannot be ſaid now, in regard the navigation upon the Eaſt ſea is yet in full peace, and their high and mighty lordſhips have alſo been often aſſured of his majeſty's ſincere and neighbourly affection and intention, not only by the lord Sparre and the ſaid reſident, but lately on the 25th of March laſt by the miniſters of the duke of Brandenburg were fully aſſured both by word of mouth and in writing. Wherefore it would very much afflict the ſaid reſident, in caſe that by the unneceſſary ſending ſuch a fleet of war to the Eaſt ſea, it ſhould occaſion a jealouſy, and occaſion an alteration to the prejudice of the both ſides well intended negotiation.

Hague, April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Veneris, April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

WAS read in the aſſembly a certain memorandum of the lord Appelboom, reſident of the king of Sweden, tending to the end, that the ſending forth of the extraordinary fleet of this ſtate may be ſuperſeded. Whereupon being debated it is reſolved hereby to deſire the lord of Ghent, that his lordſhip would go, and aſſure the ſaid lord reſident of the good intention and affection of their high and mighty lordſhips towards the ſaid king, and their intention and deſign in equipping the ſaid fleet to be no other, nor to tend to no other end, but to ſecure the free navigation and commerce of the inhabitants of theſe countries againſt all ſuch, who ſhall go about with counſel, or otherwiſe to diſturb and moleſt the ſame againſt all right and reaſon. Vol. xxxvii. p. 273.

To Petkum.

Hague, April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

THE news of the defeat and death of the king of Sweden doth vaniſh. On the contrary 'tis believed, that ſeveral parties of the Polanders have been defeated in ſeveral rencounters, and that their king is retreated as far as Podolia. We ſhall ſee what he will be able to do. If he doth not do ſome feats ſhortly, I ſhall look upon him as unfortunate. Vol. xxxvii. p. 277.

The fleet of this ſtate is preparing for ſea with all the ſpeed that may be, notwithſtanding the requeſt of the reſident of Sweden at Copenhagen, deſiring his majeſty not to ſuffer the fleet of war of this ſtate to paſs through the Sound. They have not yet mariners enough, and much trouble they will have, before they have fully manned their ſhips; ſome of them being in the ſervice of the king of Spain at Oſtend and Dunkirk. Unleſs they would abſolutely declare war againſt Sweden, they might very well diſpenſe with their fleet, for though they do not aſſault Sweden, yet it will give him offence, who ſoon or late will be revenged: *chi offende, non pardona:* whoever offendeth is not to be pardoned. This night we ſhall have here monſieur Bonin from the elector of Brandenburg: I know not yet in what quality.

Courtin *to monſieur* de Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 281.

I Give your lordſhip moſt humble thanks for your letter of the 14th current. The holidays of Eaſter having cauſed the aſſemblies of the ſtates general to ceaſe, we have nothing conſiderable to write concerning the affairs of this ſtate. The humours thereof are employed about the affairs of Sweden and Poland; and according to the diverſity of the inclinations, many wagers are laid, but at preſent the moſt fierce and moſt obſtinate for the affirming of the defeat and of the death of the king of Sweden would willingly come to a compoſition, upon the laſt letters, which are come to the ſtates from Pruſſia, Sileſia, and from ſeveral places of Germany, but chiefly from Dantzick, from whence came the firſt bad news, where they are now aſſured of the contrary, having received a letter from the king of Poland of the 16th of March, which maketh no mention of this bloody fight, that was ſaid to be between the two kings; ſo that now thoſe of Dantzick themſelves do confeſs this fight to be fictitious and imaginary. The general Steinbock hath writ very civilly to the magiſtrates of Dantzick, offering them very honourable conditions, if they will join with Sweden, and come to an agreement. They anſwered with much civility, without explaining themſelves upon the offers that were made them, ſo that the ſaid general will be obliged to beſiege Dantzick, after he ſhall have made himſelf maſter of Pautzke, which he hath already inveſted, ſo that the Swedes are ſtill victorious; and the ſtates general being truly informed, they have now reſolved to ſend away their fleet with all ſpeed for the Baltick ſea; but want of mariners may retain them yet a while longer. At the inſtance of the embaſſador of Spain, who complained with reaſon the ſtates general did not diſpatch away the embaſſadors deſigned for Spain, whereupon they have writ to a gentleman of this ſtate in Spain to excuſe the delay of the embaſſy to the king, to aſſure him of the amity of this ſtate, and the quick diſpatch of the ſaid embaſſadors.

Les advis de Paris *du* 21 Avril [1656] *marquent entr' autres ce qu' enſuit:*

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

LA reyne d'Angleterre fut jeudy dernier a la cour, luy donner part de la nouvelle, qu'elle avoit eue du roy ſon fils, de la reſolution, qu'il avoit priſe d'abjurer ſa religion, a l'exemple de la reyne de Suede; eſperant que c'eſt la ſeule voye pour arriver a la repriſe de ſon royaume. Le duc de Gloceſter ſuivra ſon exemple, & pourra bien arriver au cardinalat; ce qui a beaucoup ſatisfait leurs majeſtez. La majeſte Britannique à desja congedié la plus part de ſes domeſtiques de la religion reformée, pour en prendre des catholiques. Tout le monde approuve fort cette reſolution.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 290.

THE poſt, who ſhould have come hither the laſt weeke on thurſday, came not with the packetts from Francfort; but ridde out of the way, and (as hath beene found ſince) brought the packets with all the letters ſome where, where they have beene opened. Then the horſe and the valize with the letters were brought into a meddow neare a miller's houſe, the poſtillion left them there, and went (as is reported) into the biſhoprick of Paderborne. The poſt-maſter of this place having received two dayes ago the intercepted packetts findes, that the packetts containing the letters from Francfort hither hath beene opened, and that the packet alſo from Francfort to Hamburg hath beene opened; and all the Swediſh letters taken out of this, and ſome other letters are alſo miſſing in the packet for this towne. The poſtillion is a ſubject of the elector of Mentz; the packets were opened in ſome place of his territorie, by which it is conjectured, that it hath beene done by his order, becauſe it is not likelie, that any would ſearch after Swediſh letters, or the intelligence, which comes to this place, but hee, who is knowen to manage the counſels of the popiſh partie in chief. This is ſomewhat reſented here, and what will bee done in it is not yet knowen. The prince and his princeſſe are abroad about Smalcalden a place of pleaſure; it is eight dayes ago, ſince hee went from hence. He has written, that when one of the dukes of Brunſwick, who has beene in Italie, and is now coming home, comes hither, that hee ſhould have notice therof, that hee might come to meet him. Yeſternight that duke came; but whether he will ſtay ſo long, till the landgrave come two dayes journey to ſee him, I know not.

The

The reſolutions of thoſe, who mette at Collen, are kept exceeding ſecret ſince their parting. It is given out at Collen, that they could not agree amongſt themſelves, but that is not believed; it is rather conceived, that they have formed a deſigne of a conjunction of forces in due time; and in the mean while to be leavying men underhand; but not to make any conſiderable leavies apparently; yet to bee in a way of leavying both horſe and foot by ſingle troopes and companies, which now ſome of the chief commanders are doing in the name of the duke of Newburg, who is the man who beſt can give a colour to the buſines. A. D. 1656.

Concerning the Swediſh affaires, there has been ſome circumſtantiall relations written from Warſhaw and other parts. The ſumme is this, that after the king had well refreſhed his armie, hee found, that the Quartianer ſouldiers falling off, and the Poliſh nobilitie round about gathering together, did intend to cut of his paſſage to and correſpondencie with his other forces in Pruſſia, and the quarters between him and Pruſſia; therefore, hee reſolved to put himſelf in another poſture, and tooke his march towards Warſhaw, and ſent two coronels and a ſecretarie before to warne all the troopes, which were commanded to come up to him, to ſtop at Warſhaw, as if they were come beyond it to retire again thither. Theſe coronels did this ſucceſsfully, though with ſome difficulty in going down the Viſtula, where they were divers times aſſaulted with many Poliſh boates; but having in their boat ſome muſquetiers, they made their way through them. The king followed with his armie till hee came to the river, and then ſhipt his canon and heavier carriages in boats, which hee with the armie accompanied, marching along the river, and every night horſe and foot lodged, where the canon and carriages were. Thus he went on, till hee came to a place, where hee underſtood, that the enemie was not farre off in a bodie; wherupon hee tooke 10 or 11 regiments of horſe, and a competent number of his foot, and went to the bodie, fought them, and defeated them; and a waiwood afterward at a paſſe intending to diſpute it with him, was alſo routed.

The only defeat, which hath been given to ſome of his troopes, is mentioned to have befallen the guariſon at Sendomire, and the marquis of Baden, the king's brother in law, who was marching with ſome troopes to joyne with the king. At Sendomire the Jeſuits practiſed with ſome of the Polonian nobility, to bring forces into the towne to maſter the guarriſon; which was ſoe farre effected, that the governour and his ſouldiers were driven to make their retrait into the caſtle; but in doing this they fired the Jeſuits colledge, which afterwards burnt up the whole towne, ſo that it now lyes in aſhes. Hee beeing in the caſtle, the king in his march came that way, and finding the towne burnt, hee commanded the governour to come away to him, and leave the caſtle, which hee did, paſſing over the river with his men to joyne with the king. But becauſe hee had a great magazin of amonition, which hee could not tranſport, before hee went, hee ſhutte it up in a ſtrong vault, and barred the dore, and made the entrie ſoe difficult to be opened, as hee could poſſiblie, with locks and iron bolts, and put a lamp, which would laſt halfe an houre burning, before it ſhould come to the gun pouder after his departure. When hee was gone, hee left the caſtle open, and all the Poles flockt in, and moſt of the Jeſuits they put up their banner upon the caſtle in ſight of all the Suediſh armie, which was on the other ſide of the river; and beeing about the ſpoile, which the Suedes had left, they that were chief conteſted one with another, who ſhould poſſeſſe the vault, which was ſo carefully ſhutte, imagining the beſt things to be there; and whiles they were in this conteſt, the gun powder took fire, and blew them all up; ſome ſay a thouſand of them at leaſt, almoſt all chief men, and Jeſuits of note, ſome ſay two thouſand.

The marquis of Baden his defeat is reported thus; beeing upon his march with two regiments of horſe (as I take it) hee met with 12 thouſand Poliſh horſe. Theſe fell upon him and routed him, after a fight of two houres continuance, wherin hee made his retrait good to a cloiſter, and there defended himſelf two dayes, till the Poles deſpairing to gette him out of it, left him to take the ſpoile of his dead men and cariages. They beeing gone, hee returned towards Warſhaw. This fight hath made the great noiſe, which is raiſed, that the king has beene routed and wounded deadly. It is believed, that the Poles by the emperour and popes procurement are putting themſelves in a poſture to bring in Caſimirus againe; and that the ſeat of the warre this ſummer will bee between Cracow and Warſhaw, and thereabouts. The laſt newes mention, that the Coſaks ſent two of their chief prieſts to the king, who in his march came to him, and had audience. They promiſe, that Smielinſky will aſſiſt him with 50 thouſand men, as ſoone as the graſſe is in the fields for horſes to live. The popiſh clergie at Collen make thoſe reports, which they have from Vienna, very great, to encourage their partie; what they will further intend, tyme will ſhew. I have great hopes to get a great furtherance of my buſines from the dukes of Weymar. One of duke William's chief counſellours has written to me very heartily, and offers all his cooperation towards thoſe of his partie; and has given me advice, what to doe to gaine my aime. This day I intend to ſend an expreſſe to him, with letters to thoſe princes, to get their declaration, and draw them to a reſolution; but

A. D. 1656. but I intend not to ſtay for an anſwer, only I purpoſe to leave order, how it may bee ſent after me into Holland; for till I have beene there, and with you, I cannot with good ground proceed further with that ſide; and that the beſt affected of that ſide may prepare the reſt ſome tyme is requiſite. This is at preſent all, which is incident. I reſt,

April 22, 1656. [N. S.] Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

J. Rob.

The prince of Condé *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. p. 309. MOnſieur le marquis de Cugnac, who arrived here three days ſince, delivered to me your letter of the 14th current. In regard that the earl of Fuenſaldagna is ſtill at Antwerp, I know not what he hath done in your buſineſs, which I recommended to him before his departure, and have writ to him about it now he is there, but have received no anſwer. In the mean time I expect every day orders out of Spain (that fleet being arrived) to receive money here upon my bills. Therefore pray let me know how much you muſt have to redeem my jewels; and as for your other buſineſs, I will take as much care of it as my own.

Marigny *to* Barriere.

Bruſſels, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. p. 305. THE king of England went hence two days ſince. He ſent to viſit the prince by his reſident, and the prince returned him a compliment by monſieur de St. Eſtienne. We ſtill expect ſome further intelligence of the battle fought by the Polanders, which doth ſtill continue to their advantage; but we do not know yet any particulars The archduke hath been to take his leave of the prince, who will go to ſee him to day or to morrow. It was believed, that he would have departed on monday next, but his journey is defer'd; for as yet there is no news of don John's arrival at Inſpruck. Monſieur de Coligny is gone to meet him upon the frontiers, and he hath order from the prince to guard him with his troops. He carrieth very civil letters to him from the prince.

To col. Bamfylde.

Sir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 313. IF I had not been informed by ſome of your friends, that you were ſtill in England, I ſhould have concluded, that you were gone either to the new world or the other world; for who could have imagined, that you ſhould have been ſo obſtinately ſilent, when you are aſſured, that your letters ſhould be welcome? I pray, ſir, amend your fault, and put ſome iſſue to your buſineſs; elſe the court will be gone hence, they intending to remove ſuddenly. If my brother be not in London, then I pray give your ſelf the trouble to ſignify your opinion of my retreat into England; for I cannot ſuffer the inſolent oppreſſion of thoſe, who are in credit, any longer; and upon mature conſideration I believe myſelf abſolved in conſcience from any longer attendance upon the king's fortune; and I dare promiſe my ſelf to be eſteemed by thoſe, who are in power in England, for thoſe qualities, for which I am perſecuted here.

Sir John Berkeley will be at Calais the end of this month, where he will ſtay 7 or 8 days; and if you come over in that time, you may have his company to Paris, where you will be very welcome to your friends, and more particularly to me.

Paris, April 22, but by the weather you would think it to be January.

[This of ſir John is true, and there meets him his ſiſter mrs. Davis; and if her huſband can, he will alſo meet there with mr. Frazier's daughter.]

Mr. H. Morrell *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Paris, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

Right honnorable,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 316. WEE have newes heere from good hands, that the king of Sweaden is in health, and his brother alſo; though former reports gave dead, yea both, and utterly defeated, which is falce; only they have daily ſkermiſhes, and may ſuddenly ingage.

The

The court heere reſolve the riſe of coyne ſhall paſs, and ſundrey of this parliament are exiled. The lawyers intend to deſiſt pleading. Itt's feared the Spanniard and Jeſuitts blow this cole. What may bee the iſſue, tyme will tell us. A. D. 1656.

This weeke by accident I met monſ. Leſtrade the cardenal's favorit, (a wiſe man) and of great experience. He fell againe on our attempting on Flanders; and wondered our perſevering ſo for the Indeys at ſuch vaſt expences. I replyed, our nation was not in eſteeme, nor knowen, nor dreaded untill now. I conceve they apprehend what may bee the iſſue, if wee prevaile.

He grew inquiſative, whether Spaine and wee were enemys. I replyed yee. Said hee, have your marchants trade there? Yee wee have. I finde they feare our cloſing with Spaine yett. You heere the duke of Modena, the cardenall's nephew's father, hath ſigned the leage with the pope; in which may bee a miſtery, that I cannot reede. Some geſs itts polleſy to bee of both ſides, and to declare, when the ſtrongeſt is knowen. Ife Poland recover, itt will change the faſe of things in Europ. I hope the Sweads act for our religion, which God will proſper in his tyme.

Now ſay our marchants heere, the plate fleet is in ſafty at Cadis. I cannot beeleeve it; ife ſo, itt may make hott worke in Flanders this ſommer, and bee good prudency to quiet whom diſcontents heere beefore they take the feeld. Theſe new coyne may ells cauſe diſcontents. I wiſh them quiet, that trade may goe on proſperoſly.

Since what is written, all letters being compared make up the king of Sweeden to bee in a good poſture, and the plate fleete not arrived, only reports to keep up the ſperritts of the Romiſh faction. Our fleete is ſaid to devide ittſelf in three ſquadrons, 15, 15, and 15, to attend itts approching; but that for feare, they are harbored, and doe hope by the favor of a ſtrong winde, or ſtorme, to make an eſcape. Inſtantly I ſaw a print from Roome, a letter from the little cardenall de Retts, greate in power and favour with his hollynes, (ther ſtile) inviting all the French clergy Romiſh to prayers for a conjunction of catholick princes to a pece gennerall for exterpateing the hereticks, (that is proteſtants) ther prares are for blud (bluddy praiers) a theirſtey generation; which nether wine or water will coule, only blud, ruin, and maſaquers. I hop God will proſper the prodeſtant party ſo, as they may teach them a new leſſon to overcom by life and doctraine, not fire and ſword. I feare you will chide both my length and my preſumption, for which in all humillyty begg pardon, and as in duty remaine

Your honnor's moſt humble ſervant,

HUGH MORRELL.

Count Brienne *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

YOUR letter of the 10th current being delivered to me on the 14th, I thought fit to let it paſs to the holidays, without ſignifying to his majeſty the contents thereof; and beſides being perſuaded, that upon the moſt material point his eminence would not forget to let you know the intentions of the king, who hath not yet reſolved upon the day for his departure from hence. I hoped to have accompanied this letter with many verbal proceſſes of the prizes taken from our merchants, who are here in this city; but it is thought fit to take copies of them firſt, and in the mean time the reſt are expected from all parts. I have writ to the commiſſioners at St. Malo and Roan to haſten their departure. Vol. xxxvii. p. 293.

We are told, that ſeveral Iriſh ſide with the Flemings to wage war againſt the Engliſh. If this be true it will be of - - - - - to conſider how to prevent it for the future. This is all you are to expect from me at preſent, not thinking it juſt to oppreſs you with buſineſſes, till you are eſtabliſhed in your embaſſy.

To monſieur Petkum.

Paris, April 22, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

HERE is a report at preſent, but few believe it, which is, that monſieur de Lyonne embaſſador to the pope at Rome is here incognito, the pope having ſent him back by reaſon of the king's coolneſs to the general peace. Vol. xxxvii. p. 297.

A. D. 1656. Monſieur Bordeaux hath writ word to the court, that he was ſo well received at London, that there is all the reaſon in the world to believe the confirmation and obſervation of a good alliance with the protector, who cannot perſuade himſelf, that the ſilver fleet is eſcaped. It is not yet determined when the king ſhall depart; moſt of thoſe of the court believe it will be the 4th or 5th day of May.

The duke of Candale is to command in Catalonia.

The mareſchall of Grammont is preparing to go to his government of Bayonne.

The queen of England was thurſday laſt at court, to give notice there of the news, which ſhe had received from the king her ſon, of the reſolution which he had taken to abjure his religion, after the example of the queen of Sweden, perceiving that to be the only means for the regaining of his kingdoms. The duke of Glouceſter may chance to follow his example, and may be honoured with a cardinal's cap. This news did very much pleaſe their majeſties, although there be no other particulars of it, only that his majeſty of Great Britain had turned away his proteſtant ſervants, and had taken thoſe of the Roman catholick. Every body here doth approve of this reſolution.

The golden louis go now for 11 livres without any ſcruple, and there is great hopes of an accommodation between the king and the parliament.

Conſul Van Hove *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 317. ON the 19th of this preſent month I wrote laſt to your high mightineſſes by land, whereby I gave notice of the departure of the vice admiral de Ruyter and commodore Mangelaer with the ſhips under their command. Theſe preſents I ſend by your high mightineſſes ſhip Vliſſingen commodore Corn. Evertſen, who is going home again with a few merchant ſhips: the Lord grant him a ſafe paſſage thither!

On the 19th and 20th was publiſhed here by a placart of the catholick king, that every one, who has any Engliſh goods, ſhall regiſter the ſame within fifteen days, and diſpoſe of them within the ſpace of ſix months afterwards, after which time the ſame ſhall be deemed to be prohibited goods; and that the goods of the Netherlands, whereof the like are made and manufactured in England, ſhall be ſent with authentick proofs; as alſo, that all the Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſhmen, that are not of the Roman catholick perſuaſion, ſhall be obliged to withdraw out of this city and out of the kingdom within the ſpace of thirty days, without leave to take any effects along with them, (ſince the ſame are condemned by repriſal) and that they upon pain of death ſhall not return in theſe kingdoms; and upon the ſame penalty all Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſhmen, that are Roman catholicks, and intend to remain in theſe realms, are charged, with their families and domeſticks, to withdraw themſelves within 30 days more, to any town or place, which they ſhall chuſe, ſituated 30 miles from the ſea. According to the reports here, it is ſaid, that the Engliſh ſquadron is upon the coaſt.

Cadiz, April 23, 1656. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

P. VAN HOVE.

Vice-admiral Goodſonn *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 329. ON the 26th January the Wildman departed this port, bound for England, by which convayance anſwered your honour's of the 30th October received by the Marſton Moore, wherin gave you an account at large touching the tranſactions of affairs here, as you will perceive by the incloſed duplicates; ſence then have not much to adviſe your honour. The 5 ſhips intimated in my laſt ſent to lye between Carthageane and Portabell are returned without taking any thing, as your honour will underſtand by the incloſed diurnall from our other ſhips, which have been employed to lie on the north and ſouth ſide of this iſland, by whom ſome priſoners have been taken with one periager, which was going for Cuba with paſſengers. The people, that were taken, were miſerably poor and ſickly; and ſo report the reſt to be, that are ſcattered in the land. Our people have burnt many of their ſmall houſes and hutts, which they have built; but the enemy, as their uſual manner is, fly into the mountains. We have been informed by ſome of them, that they received intelligence from a ſmall veſſel, which came from Carthageane to Point de Pedro thirty leagues to leward of this place, and brought them a little corn and wine, that within

within a month or six weeks they should expect a thousand men from thence for their assistance to beat the English of the land; but, as they themselves say, they dare not believe, that Carthageane could spare a thousand men; neither doe I, notwithstanding have sent two ships, the Arms of Holland and Cardiff, to lie to leward for the encountring any such; the Paul and a brigantine one the north side for present, lying to windward of this island the Marstonmore. As to the Spanish fleet mentioned in your honour's, have heard nothing of them, have sent over to Carthageane two clean frigats, the Dover and Selby, to discover, whether there be any such arrived. The ships that were left here by general Penn are all careened; only my self and Falmouth now upon the careen, the great Charity, and Welcome careened. As for the ships, which were let here, first we find their sheathing to be much eaten with the worms; and for want of doing some work to them, they should have done, when they were sheathed in England, if they should stay long out, it might prove dangerous. Our men through mercy better in health then formerly. As our number of men, quantity and quality of provisions, with what remains of naval stores with us, have sent an account thereof to the commissioners of the admiralty and navy. As to the soldiery, they do by the report of their officers recover much, and gett strength, having in number, as near as I can gather, between two thousand four hundred and two thousand five hundred; but this I conceive your honour will have from themselves more exact. They do again pretend, seeing it is his highness pleasure to settle this island, and that they must remain here, that they will now settle themselves to planting. I do heartily wish, that they do not plant, as they have fortified, having been 5 months about setting up pallisadoes about the town, which 500 men would have done in one day; and as yet hardly accomplished. They have between 4 and 5 months provision, as far as I can understand; and I humbly conceive, if there be not timely supplies sent them out of England or elsewhere, that notwithstanding all they plant, if not starved, yet put to very great hard shifts. They have been so prest to this work, that shame puts them upon it rather then any affection to it; for indeed there is found a very great averseness and indisposition in their officers, as is declared by the commanders in chief, and some others of them of more publick spirit, which is a great discouragement to the soldiery in general. They have of late pretended, they have not had their land set out to them, which was given them by the former commissioners. Upon which we have had lately a meeting, and taken it into consideration, what a great quantity of land it would amount too at 50 acres for every soldier, and so pro rato for every officer. The commissioners in chief and the principal officers were contented to rest satisfied with 30 acres for every soldier, and so pro rato to the officers according to their pay, which is immediately to be set out to them. I believe this island is not rightly understood, for if the land then given to the soldiery living had been set out to them, it would have contained more plantable land then the north side of this island doth afford: all mountains, drowned land, and savanoes excepted; I conceive this island is not half plantable land. In company with the Grantham we are sending the Hope fly boat capt. Martin to New England for masts, deal, tar, and other provisions useful for the fleet; as also to give passage to what people are willing to come hither from thence, or any of the windward islands. Thus humbly craving your honour's leave, remain

A. D. 16[5]6.

Jamaica, on board the Torrington, the 13th of April, 1656.

Your honour's humble and faithfull servant.

Major general Boteler *to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Thought to have had the honour of waiting on you at my lord cheife Justice St. John's, where I was informed, I might very probably finde you on thursday last was 7 night; but the unkinde floudes prevented many of your freinds (as well as my selfe) of that expected happiness. If I had then waited on your honour, it would likely have saved a motion or two I have humbly to make to you; the one is, that you will please to afford us your favour in procuring the officers and souldiers of the militia (as soone as may be) one halfe yeare's pay. The officers well know, that it is hard to come by, in as much as we fall so short in our owne countyes; and therfore would hartily wishe (and so could I) if it might seeme good to his highness and councill, that the troopes were reduced to sixty a peice, to facilitate the future payment of them. And truly those men might be so choice, that I thinke 'twould do as well as 100 in a troope, as now they are. But this with all submission. The other humble motion is, that you would please to help me to a vent for those idle vile rogues, that I have secured for the present, some in one county, and some in another, being not able to provide security for their peacible demeasnour, nor fitt to live on this side some or other of our plantations. I could help you to 2 or 300, at 24 hours warning, and the countreys would thinke themselves well ridd

Vol. xxxvii. p. 333.

A. D. 1656. of them. I beſeech you, let me humbly leave theiſe things to your ſerious conſideration. I remaine,

Your honour's very much oblieged and moſt faithfull ſervant,

Oundle, April 14, 1656. W. Boteler.

Advice out of Stettin, *the* $\frac{15}{25}$ April, 1656.

Vol. xxxvii. p. 355.

BEcauſe that it ſhould be known from word to word, how much of the laſt rencounter between the marquis of Baden and the Poles was made publick in print, as alſo what doth concern the retreat of the king and the loſs of Sendomir; I do ſend herewith two copies; but you muſt know, that the original letters, according to which theſe advices are printed, do ſpeak much more, as I am certainly informed; but I could not procure a copy thereof at this time, in regard the ſame are kept very ſecret. They did firſt faſhion here at court all this news, and contrived it as they thought beſt before it was publiſhed, for the buſineſs doth ſound too much to conceal it. 'Tis certain that a great alteration is happened, and that the luck is changed at preſent; but whether the Poles have underſtanding and confidence enough to improve this fortune, and to make uſe of it, is to be ſeen hereafter. What way the king of Sweden (breaking up from Jariſlaw over the San and Wiepren) made for Warſaw, is to be ſeen in the map. As the ſecretary of the earl of Coningſmark told us, there are not above 600 Poles (beſides ſome great perſons) blown up in Sendomir, although they ſay here a 1000.

Now what concerneth the defeat of the earl of Baden, the ſame is ſuch, that it is held for a truth, that there are above 2000 of the Swedes ſlain, and all their baggage loſt beſides. The lord embaſſador of Sweden here told a gentleman of the earl of Oldenburgh, who told it me again, being lodged in the ſame houſe with me, that the regiments of the earls of Baden, Waldeck, Woldemar, Allevelt and the earl of Sultſbach were totally defeated and ruined, and very few eſcaped: the marquis of Baden with much ado had eſcaped, and was got to Warſaw. The earl of Schippenback, colonel of the king's lifeguard, is ſaid of a certain to be dead: he was in my mind one of the fineſt and braveſt men that the king had in his army. The earl of Sultſbach is alſo ſaid to be dead, but thereof there is no certainty as yet. Of Wittemburgh and Douglas there is no news.

It is ſaid here, that the emperor doth intend no good to the Swedes with his new raiſed forces, and that he only expected the arch-duke Leopold to deliver up his troops unto, to aſſiſt the king of Poland.

The Muſcovites are ſaid to be come with 40000 men upon the frontiers of Lyfland, and to begin to proceed into Littauw, and were very much feared by the Swedes. The king of Sweden is held to be at Warſaw, and the king of Poland at Ruſſemborgh.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 145 & 146.

TH' incloſed paper preſents you with what hath reached this place ſince my laſt weeke's letter, to which I have nothinge to ad, but agayne to requeſt your honour, that if his highnes letter to this ſenate be not ſent me, when theiſe come on, yow will be pleaſed to haſten it, or one from your ſelfe to ſyndicus Peterſon, as in my letter of the firſt of this moneth I deſired. Truly, ſir, if this laſt affront from Townley (of which yow then had the accompt, and by which in the judgement of all men heere he hath ſoe outfaced and dared his highnes authority) ſhould be paſt over, or the puniſhment thereof delayed, as formerly have beene, I muſt not then thinke of ſtayinge longer heere, it beinge moſt apparently his and his partie's deſigne to lay me ſoe lowe in the eyes of ſtrangers, both by publique and private indignities, as that I ſhall be forced hence, as not able to mayntaine the reſpect due to the character I beare. And how can it indeed be otherwiſe, whilſt they ſee me ſoe rudely and indignly dealt with by his highnes owne ſubject from tyme to tyme, without any thing done to them for it?

I conceive Townley may be moſt ſuitably dealt withall by this ſenate for this laſt affront, they being very ſenſible of it, and the inconveniencyes, that may ariſe from it to themſelves, if ſuffered: beſides the witneſſes are ready to prove what he now moſt impudently denies and extenuates, pretendinge moſt falſly, that I provoked him, thinckinge I ſhall be called over to anſwer it, where by ſuch pretences he may make a longſome buſines of it, amidſt your more weighty affaires of ſtate.

I waite your order touchinge the maſts and powder, and ſhall remayne,

Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

Hamburgh, April 15, 1656. Richard Bradshaw.

Mr.

Mr. Baron hath writ to the company heere, that he would gladly ſerve them as deputie, A. D. 1656.
if the company at London would approve thereof, whoſe approbation he had not yet obtayned. However they expect him over in the companie's ſhips, and intend he ſhall execute the place.

A letter of intelligence.

De Paris, le 25 Avril, 1656. [N. S.]

LES nouvelles des plus conſiderables, qu'on a eues ſepmaine d'Italie continuent generalement, & en ſubſtance, ſcavoir ceux de Rome du x Avril, que la femme de monſieur de Lyonne en eſt partye a noſtre dame de Loretto, d'ou elle ira á Florence y rencontrer ſon mary, & toux deux de la a Livourne s'y embarquer, pour retorner en France : Ceux de Genes du 8me, qu'a Madrid on avoit fait un nouveau partie de 470000 eſcus pour envoyer en Flandres, qui ſeront employes comme il plaira au roy d'Eſpagne, qui eſt reſolu d'y maintenir ſon fils avec honneur & eſclat, de laquelle ſomme la ville de Madrid a fourni 150000 eſcus. Vol. xxxvii. p. 367.

De Veniſe du 10 Ap. que le general Bembo avec ſon eſquadre de 12 grand gallions doit joindre au capitain general Marcello, qui va avec 16 grand vaiſſeaux de guerre, 6 galleazes & 77 galeres ſerrer le canal de Dardanelles ſur l'advis, que les Venitiens ont receu, que les Turcs le voloyent paſſer avec un renfort de leur armée navalle, & qu'on avoit fait dans l'arcenal de Conſtantinople ſix Mahomes d'une exceſſive grandeur pour compoſer l'avant guarde de tous leurs grand vaiſſeaux, & que le ſenat a choiſi le prince Horatio Farneſe frer du duc de Parma pour commender en Candie, ou il doit aller en diligence avec deux vaiſſeaux charges de quantité de munitions de bouche & de guerre. De Turin du 12 Avril, que les trouppes avoyent receu ordre de France de ſe mettre en compagne le 15 du courrant ; mais a il leur eſtoit arrivé un autre ordre, qu'elles ayent a demeurer dans quartier d'hyver juſques au 15 du mois prochain.

Les nouvelles qu'on a receues d'Allemagne dimanche dernier par la voye de Straſbourg du 15 perme confirment encor le rencontre des partyes Suedoiſes & Polonnoiſes, la diſant avoir eſté ſi chaudè, que les Suedois ont perdu pres de 4000, & que ſans la vigilance du roy de Suede, qu'on mande avoir en teus deux chevaux ſur luy, le tout courroit riſque de ſon coſté d'eſtre perdu, mais qu'apres avoir raillé ſes trouppes, qui s'eſtoyent trop avances en la pourſuitte de leurs ennemys, leſquelles ayant fait mine de fuir les avoyent attiré dans un embuſcade, & les auroyent rechargé de la ſorte, qu'a la fin les Polonois auront eſte contraints de quitter le champ de battaille, & de laiſſer la victoire (quoy qu'aſſez ſanglante) à ſa dite majeſtie de Suede. Qu'apres la priſe de la cittadelle de Marienborgh le general major Steinbock avoit pris le fort de Putzko appartenant à la ville de Dantzick, ou il y avoit pres de 1000 hommes, qui ont tous eſté faitz priſonniers de guerre, & fait piller un des meilleurs villages de la ditte ville, & par ce moyen luy a declaré la guerre.

De Cologne, que les peuples dans les Pays Bas teſmoignent de meſcontemont a cauſe du changement de l'archiduc Leopolde contre dom Jean d'Auſtriche ; que le roy d'Angleterre ſe doit embarquer à Dunkerquen pour aller avec le prince Robert faire une diverſion du coſté d'Eſcoſſe, avec une flotte, qui porte 6 ou 7000 Eſpagnols, dont le prince en eſt admiral.

Le bref que S. S. a dernierement envoyé avoit fait courrir icy le bruit, que monſieur l'archeveſque de Norbonne avoit eſté arreſté priſonnier, pour en avoir fait la lecture à l'aſſemblée, ſans en avoir donné auparavant la communication aù conſeil d'enhault ; mais on n'a point entendu ſur la liberté de ce prelat, qui depuis peu a eſté fait miniſtre d'eſtat. Il eſt bien vray, que monſieur l'eveſque de Toute fut vendredy dernier dans la cour du pallais arreſté par 50 hommes inſolament dans ſon caroſſe, avec le commandeur de Neufchaiſe, & apres l'avoir pour mené par diverſes rues dans ſon propre caroſſe ils le laiſſerent dans un egliſe, & en ſuitte ammenerent ſon caroſſe & ſes chevaux. Deux de ces canailles ont eſté faitz priſonniers, & l'on croid que le mareſchal Faucault trempe en cette affaire. Mr. le chancellier en ayant envoyé faire le proces verbal par un huiſſir de la Chaine, 4000 s'aſſemblerent, & peu s'en failloit qu'ou commencat une ſedition. Monſieur le mareſchal de Turenne doit partyr au commencement du mois prochain pour commender l'armée de Flandres, & ſe confirme que le duc de Mercoeur eſt deſtiné pour general d'Italie.

Sont a royale d'Orleans & le duc de Vendoſme ſont a preſent à Bourbon des Bains.

Le roy a fait retirer ſon edict cy devant public, par lequel il a enjoinct a tous Francois, qui ſont au ſervice du cardinal de Retz, & a ceux qui ont correſpondence avec luy, de s'en abſtenir, & ſe remettre à l'obeyſſance de S. M.

L'on va faire revenir les conſeillers & preſidens du parlement, qui a remis de s'aſſembler demain mecredy. La cour inſiſte tousjours à ce que mr. Thalon advocat general baille la demiſſion de ſa charge, la quelle a eſté offert a meſſieurs de Montalon, Bluis, & Guemont, advocat de l'encercer par commiſſion, mais on dit, qu'ils s'en ſont diſpenſes : le bruit court neantmoins, que le ſieur Levin advocat l'a accepté : cependant le palais a eſte fermé pour les advocats juſques a preſent, qui ſe voyant prives de leur chef, ſont demeurez en le ſilence.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

My lord,

In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jeaſill, eſq;

BY your lordſhips of the 2d inſtant I ſee the diſturbance there hath beene at Kinſale about a quaker, whereof I have not heard any thinge ſay'd, but what hath beene repreſented in your lordſhip's. And therefore I will ſay nothinge upon that ſubject more, then to deſire your lordſhip to be aſſured, that miſrepreſentations in this or any other caſe will not be enterteyned here to your prejudice, from what hand ſoever they come; nor doe I thinke, that the good lady (at whoſe name I cannot gueſſe) hath any ground to beleeve or affirme, that the anabaptiſts are too much encouraged at Whitehall. They have equall juſtice, reſpect, and protection with others, which wee judge their due, whilſt they continue in the ſame peaceable behaviour and carriage with other Chriſtians. There is another ſort of men, who grow ſomewhat troubleſome; I meane thoſe, who are named (though falſely) 5th monarchy men, who have their daylye meetinges to provoake one another to blood, and profeſſe openly, that their intention is to trye for it with the ſword, if they can get any convenient number together. There are ſome few of theſe in London, although I thinke their creditt declines here very much, many of their partie haveinge ſeperated from them. Thoſe, who reteyne their principles, flocke to Harriſon, who continues at his father-in-lawe's houſe at High-gate, where he ſpares not to ſpeake his minde freely to them, who come to viſit hym, which I doe not heare are many. The greateſt number of theſe people are in Norfolk.

There hath beene a meetinge of about 30 of them, at which they agreed of a letter to be written to his highneſſe very full of invectives againſt and reflections upon his perſon and goverment; admoniſhinge him to lay downe his protectorſhip, and to be generall againe, and ſoe governe by his officers without a counſell; and then they ſay the prayers of God's people will be with hym againe. This letter is to be ſent by 4 of their number. It is not yet come. At the ſame tyme the levellers are at worke alſoe, who are certeinlye fallen in with the kinge of Spayne, whoſe money is imployed in their hands to ſet us together by the eares; and Sexbye is now at the court of Bruſſells upon this negotiation for the levellers, and hath actually ſent over ſome ſumms of money for the aforeſayd purpoſe, 800 l. whereof is fallen into our hands; but this latter is to be kept ſecrett.

Theſe thinges with ſome others, which I thinke not convenient to write, make me feare, that ſome troubles are approachinge; but I truſt through the goodneſſe of God they will be blowne over as formerly. The beſt care is taken, that can be, to lay forces in all parts to ſecure the peace, and all vigilancy uſed to be aware of any beginninges tendinge to diſturbance.

The laſt letters from Poland and Pruſſia ſeeme to contradict wholly the defeate of the Sweadiſh army, bearinge that there hath beene noe fight; but wee doe expect the next letters to cleare up many doubts, which are made in that buiſineſſe.

I feare the Spaniſh gallions from the Weſt Indyes are arrived. Severall letters ſay, that they came home to Cadiz about the 17th of March.

Wee have noe newes from Jamaica ſince my laſt.

Colonel Lockhart is goinge to France as a publique miniſter. He goes hence upon thurſday next.

I ſhall with all my heart ſerve ſir Hardres Waller in his buiſſineſſe.

Your lordſhip's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

Whitehall, April 15, 1656. Jo. Thurloe.

Monſieur Petkum *to* Roſenwinge.

London, April 25, 1656. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 351.

THE commander de Ruyter, with 8 ſhips of war and ſome merchant-men, paſt through the channel ſome few days ſince coming from Cadiz. They had a good ſum of ſilver in them, as is ſaid. I believe, that ſome here are very ſorry, that he was not met by the generals Blake and Mountagu. I believe that amongſt other expeditions the ſaid fleet will ſearch, viſit, and bring in the Dutch ſhips trading into Spain, which in the end will cauſe a difference between the lord protector and the ſtates.

Monſieur Coyet is now upon going. The protector hath cauſed a preſent to be ready to give unto him. I have ſent continually for theſe three weeks to ſpeak with the ſecretary of ſtate, but he will never be at home. The ſickneſs doth begin to appear a little

in

in this city. If it encreaſeth, the court and nobility will ſoon change their habitations. A. D. 1656.
They talk here of equipping 48 ſhips of war; but I believe they will have trouble enough to find money for ſuch a buſineſs.'

General Mountagu *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have deferred my writinge this letter, untill that our intelligence was as full as wee could expect, upon our endeavors; and truly now I have attained that, my health will not permitt mee to be ſo particular as I would, or to uſe my character for privacye, but for my owne eaſe ſhall take the moſt facile and breife way of givinge you what I know. Vol. xxxvii. p. 359 & 360.

Wee mett with one ſhip in the Ocean, that gave us ſome intelligence, and wee had ſome from your agent at Liſbone; but neither of them, as wee thought, warrantable for us to guide our councells by: wherefore, as ſoone as wee came to theſe parts, wee diſpatched away two frigates, with directions to goe into Cales bay, and enquire of ſuch merchants, as they found there, as alſoe to uſe their owne eyes as to what was to be done in that harbor.

The intelligence wee had by theire return agrees with what wee had before, and in ſubſtance is thus: That about 6 weekes agoe there came home into Cales 4 galleons, with about 3 millions ſterlinge in them; 2 galleons more were in company with them, but they are not yet heard of, and feared to be caſt away.

That preſently after theire comming into Cales, a fleete of 28 or 30 ſaile were diſpatched away for the Indies, whereof 4 or 5 were of the kinge's men of warr, and 7 or 8 more, that were merchant ſhips, were alſo fitted out for warr. They ſay, they are for Santa Domingo, Cartagena, and the Havanna, and intend only the ſtrengthning themſelves, and conductinge home theire plate fleete, and doe not at all looke at Jamaica.

For Cales, they have there about 28 galleons, which they cannot yet fitt out for want of rigginge, which is daily expected in 3 or 4 Flemiſh veſſels. They be above the Quarrallaes, and intend to ſende a great galleon in the paſſage, if wee come to attempt there. Ther are noe fire ſhipps, nor noe preparation for fightinge us at ſea (as we ſuppoſed in England,) but only for carrienge on theire India trade. They have ſent 2 new regiments for Gibraltar, and the duke of Medina is as active as he can in ſecureinge the coaſt. You may well judge upon this intelligence, what ſtraights wee are in to reſolve our actinge; what reſpect to have to the Weſt Indies, and what to attempt here worth the while. I muſt confeſſe, I know not which way to turne my thoughts in them. The weather is now tempeſtuous, ſoe that the ſhipps boates cannot come on board us; but as ſoone as they cann, wee intend to call a councell of warr; and in ſhort if you will have mee gueſſe what may be our reſult, I preſume it will be to fall into Cales bay, and doe our beſt to ſpoile the ſhipps there (if God be pleaſed to bleſſe our enterprize). This is but my ſingle opinion: what wee may be directed to, when wee meete, is impoſſible for mee to write.

Here is a generall dread of the Indie voyage, yet I hope whatſoever wee can find reaſon to undertake, wee ſhall be willing to doe. I could almoſt wiſh, wee had beene ſoe happye as to conferr notes at London upon this caſe *in hypotheſi*.

When I have another opportunitye of writinge, I truſt, I ſhall be better able to give you an account of our affaires then now I am; but before I conclude, I thinke it needfull to lett you underſtand, that your agent at Liſbone found noe ſatisfaction from the king there in his buſineſſe; and the apprehenſion of every body there and here alſo is, that if he can but triffle untill the latter end of the next month, by which tyme he hopes to have his Brazile fleete come home, which is of very greate value, that then he will make noe peace with you; at leaſt to give you ſoe much moneye, as he is obliged to by the preſent treatye. I wiſh you would weigh your poſture with that crowne, and lett us underſtand your reſolutions; for if wee ſhould underſtand from your agent at Liſbone, that the treatye is not agreed, and wee meete with his Brazile fleete before directions come from you to us, ſome of us would thinke an opportunitye loſt or in danger to be ſoe: tymely conſideringe your affaires and ſpeedye advertiſement in theſe expeditions are ¾ of your buſineſſe.

The weather hath bene wonderfull ſtormye and tempeſtuous ſince wee came on this ſide the ſouth cape, and ſtill continues ſoe. The fleete are all very well, and in good condition. Excuſe this maimed abrupt diſcourſe upon the account of my illneſſe, which (I hope in God) will not longe continue. I am, Sir,

On board the Naſebye fregate before cape St. Marie's, April 15, 1656.

Your moſt humble ſervant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

Wee have appointed ſhipps to ſtand off to ſea, and alſoe upon the coaſt to waite for the Flemiſh ſhipps, that are to come with rigginge and ammunition for Cales, as alſo for

A. D. 1656.

for the 2 galleons from the Indies, in caſe they be alive and makinge homewards. And as ſoone as ever the weather permitts, I hope too morrow morninge, wee ſhall reſolve our deſign.

If it be not too much preſumption for mee, you will be pleaſed to preſent my moſt humble duty unto his highneſſe.

Mr. Ed. Proby *to mr.* G. Torriano.

Bayone, April 25, 1656. [N.S.]

Mr. Geo. Toriano,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 371.

SIR, I write you now ſinc have the news from Bilboa, that mr. Throckmorton, mr. Reid, and others, that are not com away from Bilboa, are retired to a convent; for the dayes beeing paſt, the rigor of death is expected to bee putt in execution. All goods are ſeized on of thoſe, that are not naturalized and freſh maried, and Engliſh with Spaniards: noe reſpect to Romane catholiqs. There are many of our nation of all parts of Spayne here in Bayone. Others feare death in convents; this is theire rigour. All goods ſuſpected Engliſh without reaſon imbargued right or wrong. This for your governo from

Yours, ED. PROBY.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Edinb. April 15, 56.

HONORED SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 375.

BY the favor of yours of the 8th inſtant I have received your commands for endeavoringe to gett you a preiſt to be your intelligencer in Spayne. I have therfore employed a verry likely perſon to procure me ſuch an inſtrument; and of it, as ſoone as poſſibly I can, you ſhall receive on accounte. I ſhould have bin hopefull to have furniſhed you, had I knowne your pleaſure therein before our late proclamation had bin publiſhed, which makes it death for any preiſt to be found in this nation after the next Lord's day, which poſſibly may have blowen away moſt birds of that feather.

I am verry ſorry to finde by your laſt, that you have yet noe certaynty of any defeat given to the kinge of Swedeland, nor of the arivall of the plate fleet, ſince the laſt I was aſſured of by an intelligencer of myne for a reall certeynty, and that the firſt was much apprehended by the lord Cranſton, who has levyed and ſent over from hence ſom men to that kinge, and is ſtill raiſing more; but does feare, whatever loſſe is, or may be ſuſtayned, will com from the Muſcovite, and not from the Pole; and with this ſom ſhips newly arrived heere from thos parts, ſeeme to concur. But I know your intelligence is much better then ours alwayſe, and I perticularly wiſh it to be ſoe in this. My agent ſent for Flanders is driven in to Newcaſtell, as he writes me worde by the poſt; but will ſet ſayle again, the firſt winde. If he gets to be one of C. S. ſervants or Middleton's, (which he is pritty confident of) I hope he wil be ſerviſable. I have ſet and am ſtill ſettinge many engines on foote to get intelligence; and if all doe not faile, you ſhall have ſom thinge worthy the money. I gave you in my laſt but one the trouble of a large accounte concerning the earle of Glencarne, as alſo the generall's and my humble opinion, how he might be beſt diſpoſed of, with a ſhort hinte of the bond his ſecurityes had entred into of 5000 l. *ſterl.* for his quiet and innocent deportment, which if left unminded, would be both a loſs in the preſent, and of ill conſequence in the future; at leſt a good ſhare of it, to be exacted and taken, would be doubly advantagious both in the acte and conſequence of it; on all which I humbly beg to receive his highneſs pleaſure and commands. And indeed the place he is kept in for ſecurity, and has bin above this 4 months, is ſuch, as makes his importunity at once greate and excuſable.

I did likewiſe in that and a preceadinge letter humbly beg, to receive his highneſs commands, how I ſhould deport myſelf towards the miniſtry, who indeed I thinke may be woon if well handled. I did then humbly moove, if it might not be to lowe a condeſention, that his highneſs would in a few lynes in a privat letter to thos, which writt to me, what I preſented to his highneſs, to take notice of it to them, and encourage them to proceede, &c. or if his highneſs thought fit, I would ſend up privatly one of the leadinge men amongſt the miniſtry, to attend his highneſs, to know his intenſions towards them, and received full information from him of the reſt of his brethren's intenſions, to cloſe with, and ſerve his highneſs, and live inoffenſively under the government. If his highneſs dos beleeve a progreſs herein any way deſyrable, poſſibly it will be beſt not to let thinges coole,

coole, whilſt they are in a faire way. I likewiſe humbly beg your commands in this affaire. Juſt now by a letter from major general Morgan he informs, that neere a ſmall toune called Fane in Maurryland, a ſhip of 500 tuns, by a violent ſtorme, was caſt upon the rocks of that coaſt. She had 30 guns, and above 35 of her men had ſaved themſelves in her longe boate; that he had ſent to ſecure the men, and as much as might be to preſerve the ſhip and goods; but does not write to what country ſhe belongs, how loded, or whither bound: poſſibly the next letter may repaire this imperfect accounte, and then a further relation ſhall be ſent you of it by, ſir, A. D. 1656.

Your moſt affectionat and moſt faithfull humble ſervant,

BROGHILL.

The council of Ireland *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

WEE have lately received your highnes order of reference, dated the 11th of June laſt, your pleaſure being thereby ſignified, that wee ſhould conſider of the petition preſented your highnes from mr. Thomas Dawſon deputy commiſſary of muſters, and of the paper annext, which we have peruſed, and find thereby, that in conſideration of his extraordinary ſervices, for which he had received no ſatisfaction, the lord deputy was pleaſed, upon a former petition preſented to his excellency by the ſaid Dawſon, to refer it to a committee of officers, to conſider and to report what they ſhould think fit to be done therein; who after conſideration had thereof humbly offered, that for as much as the ſaid mr. Dawſon had no arrears, he might have a ſum of money, or rather that a competent quantity of land might be beſtowed upon him as a reward for his faithful ſervices, croſſes, and loſſes he hath ſuffered; which being further referred to the ſaid committee by the lord deputy, to certifie what proportion of land and in what county it was judged fit to have the ſame ſet out, their anſwer was, that in regard the general councill (of officers) had intruſted their agents to deſire your highneſs, that no part of the land within the ſecurity of the ſoldiers already given, nor any deſired as collateral ſecurity, ſhould be diſpoſed off to any other, untill the ſoldiers ſhould be firſt ſatisfied, they did humbly offer, that your highneſs ſhould be moved, in his behalf, to grant him ſome houſe or houſes in any of the towns of Ireland, (which your highneſs hath an intereſt in) to the value of ſix hundred pounds, which according to your highnes ſaid reference we have duly conſidered of; and finding that (as he alleadgeth) he hath not any arrear due unto him (upon the account of that ſervice) there being no reſpited pay allowed him in the late eſtabliſhment, nevertheleſs that his ſallary was the more conſiderable, and that what was due to him as deputy commiſſary of muſters hath been conſtantly and fully paid him; and for that by the act for ſatisfaction of adventurers and ſoldiers the forfeited lands within the ten counties are firſt to be ſet out for and towards their ſatisfaction, and if that ſatisfie not, then the remaining part of the forfeited lands throughout the whole nation is reſerved as additional ſecurity for their plenary ſatisfaction, before pub. faith debts (which are not ſmall) can be ſatisfied; ſo that we hold it our duty to return your highnes this ſhort account, as alſo to acquaint your highnes, that according to the rule of the ſaid act, untill the ſaid original debts bee known, whether there will be any ſurplus of forfeited lands for your highnes to beſtowe by way of gratuity, we do not ſee how we can warrantably aſſigne him any houſe or lands, (as is deſired) which is humbly ſubmitted by Vol. xxxvii. p. 379.

Dublin caſtle, April 15, 1656. Your highnes moſt humble and faithful ſervants,

H. Cromwell, R. Pepys,
Rob. Goodwin, Math. Thomlinſon.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the lords of the council.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I BEſeech your honours to be mindful of what I did repreſent to your honours on friday laſt, concerning ſuch part of the lading in the ſhip the Daniel, as doth belong to the ſubjects and inhabitants of the United Provinces: Vol. xxxvii. p. 383.

Videlicet, that doctor Godolphin, one of the judges of the admiralty, alone hath ordered and decreed on the 3d of this inſtant, that without any diſtinction all the goods in the ſaid ſhip ſhould be expoſed to publick ſale on tueſday next the 22d of this inſtant, having refuſed to the parties intereſſed the benefit of the law, and to hear them by

A. D. 1656. counſel, without any communication of the papers at all, or admitting of any legal proceedings; and although the parties employed on the behalf of the true owners did remonſtrate, that all the goods, which were periſhable, were ſold already, and that they were aſſigned to give bail for damages, and that therefore no ſale needed, and that it was not uſual by rules of the ſaid court of the admiralty.

That by reaſon of the notorious nullities of the ſaid pretended decree of a judge alone, without hearing the parties intereſſed by counſel, or admitting their proofs and defence, according to the rules of reaſon and juſtice, the cauſe is not diſpoſed to an appeal to judges delegates; but it is conceived, that it would be more juſt and reaſonable, to order, that the ſale of ſuch goods, as do belong to ſubjects and inhabitants of the United Provinces, be ſtopt, till the merits of the cauſe may be heard by both the judges, according to the uſual rates of the ſaid court, the parties intereſſed giving bail by reſponſible merchants in this city to make good any deteriorations, that ſhould grow by reaſon of their claims, if they do not make them good in point of propriety to belong to the ſubjects and inhabitants of the ſaid United Provinces, for whom they claimed the ſame, or giving any caution whatſoever that can be demanded by the ſaid court: the lords the ſaid ſtates general have ſent me ſpecial order to take care, that their ſaid ſubjects and inhabitants may recover their own and proper goods, which were laden aboard of the ſaid ſhip, long before it was known, that there was any difference between England and Spain; aſſuring your honours, that I am, right honourable,

In Barckſhire houſe, April $\frac{15}{25}$, 1656. Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

WIL. NIEUPORT.

The ſtates of Genoa *to the protector.*

Sereniſſime domine,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 401. FRan. de Bernardis noſtro in hac curiâ agenti mandavimus celſitudinem veſtram adire, perennemque & immutabilem hujus reip. propenſionem erga eam Britanicamque nationem confirmare, exponereque omnia, quæ adminiſtro noſtro dedimus reſpondere ſuper noviſſime ei renunciatis mandato celſitudinis veſtræ enixe rogantes haud gravari, qua ſolet amplitudine ac ſerenitate animi, illum excipere, libenter audire, plenamque ac integram fidem in prædictis habere. Dum nos Deum optimum maximum deprecamur diu incolumen, votorumque ſuorum feliciter compotem. celſit. veſtram præſtare velit. Dat. Genuæ die 26 Aprilis 1656. [N. S.]

Celſitudinis veſtræ add. dux & gub. reipub. Genuenſis,

GIO. CARLO MERCANTE, Sec.

Olivario protectori reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hyberniæ.

A letter of intelligence to reſident Bradſhaw.

Dantzick, April 26, 1656. [N. S.]

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 479. MY laſt was the 19th inſtant, with an atteſtation of the engagement on mr. Benſon's behalf. Since yours of the 5th inſtant expreſſing you have wrot effectually unto mr. ſecretary Thurloe about my moneys. I hope you have engaged mr. Rolt alſo in the buſineſs, whereof I ſhould be glad of good paſſage for England. I doubt not, and ſhould be glad to heare, that mr. Palmer, who went with the frigat out of the Sound, went along with him under his convoy. The Holland ambaſſadors, who were ſtayed by the Swedes att Lowenburg, come on here the 24th inſtant late att night, and this day hould a day of humilliation; and 'tis thought will ſtay here for ſome further inſtructions. As for occurrances out of Poland, we are now deprived of the ordinary Poliſh poſts; yet have intelligence, that (as in my laſt I wrot) the Poles commanders Gernetſky, Lubomirſky, and others, had fallen upon a party of the Swedes under command of the marques Von Baden, as he was repayring to the king, and routed his forces, and ſo came before Warſaw; and ſince hath bin before Thorn, and reported to have taken Bramburg, and ſo comeing this way, being numerous, as they report 20000 men, but no formed army, nor is the marques Von Baden ſlayne, as I wrot in my laſt. But the next day after the marques had the defeat, being the 8th inſtant, the king with his army mette with the Poliſh army about Stankits, under the command of general Poliſky, Landſcorengy, and Vitepſky, and routed them, and now is coming downe after theſe, whereby the poore people

people and countrey are daily ruined. Interim the report goeth, that the Pole and Muſcovite are agreed, and give him Ruſland, Lettauw, and Liefland, which he intends to fall upon, and ſeeke to be maſter of the ports of Revel and Narva farre in the eaſt ſea; which were good for him, and ſuppoſe no ſuch for us, if it is come to paſſe. Here is alſo written out of Poland, the Pols have ſlayne the prince of Tranſylvania's ambaſſador coming to the king of Sweden. Now this towne begin agayne to pres upon us for the hundred peny: if by force, they will take any thing from us, time will learne. The people in Lettaw are up, and give the Swedſs litle or no quarter all over, wher the Pols come, this being their maxime, better a ſpoyled land then a loſt land. So take leave, and reſt A. D. 1656.

Your honor's moſt humble ſervant.

Letters of intelligence.

Dantiſco, April $\frac{16}{26}$, [1656. N. S.]

HIC nil niſi victoriam Polonicam crepamus omnes paſſim, urbeſque præ lætitiâ tripudiant undique, præſertim, cum nuſquam appareat rex Suecorum cum ſuo exercitu, quem prope Lublinum inter duo flumina conſediſſe audimus, atque ibidem obſideri a Polonis, nec hoc ſatis: dom. Lubomirſky, qui nuper marchionem Badenſem profligavit, ſuburbium Warſowienſe deprædatus, Boruſſiamque ingreſſus, expugnatâ Straſburga, Toronium uſque progredi auſus eſt; ſed re male tentatâ cum aliquot equitum millibus Braumbergam & Lovihium una cum præſidio Suevico cepit. Quâ re perterritus Suecorum generalis Steinbock cum copiis trans Viſtulam Marienbergam verſus ſeſe recepit. Interea legati Hollandici hac occaſione uſi, cum gaudio huc pervenire, ut & ablegati Polonis, cum quadringentis equitibus, quibus cum data eſſet tandem poteſtas a ſenatu noſtro nomine legati regis domini Lubomirci decem tormenta bellica cum globis ac pulvere nitri poſtulavere, proculdubio ex animi ſententia omnia obtenturi. Reviviſcit itaque rex Polonicus, & jam trepidatur in Marchiâ, quoniam novus exercitus Polonorum in Caſſubia hæret, daturus operam, ut provinciam iſtam inter Viſtulam & Noſchium a Suecicis liberet, majora poſtea auſurus. Vol. xxxvii. p. 481.

Elbinga, Aprilis $\frac{15}{25}$.

Poloni prædatoriis manibus tumultuantur paſſim per Polonicam, abſente adhuc Suecico exercitu, quem jam Warſowiam attigiſſe audimus. Quam primum rex copias cum Wrangelio conjuxerit, ibit in hoſtem recente victoria, qua deletis Badenſis copiis potitus eſt, ferocem adhuc & jam majora tentare auſum, ſi deſeruerit rem Suecicam fortuna.

Berolino, ditto.

De exercitu Suecico nihil certi: in Marchiâ nova, quæ Caſſubiæ Poloniæque majori confinis eſt trepidatur valde, ſiquidem 4000 Polonorum vicinam arcem Braumbergam intercepere, iterque ſibi aperuere Dantiſcum uſque. De rege Suecorum incerta adhuc omnia. Quotquot ſunt qui mortuum negant, incolumem aſſervare verentur.

Cardinal Mazarin *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, April 26, 1656.

My lord,

YOUR letters of the 10th and 17th were delivered to me. I am glad of the good reception, that was made you there; and give you thanks for your news. That which we have here is, that there are but four ſhips of the ſilver fleet arriv'd, which bring very little for the king's accompt, and that the admiral is believ'd to be loſt. We know likewiſe very well, that as well in Spain as in Flanders there is great want of money, and their affairs in no good condition for want thereof. In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

You may communicate this to the lord protector, and at the ſame time deliver him the two incloſed letters.

He will ſee by that, which is not in cypher, after what manner Barriere doth explain himſelf. It is all written with his own hand, and directed to Cardenas. It is credible, the other is of conſequence, ſince it is writ all in cypher; and methinks if Barriere be ſtill at London, nothing can hinder, but that the protector may oblige him to uncypher it.

I do not wonder at the reports, whereof you write me word, to make men believe, that we have ſome ſecret negotiation for the peace; for they proceed from the Spaniards, who would fain ſow diviſions between us; but this is without ground; for all what we do

A. D. 1656. do think on here, is to reduce Spain to ſuch terms, that their enmity ſhall not be able to do us any miſchief.

You will do well to perſuade my lord protector, if you can, not to ſend an embaſſador to this court. It is not, that his majeſty would not be glad of it; but in regard here are many Engliſh and Iriſh, there may be ſome deſperate fellows amongſt them, that may attempt to do him a miſchief; and what puniſhment ſoever can be afflicted, yet it would be a great misfortune. You may alſo add, that if he only ſends him to be informed of the ſtate of affairs here, you may aſſure the protector, that he ſhall have a perfect account given him from time to time. But if he ſend ſome perſon of confidence hither, he may do it freely, not repreſenting any thing to him thereupon, but in the apprehenſion that thoſe, who do neither love him nor us, may take an occaſion to undertake ſomething, which may occaſion miſtruſtfulneſs.

I preſs as much as I am able monſieur de Brienne to diſpatch away the commiſſioners.

Intercepted letter of lord Inchiquine *to col.* Dennis Clanchy.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 413. THE common repoarte heere was, that yow ſpent eight or nyne hundred pounds, (ſince yowr goinge to London) for which yow were clapt up; which was ſoe officiouſly minted heere, that it came to the cardinall's eares; and this by the mallice of your countrymen both there and heere, whoſe letters and names you may underſtand by the incloaſed.

Monſieur de Pallow taxed my lord of Briſtow and mee for this, whome wee have ſatiſfied ſo farre, as that hee undertooke for another letter from his eminency to the protector in your behalf, and that you ſhall not want all other encuragements, this rumor being found untrue. Hee promiſed, that monſieur d' la Buſinier ſhould have orders (too morrow) to pay mee 300 piſtoles to be ſent you, which I will not faile by the next returne. But beſure to mannadge your buſineſſe carefully, that your own fortune and our ingadgments may not ſuffer.

Your countri men are the only enemyes yow are to feare, whom I advice yow to ſhunne there, and I will endeavor to ſtopp their proceedings heere.

If you ſee noe liklihood of goeinge forward, be ſure to come off, ſoe as your failing may not be lay'd to your charge, which wil be as much for your credit as if you had gone thorrough with your deſigne.

I wonder yow write not oftner, (having had but 3 from yow ſince your goeinge) and noe accompt of particular thinges yow were to be carefull of.

I pray inquire very narrowly, in what condition my mother in law and the reſt of our friends in Ireland are, for my wife is impatient to heere from them.

My brother writes to mee, that your men are very well payd in their winter quarters, and that Kelly payd him 500 crownes of your winter quarters money, purſuant to your orders; and tels mee, that they are to be pay'd of a monthes meanes imediately, and ſtayes to ſend your ſhare with the former ſume to mee, which I will diſpatch as ſoone as it comes. The duke of Modena will not agregat your men to my brother's without a letter from your ſelfe, which my brother deſires very earneſtly, that beinge united, they may be the abler to maſter the boores.

The Sweades overthrow is confirmed, but not ſoe ample as was repoarted.

The kinge of Spaine allow'd large conditions to our kinge. The German army (intended againſt the Swead) is to come into Flanders and Italy; ſoe that wee are like to have a hott ſumer on both ſides.

Fare you well, and looke to your buſineſſe; and be ſure my utmoſt indeavors ſhall never faile to juſtifie, how unfeignedly I am

Paris, April 26, 1656. [N. S.] Your kinſman and ſervant,

INCHIQUINE.

The ſuperſcription,

Theſe for col. Denis Clanchy at mr. Thornton's houſe in Comon Garden, London.

To his highneſs Oliver *lord protector of the commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *&c.*

Vol. xxxvii. p. 237, & 238. IN obedience to your highneſs's reference of the 9th of April 1656, upon the petition of Joanna the wife of Richard Laurence, we the governor and company of merchants trading into the Levant ſeas do humbly return anſwer,

That

That the ſaid Richard Laurence was in 1653, upon requeſt of this company, ſent out by the parliament to be agent at Conſtantinople in the dominions of the grand ſignor, with whom this company did then article for four thouſand dollars for one year; the payment whereof they have long ſince ordered, and doubt not but the ſame is made good to him. But before that year was expired, the company finding, that the ſaid Richard Laurence was not introduced, nor had delivered his credential letters, and ſo remained uncapable of doing the ſervice intended, they did by their letter in September 1654, and by other letters ſince, order his return to England, for avoiding a double charge upon their trade; but mr. Laurence conceiving the company's revocation to be inſufficient, refuſeth to return, until he receive your highneſs's order in that behalf, which we moſt humbly beſeech your highneſs to grant, for his ſatisfaction. A. D. 1656.

ANDR. RICCARD, governor.

The commiſſioners for Norfolk *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN purſuance of your highneſs's order of reference, bearing date the 26th of January, upon the petition of Thomas Knyvett, eſq; we humbly certify, Vol. xxxvii. p. 361.

That the ſaid Thomas Knyvett was one of thoſe your highneſs took priſoner in Leiſtoff in March 1642, and ſoon after was ſequeſtred, which ſequeſtration we find was taken off by the committee of lords and commons for ſequeſtrations in September 1644. But whereas it is alledged by the petitioner, that for more than eleven years paſt he hath lived unblameable as to the publick, we do further certify, that the petitioner hath not, to our knowledge, given any teſtimony of his good affection to the parliament's intereſt, we having cauſe to believe the contrary. Upon conſideration whereof, and for that the orders and inſtructions that your highneſs and council do in our judgment oblige us to decimate the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Knyvett, we have ordered a decimation thereof accordingly on the 30th of the next month, unleſs your highneſs or council ſhall order the contrary. All which we humbly ſubmit.

Norwich, April 16, 1656.

He. Haynes,
Robt. Jermy,
Raph. Woollmer,
Will. Stewart,
Iſaac Preſton,
Nich. Bell,
Thom. Bendiſh,
Robert Woode,
H. Kinge,
William Life,
Jo. Balleſton,
Tho. Baret,
Bram. Gurdon,
Thom. Garret,
Richard Browne.

The Dutch *embaſſadors in* Poland *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

WE writ to your high and mighty lordſhips at large from Lauwenborgh of the 15th current, of all that had happened unto us by the commander, under pretence of an order from the lord chancellor as governor of Pruſſia and Pomerellen given to him; likewiſe what we thought fit to write to the ſaid lord chancellor, ſince we received an anſwer from the lord chancellor, being brought to us by monſieur John Cock, late reſident of his majeſty of Sweden in this city, who after a civil compliment delivered us the letter of the chancellor, in anſwer to ours. We found the letter to be writ in civil terms, yet we could perceive in ſome clauſes of it, though obſcurely, that the intention of the lord chancellor was to invite us to Elbing or Marienburgh, and to divert us from our coming to this city. Whereupon having debated what was beſt for us to do at that time, and after we had ſeriouſly conſidered upon the principal ſubjects of the commiſſion, wherewith your high and mighty lordſhips were pleaſed to honour us, and having made reflection upon the preſent conſtitution of affairs in Poland and Pruſſia; whereupon we reſolved to ſend our ſecretary early in the morning, to compliment in our name the ſaid lord Cock, and to ſignify unto him, that we had found the letters of the lord chancellor full of civility; that we were inclined to anſwer the ſame with the like courteſy, hoping to have the honour within a few days to wait upon the chancellor in perſon; and that we did intend that day to purſue our journey; and in regard the lord chancellor had ordered him to conduct us on our way, that the ſame was very acceptable unto us, and that we took it for a very great honour; but in regard it would be too great a trouble unto him, we deſired, that his lordſhip would be pleaſed to excuſe himſelf that trouble. Vol. xxxvii. p. 417.

A. D. 1656. Whereupon the ſaid Cock being come to us, and having further declared his order, and conſequently his intention to conduct us, given us communication of another later letter of the lord chancellor's, writ to him, likewiſe full of civilities in our behalf, we prepared our ſelves for the journey, and after ſome diſcourſe we begun to conſider, what way we ſhould take; and ſome ſcruples and difficulties being raiſed by the ſaid lord Cock, which we ſoon removed after the beſt manner, we ſet forward about noon on the 22d current, and that night arrived at Nieuſtadt, and on the 24th current we came ſafe to this city. During our abode at Lauwenborgh we were uſed by the commander with much reſpect, who accompanied us on our journey with the officers of the garriſon and a troop of horſe, taking their leaves of us with demonſtrations of very great reſpect. At Nieuſtadt we received all poſſible honour at our arrival there, and at our departure from thence we were likewiſe conducted by a troop of horſe. When we came near the city, we were met by the ſon of the lord Pels, your high and mighty lordſhips commiſſioner at Dantzick, who by reaſon of his indiſpoſition could not come, in a coach with ſix horſes, being accompanied with ſeveral Holland merchants in coaches, and on horſeback, and were ſaluted by the mouth of monſieur Geſema in the name of them all, and bid welcome, and complimented in very civil terms, and declared unto us in very ſtrong expreſſions the acceptableneſs of our coming; and when we approached near the town, we met a troop of horſe, and ſomething nearer another, both fine troops and choſen men, who received us with much reſpect, and conducted us to our lodging. The officers had their ſwords drawn in their hands riding into the city. We found ſome ſoldiers in arms; and although it was rainy weather, and late in the evening, yet we ſaw a great concourſe of people, who did receive us all with great reſpect and demonſtrable ſigns of joy and affection. Being come to our lodgings appointed by the council of this city, we were a little after ſaluted in the name of the lords of this place by the counſellors Aelmer and Roſenberg, who ſtaid and ſup'd with us that night. The diſcourſe we held was moſt about this preſent war, and the conſtitution of affairs in Poland and Pruſſia, and the preſervation of the freedom of navigation and commerce upon the Eaſt Sea, the mutual and inſeparable intereſts of your high and mighty lordſhips and this city, declaring the reſpect and common affection, which this city doth bear to the government of your high and mighty lordſhips. Concerning the preſent conſtitution of affairs in Poland is diſcourſed here very much at preſent, yet not with ſuch certainty, that we dare give full credit to all. That is certain, that affairs are very much changed of late, and that three regiments raiſed for the relief of the king of Sweden, and conducted by the earl of Baden and the earl of Slippenbach, conſiſting of 3000 men, are totally defeated and deſtroyed near to Warſaw by Charnitzſky and the crown-mareſchal Lubumitzſky; and that the ſaid Poliſh generals do make great inroads into Pruſſia as far as Thorn, deſtroying and defeating all they meet withal of the Swedes. In our next we hope to give your high and mighty lordſhips a more certain account of all paſſages.

Dantzick, April 26, 1656. [N. S.] Slingerlandt, Huybert,
Dorp, Iſbrants.

The Venetian *embaſſador at* Vienna *to the* Venetian *agent.*

Vienna, April 26, 1656. [N. S.]

My lord,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 425. THE 3000 men deſigned for Flanders are upon their march.

The Polanders without hazarding the battle did ſo circumvent the Swediſh army, that for want of proviſions and with tedious marches it found it ſelf in a ſtreight and much weakned; ſo that the king would have paſt the Viſtula at Sendomiria, but the Polanders prevented him, cutting down the bridge; and finding himſelf prevented in that likewiſe, he was forced to march towards Warſaw with an army much diminiſhed and afflicted; the country being in all parts to riſe and declare againſt him; and which he will eſcape out of, is hard to conjecture.

The council of Ireland *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 483. IN February laſt we ſignified the reaſons inducing us to give mr. Evan Vaughan leave to act as deputy poſt-maſter; and that having notice of your patent, we would take care your juſt right ſhould be preſerved; ſince which the ſaid Vaughan is returned to Dublin, and hath given us ſo ſatisfactory an account of his care and diligence exerciſed in

ſetling

ſetling effectually, as he hopes, the poſt ſtages in the moſt uſual places of Ireland, much conducing to his highneſs ſervice and publick advantage; and finding him deſirous to addreſs himſelf unto you more particularly with his proceedings, and to receive ſuch deputation and rules for the future management of this affair, as you may think fit to give; and being credibly informed, he hath long waited after ſome ſettlement, and to reap ſome fruit of the labour he hath undergone here, when indeed the times were moſt perilous, and hath little other ſupport then from our expectation of future advancement, we were the more willing to accompany him with this recommendation, leaving the ſame to your conſideration. We remayne, ſir, A. D. 1656.

Dublin caſtle, April 17, 1656.

Your affectionate friends and ſervants,

H. Cromwell, Rob. Goodwin,
Miles Corbett, Math. Thomlinſon.
R. Pepys,

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Jovis, April 27, 1656. [N. S.]

WAS once again produced to the aſſembly a letter from the college of the admiralty in the northern parts, writ at Enchuyſen on the 20th current, and received on the 24th following, containing an anſwer upon their high and mighty lordſhips letter of the firſt of this month, and therein informed, that the ſeven men of war equipt in their juriſdiction belonging to the fleet of 48 ſhips of war were fully ready, and were daily buſy to order captains to command them, expecting only wind and weather to carry them to the Vlie; and that they only expected orders from their high and mighty lordſhips whither to ſend them. Whereupon being debated it is reſolved, that an anſwer be ſent to the college, to deſire them to ſend the ſaid 7 ſhips to ſea, and to cauſe them to ſail to the Sound; adding withal, that at their arrival there they ſhall receive charge and orders from their high and mighty lordſhips extraordinary embaſſadors in Denmark upon all accidental occaſions, according to which they are to govern themſelves. Vol. xxxvii. p. 437.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Jovis, April 27, 1656. [N. S.]

RECeived a letter from the college of the admiralty at Amſterdam, writ there the 25th current, containing amongſt the reſt, that the new ſhips of war under their juriſdiction would be ready to go to ſea, as ſoon as they are informed of their high and mighty lordſhips intention about the inſtruction for the commander Tromp, to whom is proviſionally given the command of the ſaid ſhips; and that they had but ſuch muſqueteers, as they deſired of their high and mighty lordſhips in their letter of the 4th current. Wherefore the ſaid college did deſire of their high and mighty lordſhips, that they would forthwith ſend them the ſaid inſtruction and the ſaid muſqueteers to be divided amongſt the ſaid ſhips. Vol. xxxvii. p. 429.

Whereupon being debated it is reſolved, that an anſwer ſhall be returned to the ſaid college, that their lordſhips will forthwith ſend away the ſaid ſhips to the Sound, according to their high and mighty lordſhips reſolution of the firſt current; adding withal, that they being arrived there, upon all accidental occaſions ſhall receive orders from their high and mighty lordſhips embaſſadors extraordinary in Denmark, according to which they are to regulate themſelves. As to the muſqueteers, there is already order given about them.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Jovis, April 27, 1656. [N. S.]

AFter deliberation had it is reſolved and underſtood, that henceforward, in purſuance of their high and mighty lordſhips reſolution of the 19th current, the inſtruction for the lord of Opdam lieutenant admiral, as generaliſſimo for the ſaid extraordinary fleet of 48 ſhips of war agreed upon on the ſame day, ſhall be ſent to their high and mighty lordſhips extraordinary embaſſadors in Denmark, to ſerve for their information, and to give Vol. xxxvii. p. 433.

A. D. 1656. give charge and orders to the ſaid fleet at their arrival in the Sound upon all accidental occaſions, according and in conformity of the contents thereof, according to which the ſaid fleet is to govern themſelves; and the ſaid embaſſadors are ſeriouſly recommended to keep ſecret the ſaid inſtruction.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

April 21, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. P. 453. THE adminiſtrators of Griffier Muſch have cauſed to be exhibited a declaration of expences made for copies given out ſince the year 1645, which do amount to many thouſands of guilders, and about which there hath been a very great conteſt; for his inſtruction doth import, that he ought to have done it every three months. They have referred it to the chamber of accounts to be examined. The reſident of Sweden hath exhibited a memorandum to the ſtates general, containing notification of the untruth of the defeat and death of his king; item to diſſuade them concerning the fleet.

They have writ again to the admiralty of Amſterdam to have ſome of them to come hither to adviſe about the ſecuring of the Occidental Sea.

April 22.

Upon the memorandum of the reſident of Sweden is reſolved, that the lord preſident ſhall return him thanks, and recompliment him, aſſuring him, that this ſtate hath no deſign to offend his majeſty of Sweden, but to have equipt the fleet ſimply againſt thoſe, who would moleſt and diſturb the commerce and navigation of this ſtate without any cauſe.

The lord Bonyn, envoy of the elector of Brandenburg, is arrived, without having given any notice to the ſtate.

April 24.

The lord Roſenwinge commiſſioner extraordinary of Denmark hath repreſented and renewed his complaint concerning the abuſes of the ſhips of the ſtates, which go for Norway, committing frauds in their meaſures; which is recommended to the admiralty of Amſterdam and to the commiſſioners of maritime affairs.

The preſident hath propoſed, that the commiſſioner of Dantzick being come from Amſterdam had made inſtance to him, that he might have a diſpatch and reſolution upon the two remaining points of his propoſition. And in regard, that the ſtates general have advice, that the Swedes do preſs more and more upon the city of Dantzick, it was reſolved to enter into conference with the commiſſioner in purſuance of a reſolution taken before Eaſter, to hear his declaration, what troops he doth demand, and what ſubſidy they do want.

The lord Bonyn hath not yet given any notice to the aſſembly of his arrival; however I hear, that he will not delay his audience.

There was alſo a memorandum read for the baggage of the arch-duke.

April 25.

The lord Bonyn, with the lords Weyman and Copes, have had audience this morning, conducted and reconducted by the lord Ripperda and Schulenburgh, after the ſame manner as the earl of Witgenſtein, who having conducted hither the princeſs dowager had audience here. And it ſeemeth, that their character was a little more raiſed than that of thoſe of the elector of Cologne, who were only conducted and reconducted by the lord of Heyde. They ſaid nothing but compliments in general terms, and required commiſſioners to declare more expreſsly before them.

Thoſe of the admiralty being urged to finiſh the equipage, they alledged their poverty; whereupon being ordered to negotiate for money upon the laſt money at 4 *per cent*, they have writ back, that they could not get any money but at 5: likewiſe that they could not get any ſeamen at the price and wages, which the ſtate hath ordered to be paid by the month, which is referred to the lord Huygens and others.

Notwithſtanding the reſolution for to ſtay, yet the commiſſioners of the admiralty are departed before Eaſter. Whereupon they are writ unto to return hither towards the 2d of May, to adviſe further about the ſea affairs, and eſpecially to ſecure the Weſtern Sea.

The ſtates of Zealand do take it very ill, by reaſon that the court of juſtice hath decreed a re-eſtabliſhment of the lord of Staveniſſe, being willing to maintain the lord Vrybergen againſt the ſaid re-eſtabliſhment, and will ſend ſome commiſſioners upon this and other ſubjects towards the time that the ſtates of Holland will be aſſembled.

April 27.

April 27.

This day the lord of Gent made a report, how that by vertue of the reſolution of the 22d of April he had recomplimented the reſident of Sweden, proteſting to him concerning the good intention of the ſtate with the fleet; that he had ſaid amongſt the reſt, that Jariſlow was threeſcore miles from Warſaw; conſequently that it was not ſtrange, if there come no news, by reaſon that ſome ſmall parties were killed by the Polanders, and that they could not give great convoys to every meſſenger. A. D. 1656.

The lord Bonyn cauſed his propoſition to be exhibited this morning, but it came ſo late, that it could not be read. The commiſſioners are the lords of Gent, Merode, Beverninck, Veth, Holck, Wycke, Ripperda, and Schulenburgh.

The commiſſioners of the elector of Cologne have alſo again deſired a conference, which will be to morrow.

They have alſo reſolved to take up 150000 guilders to pay thoſe that come from Braſil. They have alſo given leave to the lord of Opdam to give one, two, or three guilders more to each mariner a month, than the ordinary pay, for otherwiſe it is impoſſible to have ſeamen.

Item, they have given leave to thoſe of the admiralty at Rotterdam, to take up money at *5 per cent.* upon the laſt money.

They have alſo laid wagers at Amſterdam, and other places, even to a 100000 eſcus, that the king of Sweden is dead.

April 28.

This morning came a letter from the king of Poland writ at Leopolis the ſecond of March, containing how firſt the Muſcovite, and afterwards the Swede, had invaded his kingdom; that he had for a while given way, but that at preſent he found himſelf in a good poſture, having made a good agreement with the Coſſacks, and that he had a promiſe of a good aſſiſtance from the Tartar Cham, &c. Afterwards he recommended the buſineſs of the town of Dantzick; that this ſtate would give them a ſubſidy, and that he did approve of all that the ſaid city did negotiate here concerning the ſame.

The embaſſador of Spain hath ſignified, that now the lord Verheyde and others were come here, he found himſelf ready to enter into conference concerning the country of Outre-Meuſe, and the agreement to be made thereupon; upon which they have reſolved to ſay, that they have nothing to do with thoſe counſellors, and that with them they will not confer; that his excellency might inform himſelf of thoſe counſellors as much as he pleaſed; but that the commiſſioners of this ſtate will only confer with his excellency alone.

There have been alſo ſeveral orders given about mariners wages and the equipage of the fleet.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

IN anſwer to yours of the $\frac{11}{21}$ April, I will ſay, that I would not willingly promiſe intelligence Spain any great matter of 151 in 139, without knowing, if I can effect it; but the obligations, which I have to 126, will conſtrain me to do all that lieth in my power. 135 doth very much in theſe things; and the one muſt be proportioned to the other. It is thought likewiſe, that 151 is here ſo eaſy; yea the ſimple is, but the beſt and exquiſite is very difficult, yea with danger; for the diſcretion or moderation of 104 and 105, the moſt part is very little, at leaſt towards the little 125. And therefore mr. 126, may well remember, that 127 propoſed to him, and deſired him to procure for 127, ſuch an act of 37. 24. 80. 39. 94. 28. 68. 24, whereof however you ſhould never make any oſtentation, (for that would do a great deal of harm to 127) but only to ſave him in a great need; but hitherto God hath very much preſerved him. As then to the ſaid 151, I will do my endeavour to induce 127; but neither that of 139, nor that of 104 (when you will have it exquiſite) is to be done without conſiderable 135; and beſides there muſt be ſome addreſs. I remain

Vol. xxxvii. p. 93.

Your moſt humble ſervant.

[April $\frac{18}{28}$, 1656.]

Courtin *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, April 28, 1656. [N. S.]

My lord,

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 471. THE report of the defeat and death of the king of Swedes doth revive again. It cometh from Dantzick, but without any ground, in my opinion, in regard the letters, which we have from Jariſlow, make no mention of it, and on the contrary they ſignify, that the king of Sweden was quartered ſtill there, and his army round about. That the king of Poland was at Leopolis. That ſeveral of the nobility were joined with him; and that he had an army of 20, or 30 thouſand men. He, that writ this news, puts in a poſtſcript, at this inſtant the king of Sweden is gone forth with the beſt part of his horſe and about 1500 dragoons upon an exploit, whereof the ſucceſs is not known. He went towards Leopolis to find out his enemy, according as they write me from Elbing, where they ſaw letters from his camp of the 25th of March, wherein they adviſe, that the Swediſh army is ſtill in a good condition; and that it doth ſtrike terror in all places, where they paſs, though it be not very numerous of men; but yet they are all old ſoldiers and choice men. In the mean time the governor of Cracow doth alter ſomething of this news by a letter of the 30th of March; and addeth alſo in the poſtſcript, now at preſent I receive letters from the king of Sweden, which do adviſe me, that the whole Swediſh army is marching to Sendomir.— If this be truer than the abovementioned, that the king of Sweden and his army retreating to Sendomir, which is upon the Viſtula between Cracow and Warſaw, that the Polanders are ſtrong, and that the king of Sweden is coming to meet the recruits, which are bringing to him by the prince palatine of Sultzbach, and the mareſchal Wrangell, being ſome 7000 in number.

All the letters however, which confirm the defeat of the Swedes, are in greater number than thoſe, which are able to diſſipate theſe falſe reports; and in regard they come from better hands, they add more belief to them than thoſe that came from the merchants. The ſtates general do ſtill continue the haſtening forth of their fleet for the Baltick ſea, but want of mariners is a great hindrance to them. There are above 100 merchant men in the Texell, which ſtay only for a wind, being bound for the Baltick ſea. The ſtates have ordered them to return, if the Swedes aſk more toll of them than what they uſed to pay formerly. Twelve men of war were to conduct them, but not being manned, the merchant men intend to be gone, not being willing to ſtay till they are manned.

Petkum *to monſieur* Roſenwinge.

April $\frac{18}{28}$, 1656.

Sir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 467. SIR Oliver Fleming is of late ſo much Swedified, that I hardly dare to ſpeak to him, in regard he ſuppoſeth, that we are friends of the lords ſtates of the United Netherlands. I tell you this, becauſe I know not now whom to ſpeak to about the picture of the lord protector.

We have here a confirmation of the arrival of the ſilver fleet in Spain, but no news of the fleet of this ſtate.

They talk here, that his highneſs hath ordered 48 ſhips more to be equipt. If this be true, the people will be made ſenſible of it; that fleet, which is gone for the Streights, hath ſufficiently drained the coffers of his highneſs.

It is alſo ſaid, that his highneſs is to aſſiſt the French king, and that the levies, which the Swedes make in Scotland and in England, are to be maintained by the protector; and if this be ſo, the intereſt of the proteſtants is very much taken to heart by him.

The miniſters of Sweden are enraged for anger at the lord Nieuport, by reaſon he did too freely relate the news of the defeat of their maſter.

For want of further matter I ſend you the Game at Picquet to entertain you. One Nevill is ſaid to be the author thereof.

An intercepted letter of Mr. Windebanck.

Boulogne, the 28th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 363. I Have written with much earneſtneſs unto my couſin Weſtwood, to deſire her, that I may have this term a ſtock provided for me to begin and ſettle my trade with her factor. The reaſons and conveniences thereof I ſhall now forbear to preſs. The endeavour

to effect this must be on your part; and therefore I must recommend that to you, who, A. D. 1656.
I hope, will make no scruple or difficulty in using your utmost credit and industry to comply with my desires; and I am confident, that you will not neglect an opportunity to oblige him, whom you cannot omit to serve without some remorse, nor assist but with some contentment and satisfaction to yourself, that you have discharged a duty, which will bring a blessing upon you both in this world and the other, as a reward of your obedience. I shall say no more, but pray God to direct you, and rest

Most really and affectionately yours,

THOMAS PARSONS.

Directed to Thomas Westwood, under cover to one Jones, at the sign of the Wheatsheaf in Drury-lane.

Col. D'oyley, *to secretary* Thurloe.

HONNORED SIR,

OUR longing desire and expectation to heare from his highnes, in answer to one of the three wee sent you since the major generall's death, hath retarded our sending to you. Wee are in some feare, the shipp Augustine, which wee sent six moneths since, may have received some disaster. These will acquainte you with little alteration since the sending of the Grantham; our numbers are not much lessened, nor our healths much impaired, blessed be the God of our salvation. Wee are much afraid of want; our provision beginning to spoyle, and the quantity much shrunke. Wee cannot yet make our soldiers sensible of their condition, nor without severitye plant soe much as provision for themselves. Wee have forced them to work for feare of hunger. Something they have done, which may stop a gap, till we are further supplied, but not at all considerable as to provision. The enemy hath of late by ambuscados infested us, and slaine divers of our men; and planting, which is so necessary, that wee cannot expect to hold out without it, takes up all our men's tyme and labour. Indeed I cannot judge, but that if neither souldiers nor planters from the other islands do come hither, wee cannot long keep the place, the advantages of the enemy being able to poise the difference in numbers. Wee have endeavoured all meanes to treat with them but cannot. The best part of our fleet is gone to see what they can do on the coast. Wee looke on our selves as very unhappy, that wee should suffer soe much by the heate of the climate and continuall distempers, and want, and yet doe our nation noe service. Wee hope we shall have his highnes best construction, heere being many very desireous to serve their country and his highnes, though we have the continual clamour of home, home. For my owne parte, I am still prepared for his service, if I could understand his commands; and shall endeavour the utmost to evidence, that I was not borne for myselfe, but for my nation. In which if it would please God, that I might appeare effectually, I should think my voyage fortunate, with the addition of being esteemed

Vol. xxxvii. p. 501.

Your faithfull servant,

Jamaica, Aprill 18, ann. 1656. EDW. DOYLEY.

Since my writing this, it hath pleased God to give us some successe against the Negroes. A plantation of theirs beeinge found out, wee fell on them, slew some, and totally spoiled one of their chief quarters. Alsoe wee have had a threatning danger, some of coll. Buller's regiment being discontented at plantinge, and lesseninge their bread by a quarter of a pound a daie, conspired to revolt from us; and accordingly 20 and more marcht from us, whome wee pursued, and tooke; executed three of the most notorious, and pardoned the rest.

The council of Ireland *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

BY my former humble addresses unto your highnes and council we have made known the miserable condition this nation is in, through that vast quantity of Peru and other base and counterfeit coin this poor nation hath of late years been burthened with. Indeed we are not able (so fully as we would) to expres our resentmens of this growing evil, the general discontent it bears upon most men's hearts, nor the prejudice, that is likely to arise, unless some speedy remedy be applied. For like a gangrene this adulterate coin spreads far and near; it banishes hence the current coin of Spain, and eats up the good

Vol. xxxvii. p. 487.

A. D. 1656. good Engliſh money, which the merchants (for want of exchange or other commodities to return) make it a ſecret trade to export into England, or (notwithſtanding our utmoſt care for prevention) into ſome foreign parts, to any place, where it yields moſt advantage. Hereby the ſtock of this nation is detrimented much above two thirds, as is conceived; little other money is viſible ſave this counterfeit American, which ordinarily goes for 4 s. 6 d. and upon the eſſay is found not to out value 2 s. 4 d. and moſt of that, which runs current, is very little better than braſs or alchemy. Trade hereby is exceedingly obſtructed, plantations much diſcouraged, neceſſary proviſions withheld, and monthly contribution (for ſupply of your highneſs's forces here) paid in ſuch baſe coin, as becomes great loſs to the receiver, and being refuſed in ſundry places (the temper of the people generally abhorring it) the publick affairs without ſpeedy care ('tis feared) will unavoidably fall into diſorder; nor can we apprehend other than that this manifeſt inconvenience may in the end beget diſturbance in the people, unleſs your highneſs (out of your pious and fatherly care of the welfare of this country) tenderly conſider of what we have faithfully repreſented, nor know we any other or better expedient for the cure hereof, or how to apply a ſuitable remedy, ſave by a mint, which (now as formerly, we moſt humbly and earneſtly deſire (if the ſame may be held adviſeable) may (at leaſt for ſome time) be erected here. This (as we conceive) will allay the importation of more ſuch traſh; it will encourage us to decry what through neceſſity is made current here; will enable us to call in the Peru and Mexico pieces, (which are little better than braſs, and at preſent the far greateſt proportion of coin,) and being melted the product may be reduced to the ſtandard; and for that the ſoldier (and poorer ſort eſpecially) want the leſſer and ſmaller ſorts of money for change, and to buy proviſions with, this may accommodate them with ſmall and neceſſary proportions. We have no power by our inſtructions to give any conſiderable relief to grievances of this nature. And as we conceive it our duty faithfully to repreſent thus much, ſo we doubt not but your highneſs will ſeaſonably take the ſame into conſideration, which is very heartily deſired; and nevertheleſs moſt humbly ſubmitted to your highneſs's great wiſdom and good pleaſure by

Your highneſs's moſt humble and moſt faithful ſervants,

H. Cromwell,
R. Pepys,
Miles Corbett.

Dublin Caſtle, the of April, 1656.

Some queſtions made upon the letter of the Dutch *embaſſador.*

Vol. xxxvii. p. 493. In the hand writing of ſecretary Thurloe.

HIS highneſs having reviſed the paper, which his excellency the lord embaſſador of the United Provinces had conference with him upon at your laſt audience, doth judge it neceſſary, before any reſolution can be taken thereupon, that your excellency doe explayne the intentions of the ſtates of Holland in ſome parts of that paper, viz.

Whereas it is ſayd, that if any of the 3 confederates be agreſſed, or a warre be made againſt it, or ſhould be troubled in their rights and liberties and commerce againſt the lawes of nations, or charged or wronged, that the other ſhall breake openly againſt ſuch agreſſor.

1. There is now an open warre made upon England and France by Spayne. What are the intentions of Holland as to that warre, becauſe the words are only in the future tenſe?

2. What are the import and extract of the words, *troubled in their rights, liberties and commerce, or charged or wronged?* it being neceſſary, that expreſſions of this nature be cleare in reſpect an open warre is to follow upon it.

3. Is there any thing of the minde of France knowne upon this buſines, or any tranſactions with that court therein?

April 18, 1656.

Mr. Joſ. Aſhe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONNORABLE SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 513.

SInce I had the honnor to wayt upon his highnes, I have been ſince ſeveral tymes to have wayted on you, but without effect; which makes me to give you this trouble, that ſoe if occation be, I may receive your commands this night. My firſt viſit was to acquaint you, that my frend adviſed me ſir H. de V.* was at Bruſſell, I deſired to have your directions for what you would have me doe in the buſines; but beeing I could not ſpeake with you, I wroat him a letter, the coppy whereof goes herewith, intending thereby

* Sir Henry de Vic.

by to have discovered, wether his condition be fixed or loose. My second visitt was to A. D. 1656.
have your thoughts upon it, or what else you might thinke wel of. My last was this
morninge to the same effect, only further, that I expected an answer by this post, but
had none, and yet my frend writes me my letter was delivered into his owne hands. I
conceave the reason is, that the thing proposed was new, and having heard nothing of me
in 5 yeares, somwhat straunge, soe might consider of it til the next post; and seing it is
soe difficult to speake with you, if my thus troubling of you be as acceptable and con-
venient, you may either way freely dispose of,

Honnorable sir, your most faythful servant,

London, the 18th of April, 1656. JOSEPH ASHE.

Advice from Stettin, *the* $\frac{19}{29}$ *of* April 1656.

IT doth not only continue what I advised your lordship in my former concerning the rencounter between the earl of Baden and the Polanders, but the Polanders do prosper more and more, which doth cause no small alteration and perplexity in his place, in regard there cometh nothing but ill news for the Swedes from all parts. Last tuesday came letters from Elbing to the lord ambassador here, wherein they advise him, that the Polanders do revolt every where from the king of Sweden; and that they are all up in arms; and that the wayvod of Kalisch, to whom the king of Sweden had lately given the wayvod of Bosna, was turned again to the king of Poland, reducing all places again under his power, and using the Swedes, where he can find any, much worse then any other Polanders. It is impossible to advise any thing certain of the king of Sweden or his forces, which are very few and weak; and if we durst believe what is reported, they are either defeated, or in a very bad condition. A little time will discover the truth of all things. Most men here conclude, that he ought not to have engaged too farr into his enemies country, and not have staid so long about Jarislau, from whence he could not retreat without much danger, by reason of the several rivers he is to pass. Vol. xxxvii, p. 475.

I have received both your lordship's letters. That which you command me in your first to keep a correspondency with the lord embassador at Copenhagen, and to advise them of all particulars, as I do your lordship from time to time, shall be executed by me, till your further orders. I shall remain in this place, till further order from your lordship.

Commissary Pels *to the states general.*

Dantzick, April 29, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

HOW that unexpectedly the lords embassadors are detained at Lauwenborgh 10 miles from hence by the Swedish garrison, is to be seen by the enclosed copy of their excellencies letter sent privately to me. Vol. xxxvii. p. 529.

From Elbing is sent to their excellencies the late agent monsieur John Cock, to persuade the lords embassadors not to come for this place, but to take their way directly to the rycks chancellor, who hath full power to treat with their lordships. What will further be done in this business is expected with impatience.

Here are come also very credible reports, that there have happened considerable rencounters in Poland; and that not far from Warsaw 3000 of the Swedes are totally routed: amongst the rest slain upon the place is the marquis of Baden, and the only earl of Sultzbach, and that the king of Poland is forty thousand strong, and was come within two miles of Warsaw.

This is certain, that the Polish under chancellor Radziewsky is come on a sudden with all his train and baggage to Elbing by water, whereby it is presumed, that all doth not go well on the Swedish side.

Great preparations are made in the Pillauw to receive the queen of Sweden, where the elector of Brandenburgh doth intend to bid her welcome.

A letter of intelligence.

Amsterdam, 29 Aprilis, [1656. N. S.]

DE Ruyter cum navibus 8 bellicis Gadibus commoratur, ibidemque magnam argenti vim recipit, ut id ipsum in Flandriam deportaret, Hispanis gratificaturus, eluxuruxque Anglicanæ Vol. xxxvii. p. 532.

A. D. 1656. Anglicanæ claſſis ſolertiam in indagandis penetralibus Indiacæ prodigalitatis. Hoc ſi falſum eſt, certiſſime alis ſuis protecturus nunciatur naves prædicto argento onuſtas Hollandicas duntaxat ab Hiſpanis in hanc finem ingenti pretio conductas.

Dantiſco nihil aliud præter regis Sueciæ interitum, & exercitus perditionem, cum affirmatione tam vehementi, ut authores pœniteat toties repetiſſe tam atrox nuncium, niſi accedat tandem fides. E contra colonelli Suecici, cui nomen Stolthenberg, teſtimonium omni juramento majus regem vivum ſalvum ac incolumem docet, idemque aſſeverat, ſponſionem incredulis offerens pecuniarum, ſe 24 Martii ſtylo veteri regis ſui manus deoſculatum fuiſſe, cum ab ejus majeſtate ab exercitu ad haſce oras ablegatus fuiſſet.

A letter of intelligence.

Ady Aprill 29, 1656. [N. S.]

HONOURED SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 542. IN my laſt, which was of the 15th preſent, I wrote you at large of all that then occurr'd, perticularly of the happy and unexpected arrivall of the ſilver fleete at Cadiz, of which we have againe the confirmation by this weeke's letters (over France) from Madrid and Sevile, as alſoe by ſundry ſhipps arrived in Holland, which ſaw them putt into the aforeſaid port; but of its richneſſe there is yet noe certayne accompt can be given, they of Spayne having not been ſoe nimble now, as at other tymes, in ſending over its cargo or particulars of lading, which, as alſoe for that we doe not feare of any remiſſes made over for the payment and recrute of our army, as was expected would have been upon this fleet's arrival, makes many to beleeve, it hath nothing neere brought home ſoe vaſt a treaſure, as was at firſt given out. Nay ſom of our cheefe Spaniſh negotiants have allready private adviſes, that there is not above two millions regiſtred, of which ſcarce 800,000 crownes will come to the king's ſhare; a very ſmale and inconſiderable reliefe for this preſent neceſſityes. If his future fleetes prove noe better, his revenewes in the Indyes will ſcarce quitt charges of fetching home. Yeſterday came an expreſſe from Cullen to certifye the court at Bruſſelles, that don Juan d'Auſtria, our intended governor, was proceeded ſoe far in this journey for theſe parts, where 'tis thought he may make a halt, till he heares, that Leopoldus hath left the country, and that the preparations making for his reception be in a readyneſſe. This hath made the arch-duke reſolve to ſett out on his journey for Germany the next weeke, when alſoe the reſt of the courtiers putt forth to meet don Juan. It's given out, that this new governor brings orders and permition from Spayne to the ſtates of the country to rayſe forces for their own defence; and that att his arrivall the lycent and all other grivances will be taken off. If ſoe, we may give the French worke enough, for here is both mony and men ſufficient in the country to reſiſt the power of France, if it were but well ordered; but I feare all theſe faire ſtorys will prove but winde, and that we ſhall only change our maſters.

The Scotts king hath now made an end of his negotiation at Bruſſelles, from whence he is removed to Brughes, there to remayne, till the ratification thereof come from Spayne, when perchance we may come to know, what is concluded betwixt them. For the preſent their tranſactions are carried ſo private, that moſt of his owne followers know nothing of them. The newes I wrote you in my laſt concerning the Sweedes and Poles remaynes yet in ſuſpence; ſoe that now the truth of either ſide is queſtioned; and ſome doubt there hath not been any generall battle at all betwixt them. The Holland fleet conſiſting of 35 ſayle are put to ſea; noe queſtion but that they are bownd for the Sownd, with an intention to aſſiſt thoſe of Danzick againſt the Sweedes. How this will be reſſented by the lord protector of England I cannot tell; but we heere hope, that it may be an occation of a breach between the two ſtates. Theſe of Dunkerque have of late brought up ſeverall prizes, of which two very conſiderable, one of 16 guns laden with French wines bound for England, eſteemed worth 30000 pownd ſterling, another of 21 guns a Scotiſh fregott. They have at leaſt 15 ſayle putting out anew, ſoe that unleſſe ſom ſpeedy courſe be taken againſt them, the trad for thoſe parts will come to nothing. I have noe more at preſent, but my duty and reſpects to all my freinds, and to crave your leave to ſubſcribe my ſelfe,

Honoured ſir, yours,

JOHN JOHNSON.

To monſieur Petkum.

Bruſſels, April 29, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. lxiii. p. 544. WE do expect here with impatience the arrival of don John. It will be the next week firſt, before we ſhall have a ſight of him. The archduke is ſtill here; he

gives and ſelleth all that he can before he goeth with the Jeſuits. They talk here of A. D. 1656.
cauſing all the troops to begin to march towards the middle of May; but I believe it will not be ſo ſoon. Want of money will very much hinder the work.

Here is a report, that if the emperor doth make war, the prince of Condé is to be his general. The miniſters here do not altogether truſt him, and he will never have the troops at his abſolute diſpoſing.

The news of the defeat of the Swedes doth ſtill continue. They have receiv'd here a letter from Sileſia, which doth confirm it; and I hope he that will uſurp all, will be humbled and hindered in his retreat.

Luis Males *to* Franciſco Giavarina, *the* Venetian *reſident.*

Antwerp, April 29, 1656. [N. S.]

AS to the arrival of the fleet in Spain, for 3 galleons thereof, there is doubt made of their arrival at Cadiz; but of the two remainder, that is the admiral and the other, it is not yet known what is become of them. Vol. xxxvii. p. 546.

The defeat of the Swedes doth now leſſen more and more.

This day John d'Auſtria was to arrive in Cologne, to be in Bruſſels the next week; and at the ſame time the archduke is to depart.

King Charles, who is at Bruges, will endeavour to conclude with don John his negotiation treated on with the Spaniards, into which the archduke would not enter, till ſuch time that the propoſitions made on either ſide were firſt writ into Spain, from whence they are to expect the reſolutions.

I am confirmed, that 7000 Iriſh are to be at the ſervice of France for ſome time, upon condition to ſerve no longer, after ſuch time as king Charles ſhall want them.

Count Brienne *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, April 29, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

IN my laſt I accuſed the reception of your letter of the 17th, to which I returned an anſwer; ſo that I have little to ſay to you at preſent, only to aſſure, that you will not be long without thoſe papers mentioned in my laſt, which are given unto your ſervant to be ſent unto you; and before you can have examined them, you will have others ſent you, for they are making them ready in ſeveral places. I make no doubt, but you have heard, what hath been publiſhed here by the Venetian embaſſador, that the ſilver fleet is arrived in Spain, whereof we do yet make ſome doubt; but a little time will clear up our doubts. Vol. xxxvii. p. 534.

True it is, we are informed, that three ſhips and two pattaches are come home richly laden with merchandizes; but the fleet is ſaid to be ſtill at ſea, ſo that the Engliſh may ſtill continue in hopes of enriching themſelves.

I have been to acquaint mr. de Meilleraye, by order of the king, that he is to reſtore the Engliſh ſhip brought in at Blavet; and that he ſhould prohibit all officers commanding under him, not to ſuffer any royal ſhip to bring any prizes into their ports.

A letter of intelligence.

A Paris le 29 Avril, 1656. [N. S.]

L'ON mande de Flandres du 22 Avril, que le roy d'Angleterre eſt allé au devant de dom Juan d'Autriche & le marquis de Caracenne juſques a Cologne. Que le prince de Condé y a auſſy envoyé le comte de Colligni. Que Fuenſaldaigne eſt allé a Anvers negotier le payement des penſions de l'archiduc, lequel eſtant preſſé par ſes creanciers, offre pour aſſeurance de leurs hypotheques de donner pour caution le comté de L'iſle, qui rend ce ſervice a ſon alteſſe, en conſideration de ce qu'elle a fait donner la prevoſté de Louvain a ſon fils. L'archiduc voyant, que le roy d'Eſpagne ne luy fournoit que 50 m. eſcus des 700000, dont il eſt en advance pour la guerre de Pays-Bas, il a envoyé un expres a Madrid pour faire en ſorte, qu'on luy aſſigne ſon renbourſement ſur les premiers deniers, qui proviendront de la flotte des Indes. Son alteſſe ne verra point dom Juan d'Auſtrice a Bruxelles, mais peut le rencontrer en chemin, s'il partoit le 27. Le marquis de Cagnac, Vol. xxxvii. p. 538.

fils

A. D. 1656. fils aiſné de la maiſon de la Force, s'eſtant mis dans les troupes du prince de Condé, on luy a donné le regiment de cavallerie de monſieur de Lorge. On a fait commandement au frere du comte de Ligneville de ſortir de Flandres dans 24 heures ſur des grandes peines. On dit, qu'il y a quelques troupes, qui ſont en marche pour venir au ſervice des Eſpagnols, ſous le nom du roy d'Anglettere.

Le duc de Beaufort & le comte de Bethune ont terminé comme mediateurs les affaires, qui eſtoyent entre ſon alt. roy. & madamoiſelle ; & pour les executer le duc d'Orleans a donné procuration a monſieur de Choiſy, & a remis a ſon retour de Blois ſon entreveüe avec ceſte princeſſe, qui s'eſt retirée a St. Targeau, le duc de Beaufort a Vendoſme, & le comte de Bethune en ceſte ville, ou il arriva mardy dernier.

Le mareſchal de Hocquincourt a une paſſion ſi grande de ſervir, qu'il a envoyé de nouveau offrir a l'empereur de faire lever 8000 hommes, & d'achepter pour 500 m. eſcus de biens dans le royaume de Boheme pour s'y retirer avec ſa famille.

Six conſeillers de parlement de Rouen on eſté exiles pour l'affaire des monnoyes. L'on fait conſtruire un fort royal dans les preries de Valenciennes, qui incommodera beaucoup les Eſpagnols.

Le marquis d'Hocquincourt, qui eſtoit venu negotier ſa rançon, s'en eſt retourné a Mons, les ennemis luy demandant une trop grande ſomme.

L'on a nouvelle, que le duc de Modene ſe prepare pour commander dans la Lombardie, tandis que le duc de Mercoeur ira commander les troupes de Monferrat. Que les deux galeres d'Eſpagne, qui avoyent ſervi d'eſcorte a dom Juan d'Auſtriche, & que l'on croyoit perdus, ſont de retour, apres avoir eſté extraordinairement battus par la tempeſte.

L'on dit, que les Anglois ſont a la rade de Barcellonne : le temps nous fera voir, quel ſera leur deſſein.

Depuis que les payſans de Coutras en Guyenne ont pris les armes, & deffait cinquante cavalliers, a cauſe des tailles, comme vous avec ſceu, monſieur de St. Luc eſt party de Bourdeaux le 20 du courant avec 500 de pied & 300 chevaux, pour les aller charger ; ils ont abondonné Coutras pour ſe retirer dans les Bois, ou ils eſperent eſtre ſecouru par les payſans de Perguos & Xaintogne. On apprendra au premier ordinaire ce qu'ils auront fait.

Meſcredy le parlement s'eſtant aſſemblé pour la mercuriale, tous les preſidens s'y trouverent, mais non pas tous les conſeillers. On voulut parler du retour des exilles & de la liberté de monſieur de Montauglan ; mais on remit au lendemain ſur ce que monſieur le procureur general luy avoit aſſeuré, que ſi la compagnie ſe comportoit envers ſa majeſté, qu'elle en feroit de meſme.

Hier l'aſſemblée ayant eſte continuée, on reſolut, que tres humbles remonſtrances ſeront faites a S. M. de vives voix & par eſcrit, & que cependant les gens du roy iront inceſſamment au Louvre pour demander la liberté de monſieur de Montauglan & le retour des exilles. On remit a l'aſſemblée meſcredy. Ces meſſieurs ont reſolu entre eux de ne point rapporter.

Mr. Augier *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 550. MY ſonne will deliver this preſent unto your honour with collationed copies of the decree we have obtained here for the re-eſtabliſhing of the farme of 3 *per cent.* at Marſeilles, and other ports of this kingdome, upon the marchandizes going and comming from Levant, for the payment of four hundred thouſand livers Tournois, making part of the ſix hundred and fifty thouſand, which this king hath ordered to be payed us for the acquitting of mr. de Cezi's debte.

As his highneſs protection hath moſt availed in the ſecurities the embaſſador de Bordeaux hath given unto the Engliſh intereſted by his promiſe in his majeſtie's name, ſoe it is abſolutely needfull the ſame protection be felt in the execution of the payment of the ſaid debt. Otherwiſe the ſaid intereſſed are in danger to looſe a great part of their due by the eagerneſs of the firſt debtors, who are thoſe of Marſeilles, and by the averſion of ſome of the chiefeſt miniſters of this court.

Your honour will therefore give me leave to tell you, that it importeth much his ſaid highneſſe would be pleaſed to ſend as ſoone as poſſible ſome copies of the ſaid decree unto the admiral of our fleete, for to be delivered by ſome of his officers unto the conſuls and inhabitants of the town of Marſeille, with a letter of civilitie, praying them to favour the attorney of the ſaid intereſſed, who will be the bearer of the originall of the ſaid decree ; and to facilitate the eſtabliſhing of the ſaid farme for the raiſing of the money mentioned therein, making part of the ſaid debt, to the payment whereof they and their commerce are originally oblidged ; aſſuring them, that he hath order from his ſaid highneſſe conformely to uphold and further their trade in thoſe ſeas in all occaſions.

Since the complainte I made unto your honour of the affignment given us for two hundred and fifty thouſand livers upon the revente du domaine de Bourbonnois & autre nature, the miniſters have two dayes ſince concluded the treaty thereof, and are about giving of it unto ſome treators. A. D. 1656.

It will alſo be moſt needfull his highneſſe be pleaſed to adviſe the ſaid ambaſſador in writing to repreſent unto the ſtate of France, to aſſigne the ſaid Engliſh intereſſed for the ſaid ſumme of 250000 l. upon the firſt payment of the ſaid aſſignement as it was promiſed them. In ſoe much that his majeſtie giving aſſurance unto the treators, the ſaid Engliſh maye receive preſent payement, without which ſeverall of them are like to be ruinated in the expectation, farr from having the reall aſſurances of their due to their owne ſatisfaction, according unto the ſaid embaſſador's promiſe and to his highneſſe's deſire, who did promiſe himſelf one would deale with them according unto his majeſtie's juſtice, and the integrity, which ought to be obſerved betweene the two ſtates. I remaine, right honourable,

Your honour's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

Paris, April $\frac{22}{19}$, April 1656. RE. AUGIER.

The officer, who will carrie oure admiral's diſpatche, may addreſſe himſelfe unto mr. John Aldworth, conſul for the Engliſh nation in the ſaid towne of Marſeilles, with whome the ſaid atturney of the intereſſed will lodge.

Middleſex. *The information of* Stephen Bowtell *of the pariſh of* Mary Woolnoth Lombard-ſtreet, London, *(one of the deputies appointed by the commiſſioners for regulation of printing) taken upon oath the 19th day of* April 1656 *before ſir* John Barkſtead *knt. lieutenant of his highneſs's Tower of* London, *and one of the juſtices of peace aſſigned for the ſaid county.*

THIS informant ſaith, that on the 17th day of April inſtant he did buy of mr. Giles Calvert, ſtationer at the weſt end of Paul's, a book, entituled, *A trumpett of the Lord ſounded out of the Zion*, &c. for which he paid 4 d; and the ſame day ſeized at the houſe of the ſaid Giles Calvert 92 of the ſaid books ſtitched up fit for ſale, being a book, which this informant conceiveth to be ſcandalous and prejudicial to the commonwealth. And further ſaith, that this day he bought at the ſame place of the ſaid perſon three other books, entituled, *A cloud of witneſſes, with whom I alſo appeare to beare teſtimony, that Chriſt Jeſus is the word of God, and not the bible, which is called the ſcriptures*, for which he paid 4 d. each. Saith, he hath not as yet ſeized any of them, by reaſon he deſireth more particular order therein: ſaith, that the books aforeſaid are the ſame, which he now produceth, and hath ſubſcribed his name unto; and further ſaith, that this day he bought of Nath. Brooks ſtationer in Cornhill three books, entituled, *Sportive witt, the Muſes merriment*, &c. for which he paid 18 d. each, and conceives the ſame to be ſcandalous, and hath ſeized about 50 of them in his houſe: and further ſaith, that the ſaid three books are the ſame he now produceth, to which he hath ſubſcribed his name, and further ſaith not. Vol. xxxvii. p. 562.

STEPHEN BOWTELL.

Middleſex. *The examination of* Nathaniel Brooks *of* Cornhill London, *ſtationer, taken the 19th day of* April 1656, *before ſir* John Barkſtead *knight, lieutenant of his highneſs's Tower of* London, *and one of the juſtices of the peace for the county aforeſaid.*

THIS examinate being ſhewed 3 books bound in black calves leather, intitled, *Sportive witt, the muſes merriment, a new ſpring*, &c. ſaith, that he did ſell them this morning to one Richard Loe. Being aſked where he had them? ſaith, they were printed for him by two ſeveral printers, *viz.* John Griſmond in Ivy-lane London, and James Cotterell on Addle-hill London, about two months ſince. Saith, there were 1000 of them printed, but he did not receive ſo many, but received 950, or thereabouts, and hath diſpoſed of 700 of them, except only the three books aforeſaid, and about 50, which were ſeized this morning by Stephen Bowtell (one of the deputies appointed by the commiſſioners for regulation of printing:) the remainder he ſaith and promiſeth he will deliver unto the ſaid Stephen Bowtell this afternoon. And further being aſked, who is the author of the ſaid book? ſaith, they are only the collection of ſundry papers, which he procured of ſeveral perſons, and added together for that purpoſe. Being aſked the names of the particular Vol. xxxvii. p. 558.

A. D. 1656. particular perſons, who are authors of any of the ſaid poetry? ſaith, that of one Walter Waſſe he received the maid's portion, the hunting of the gods, and ſeveral others therein contained. The reſt he had from ſeveral other muſicians and other perſons, and put them together as aforeſaid. And further ſaith not.

NATH. BROOKS.

Being aſked, who is the author of the epiſtles of the ſaid book? ſaith, one John Phillips, who lives about Weſtminſter.

NATH. BROOKS.

A letter of intelligence.

Hague, May 1, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 24. I Shall while I live continue myndfull of your courteſies, and ſhall intreat, that while I am abſent, you will uſe your moyen, that my affaires ſuffer noe prejudice in the houſe. My brother will inform you thereof as occaſion offerrs. To give you an accompt of our newes, which are commone, for ſecrets belong to ſtatſmen, Leopold is goeing to be made king of the Romans; don John of Auſtria is coming hither in his place. Charles Stewart is at Bridges, but his court is yet at Colone. General lieutenant Midleton is at Amſterdam, but is to goe ſhortly to Bridges. Since the diſcovery of Manning, (who was piſtolled in a wood neare Colone by ſir James Hamilton and major Armourer) Charles Stewart has treated very cloſely with the councell of Spaine. The ſilver plate is come to Amſterdam, where 60 great ſhippes are made; for what end it is not knowne. De Ruiter the vice admirall ſufferrs none of his men to come out of his ſhippes. Thee princeſſe royall is with her mother theſe 3 or 4 monthes. The towne of Akin, where the bathes are, is quite burnt: ſome ſayes it is with a lightening, and others ſay it is an ſubterraneous fire, occaſioned by the ſulphureous matter it ſtands on. Adreſſe your letters to me at ſir Patrick Drumond's in Trevire, till you heare further from

Your faithfull freind and ſervant.

Collonell Dallyell and Drummond ar long ſince gone for Muſco. There are great wagers here pro and con on the death of the king of Sweden, it is ſure he was rowted, and his brother is ſlaine.

An intercepted letter of mr. Windebank *to one* Jones.

Bologne, May 1, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 566. I Received both your letters, and am troubled you do not hear from my friend ſo certainly as formerly you did; ſo that I fear ſhe doth not receive my letters, which you know are of ſo great concernment to our future trade, it being more then time, that I were ſettled with your factor, who is now at preſent employed and very buſy in the ordering and ſettling his new commerce. I ſhall not need to preſs what I writ in my laſt; for the more ſtock I am furniſhed withal, the greater and richer trade I ſhall be able to drive; and I hope I ſhall be able to give you and all my friends ſo good an account of our future trade, that they will be very well ſatisfied therewith. I need ſay no more to you, for you know as well as I of what conſequence this deſire of mine is; and ſo I leave it to your conſideration. The French gazette tells us, that there hath been no battel fought between the kings of Sweden and Poland; but the people will not believe it, for they would fain have the king of Sweden beaten, and they ſay, that your lord protector and their cardinal are ſo much his friends, as they endeavour to ſuppreſs the news of his being beaten. The pope doth ſo earneſtly endeavour a peace between Spain and France, that the people become much incenſed againſt the cardinal, looking upon him as the only impediment thereof, ſo that it is believed, it will go near to raiſe the common people into a rebellion.

Major general Whalley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 570. I Am heartily glad, that many of theſe things ſent you by me are ſo well approved of by you. Truly, ſir, wee make it our whole buyſnes to promote the publique; and the Lord

Lord hath not left us without our encouragements in our undertakings. This I may truly ſay, you may ride over all Nottinghamſheire, and not ſee a beggar or a wandring rogue; and I hope ſuddenly to have it ſo in all the counties under my charge, yf it be not already; but I much feare it. I long to heare from you, as to other things; but knowing your zeale to all good things, I ſhall not preſſe you, nor further at this time trouble, more then to ſubſcribe myſelfe, as truly I am, ſir, A. D. 1656.

Nottingham, April 21, 1656. Your moſt truly affectionate freind and ſervant,

EDW. WHALLEY.

Intercepted letter of Halſall *to his ſiſter.*

April 21, 1656.

Dear ſiſter,

I Think myſelf very happy, that you have met with major Slater. When I was at ſerjeant Dendy's, his kindneſs and civility to me was very great. I pray you wait on him as often as his occaſions will give you leave, and preſent my hearty ſervice to him a thouſand times. Let him know of my condition, which really is ſo miſerable, that it is almoſt intollerable. Tell him I ſhall engage myſelf never to act againſt this government, nor to give or keep intelligence with any perſon, that is not in obedience thereunto, if I may either have my liberty here, or be baniſhed out of England, or have conditions with any forces that ſhall go from hence, or be ſent into the iſle of Man, which place he knows well, it being near my friends, and cheap to live in, from whence I ſhall not deſire ever to return. This I propound, but ſhall be directed by him in all things; for I am confident what he undertakes, he will perform really. Siſter, my allowance is ſo ſmall, that my condition is ſad, and more my bed is to be taken away, and what they will do with me I know not. I deſire you to ſpeak to major Slater, that when his occaſions bring him hither, he would do me the favour to ſee me, which I am confident will not be denied by him. I pray you tell him, that though he doth oblige a very undeſerving and inconſiderable perſon of me, yet I do aſſure him, if it ever be in my power to ſerve him, he ſhall find me very ready to acknowledge this his kindneſs in my great neceſſity. Preſent my humble ſervice to ſerjeant Dendy and his lady, and wait on the major, as often as you can without troubling him. Vol. xxxvii. P. 574.

Dear heart, adieu.

April 21, 1656.

Dear heart,

MAjor Slater muſt not take notice, that I write to you or to any body. You may read the encloſed, and when you have occaſion, ſhew it to major Slater. You may tell him, that your coming to ſee me is to ſit and dine with me, and keep me company in the condition I am in. For the liberty of the Tower, I wiſh I had it without ſecurity, for I know not where to have any, if it were for my enlargement. See Will, if you can; he may well be full of gold, for I am almoſt confident he had 2000 l. if not more for his ſervice, which makes me fear, it will be difficult for me to get my liberty. I wonder, what my brother comes up for. Let me know, when you ſend to mr. Par: that I may ſend mine to you. Be ſure it go in a ſafe hand. I ſhall ſay nothing to Powell, untill I hear from you. My bed is to be taken away; I muſt agree with Po. for one. Adieu.

Her anſwer to the ſame, April 23, 1656.

Dear heart,

THIS morning I was with major Slater by five a clock, by reaſon he was to go out of town, and not to return till ſaturday. I dare not ſhew him your letter, but I ſaid as much to him as coming from you by the keeper; and he ſays he will ſee you this next week, and hath promiſed me, that he will never leave, till he hath effected ſome good for you; but he tells me, there is ſo much informed of your ingenuity and faithfulneſs in your truſt, that you muſt have patience for a time. I have offered my couſin Woodward and mr. Simpkins to be bound for you for the liberty of the Tower; and at his return he will try what will be done. He is a very civil perſon, and I hope will really perform what he undertakes. He ſays your bed will not be taken; and for your coming to a certainty with mr. Po. if you can give good words, till the major comes back, he ſaith he will adviſe me what to do, and will give me his advice in all things. I told him how happy I was to have the honour of his acquaintance, and that I would rely upon him in all things. I could ſay a great deal more of him, but I will forbear at preſent.

The

A. D. 1656. The major of the Tower is his creature. I could wiſh you were acquainted with him. Slater tells me, he will engage major Miller's wife to give you ſome time a viſit, and to do you any ſervice ſhe can; but I pray be not too confident of her. I wiſh you could court the lieutenant to be your friend, for he is the only enemy. I intend to give him a viſit this week, and if of himſelf he offer me to ſee you, I cannot deny. I queſtion not in time but to do rare things for you. I did never more fervently deſire to ſee you till now, for I am ſure I could make you merry. I fear you make not much of your ſelf, by reaſon you do not ſend to me for ſomething, which doth trouble me; for, my dear, nothing can grieve me more, than to think you ſhould in any way neglect or want any thing, which may preſerve your health. My brother, I hear, comes up on purpoſe to ſee me; but I rather think he will not, unleſs he be to take leave of me before he be married, for I believe he will be ere long. Obliging mrs. A. B. and her D. preſent their ſervice to you. I hope to be merry again with you. I believe, I ſhall ſend to my couſin P. about a fortnight hence, for I have a token from her friends, if I can get a conveniency to ſend. There is not any priſoner to go to the king of Sweden's ſervice, as you heard. I did give mr. Steere that token you deſired from you: he was was very thankfull. I never gave things with a better good will, for I hope he is honeſt. My dear heart, adieu.

Col. Hacker *and capt.* Shield *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 578. THERE hath beene lately ſent into our county a packet of ſcandalous and ſeditious bookes directed to one mrs. Smyth a grocer's wife in Uppingham, and was by her to bee diſperſed with care and ſpeed to the ſeverall perſons, according to the directions and ſuperſcriptions here incloſed; which ſhee haveing done, one of the partyes brought one to collonel Hacker, wherewith hee acquainted captain Sheild and the reſt of the juſtices at a publique meeting that day, and upon conſultation captaine Sheild ordered the apprehending by a party of his ſoldiers ſome ſuſpitious perſons, which was ſtrangers in our countrey; upon which wee conceive ſome ſuſpition was, that the books was diſcovered, and the ſeveral packetts was ſent in to captaine Sheild the next day; and as it may appeare by the ſuperſcriptions incloſed, all the perſons, to whom the directions was, are anabaptiſts or ſeparatiſts. Upon our examination and viewe of the ſuperſcriptions, one Anger, being likewiſe an anabaptiſt, as we are informed, whoe was lately of the life-guard, as they confeſſe, wee judge ſuſpitious in this matter, who lately lived in the upper end of King's ſtreet, but nowe removed, as we find by a letter of his owne, to the great Goate-yard at the upper end of Horſey-downe in Southwark, beyond London-bridge. This being all wee can find, wee thought it our duty to ſignifye it to your highnes, and to ſuſcribe our ſelves

Received April 21, 1656.

Your highneſſe humble ſervants,

Fran. Hacker,
Will. Shield.

Intelligence from Stetin, May 2, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. p. 597. BY this day's mail, we have but very little particular and conſiderable news, only they continue ſtill to ſay that the two weywoods Zernecky and Lubomirſky do incamp in Pruſſia, on the one and the other ſide of the Viſtula, the firſt with 8000, and the other with 10000 men, hindering that from thence no ſuccours may be ſent to the king of Sweden, nor from any other parts to count Steenbock. Some letters from Dantzick import, that the Poles are near 30000 men ſtrong in Pruſſia, and increaſe daily like a rowling ſnow-ball by the acceſſion of the nobility and boors, ſo that the affairs in that corner ſeem to be bad enough for the Swedes, and may in a little time ſtill grow worſe. Laſt friday, as it is reported, 800 men both horſe and foot marched out of the ſaid town, to make themſelves maſters of Dirſhaw, which, it is believed, may be done with little trouble, ſince the Swedes have ſecured and carried away from the ſaid place their cannon. This day it is confirm'd that the Poles have taken Lowitz, Bramberg, and Tauchel, and that Straeſe and Shwetez are like to follow very ſoon. A merchant there writes this day to a certain Hollander, his good friend, who lodges here with me in the ſame inn, that they had tidings there, that his majeſty of Sweden was dead; but here in this place I have heard nothing in the leaſt of it as yet, neither do I believe this to be true. The Poliſh deputies have obtained from Dantzick (as they write from thence) at their requeſt 12 pieces of ordinance with ſufficient powder and balls, which were to be ſent with

a convoy to the camp. Letters from Elbing, which mr. Legaet has this day received, A. D. 1656.
mention, that they had news there, that the Poles had made themſelves maſters of the city of Warſaw, but not of the caſtle. Of his Swediſh majeſty but little mention is made, which is a ſign that he muſt be ſtill in the ſame condition, for it is thought, that count Saphia keeps him beſieged ſo cloſe, that he cannot get out neither one way nor the other, and is ſufficiently in trouble, not knowing what reſolution to take. The ſaid letters mention likewiſe, that his majeſty decamping from Jariſlaw had retired with great danger, marching conſtantly behind a fence of waggons, for fear of being fallen upon by the Poles, ſo that he could not make above one mile a day. Count Wrangel and the prince of Sultzbach are ſaid to have joined his majeſty with 3000 horſe; however, where the ſaid conjunction has happened is not mentioned, ſo that it is dubious. They write from Cracow April 15, N. S. that the king of Sweden was incamped at Baraunow, three miles from Sendomir; they write and talk very differently about it, ſo that, as yet, nothing particular can be ſaid of it. Thorn has been in great danger and run a great riſk, ſince the Poles had almoſt ſucceeded in their deſign upon the ſaid town, to enter the city at the ſaid time and together with ſome Swediſh troopers, which were charged by the Poles, and retired into the town. The governor Mardefeldt being too quick for them with throwing of the bridge, has killed with his cannon, as they write from Elbing, 4 or 500 Poles. All the Jeſuits, who are thought to be the authors thereof, were obliged forthwith to depart the town, without having leave to take any thing along with them except their clothes, which has cauſed among the inhabitants there great lamentations and complaints. The king of Poland is ſaid to be marching towards Pruſſia with a powerful army of Tartars and Coſſacks. And it is believed, according to ſeveral advices, that Pomerania perhaps may meet this ſummer with a hard fate, ſince it is thought, that they will be expoſed very ſhortly to a viſit of 10000 Poles or Coſſacks. All the people in general are at preſent very melancholy here, and complain, that the good nature of their king doth now prove very prejudicial to him, having ſpared the Quartians and other Poliſh troops, without any diſtinction, after his victories, and taken them into his favour and mercy, who have learned and obſerved, to their great advantage, the Swediſh diſcipline of war, which they now make uſe of to their improvement: but this is certainly not entirely without foundation, for it is very credible, that the Quartians (among whom there are found many noblemen and well-diſciplined ſoldiers) have unqueſtionably done ſo. The regiment of horſe of count Coningſmarck, which marched through here yeſterday was ſe'nnight, is countermanded and is gone to Welling inſtead of Pomerellia, from whence they write this day, that the ſame is coming back, to ſtay ſomewhere hereabouts in Pomerania. I believe that the ſame could not get through by reaſon of the Poliſh troops, which lay in Pruſſia, and that it is kept back for fear of being routed. A ſecretary of queen Catharine of Sweden, who is arrived here, has related for ſome days at table here in the inn, that the ſaid queen, having enough of Italy, and finding the ſaid nation contrary to her temper and quite otherwiſe than ſhe expected, viz. falſe and deceitful, was reſolved to retire out of that climate, and favour the French intereſt inſtead of that of Spain, and to take up her reſidence there for a while: however as I have heard formerly, and not long ago, they think ſhe won't be too welcome there. They ſay here for certain, that his majeſty of Sweden hath laid a bridge over the Viſtula near Steveruza, and was march'd over the ſame, whereof my next ſhall mention more particulars.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Have received yours by laſt poſt, which ſpeakes your ſenſe of Townley's affront, and promiſe to acquaint his highneſs and the councel with it, not doubtinge but they would be of the ſame judgement; and that by the followinge poſt I ſhould heare from your honor thereof, as alſoe if the letters to his highnes and the committee of the councel were delivered by mr. Rolt. Vol. xxxvii. p. 586.

This citie wonder at Townley's confidence, whoe haveing beene adviſed by the cheefe burgermaſter and ſyndicus Peterſon to ſubmit himſelfe, they promiſinge (as they both told me) to interpoſe, that his acknowledgment might end the buſines; yet he ſleighted all, and is ſoe farre from ſubmittinge, as that I am told hee hath ſaide in his boaſtinge manner, that he accompts it the beſt daye's worke that ever he did; and that if his highnes ſend for him at five of the clock, hee will goe at ſix, ſoe little doth hee regard to anſwer the buſines; and when he heard, that witneſſes ſhould be examined to prove his words, he anſwered in ſcorne, what needes that? for if any man will but give me a quart of wyne, I will give under my hand what I have ſaid.

A. D. 1656. Some write by the laſt poſt from London, that for certayne Townley ſent a quite contrary accompt of his deportment to his cheefe confident and abetter mr. Bethell, to acquaint ſome of the committee of the councel with it, which noe doubt hath beene done, and the buſines rendered under another appearance to give a ſtop or diverſion for a time, the firſt impreſſion haveinge commonly that effect; but the witneſſes are ready heere upon the place to prove what I have remonſtrated, in caſe his highnes and the councel ſhall pleaſe to referre the buſines to this ſenate, to avoyde further trouble at Whitehall, where hee hath given ſoe much already. If he and ſome of his party may be credited, they will not ſtick to ſay any thinge and it may be ſome of them would goe further to have their wills; but I preſume their former actions have made them well knowne; and that beinge they will take no warninge, ſome ſpeedy courſe will be taken to reſtraine their inſolent and intolerable behaviour, or otherwiſe to free me from the uncomfortable condition I am in heere by reaſon thereof, if it be not done when theiſe come on. At preſent heere's not any ſhip of ſufficient length to take in the maſts; but that which was formerly emloyed is expected. If ſhe come in tyme, I ſhall cauſe her to be diſpatched to goe back with the convoy to the companies ſhips. For the powder, I writ long ſince, that haulfe of it was ſold at price currant, which it would never have beene, had it been found bad; and ſince that ſome ſingle barrells have been ſold to ſkippers, whoe never found fault with it. If that which was ſent did not receive damage in the ſhip, I am then much deceaved, if they that reported its badneſſe to you, abuſed you not to ſome advantage they made of it. I ſhall cauſe it to be put off as ſoone as I can, there beinge noe better to be had in this country, if I ſhould goe about to change it, as all men that have ſeene it aſſure me mee.

Haveinge nothinge to ad to the incloſed paper of intelligence, I ſhall ever remayne

Hamb. April 22, 1656. Your honor's moſt humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, May 2, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. P. 593.

I Heare from a very good hand, and from a very religious and zealous man, who had it at the princeſſe of Orange's court, of thoſe that are the chiefeſt about her, that the king of Spain having received the pretended king of Scots, (whom they ſay, the king of France hath forſaken) he hath ordered 50000 livres monthly for his dyet, and hath further appointed a convenient maintenance to every nobleman of his retinue, beſides the confiſcation of the goods and merchandizes, which ſhall be taken from the Engliſh, which is likewiſe wholly granted unto him. He is further to have the government of Oſtend, Dunkirk, Gravelines, and Mardick, as they ſay, which (think they) will rouze up the ſpirits of all his adherents in England, who in all likelihood will not loſe time in promoting his intereſt, when they ſhall ſee him to be ſo potent upon their own borders. However this be, it is confidently thought, that the chiefeſt end of the princeſs of Orange her coming hither hath been for endeavouring to work a breach of the peace between England and Holland, in which deſign if ſhe doth not ſucceed, it is ſaid, that ſhe will retire into Zealand, which province being wholly devoted to her, ſhe doth not doubt, but that ſhe ſhall prevail ſo far, as to get her ſon declared prince of Zealand. I leave theſe advices and the conſequence of them to your conſideration. The retardment of the coming of the envoy from England hither, of whom upon a ſudden we heard not a word, hath made many believe, that there was ſomething in it more than they knew, and that the peace was not ſo firmly ſettled between England and France, which doth trouble many; but we hope better.

Alexander the Vth, pope, to the illuſtrious and venerable aſſembly of the French clergy in Paris, health and apoſtolical bleſſing.

VEnerable brethren, this holy ſee doth hope great and excellent good of your piety and ſingular vertue; and I do not believe your deſigns to be other, but ſuch as we have hitherto known, namely very uſeful and very earneſt for the increaſe of God's glory in the church, by the example you give in the adminiſtration of your charges among your ſeveral flocks. Therefore I do not doubt, but that you are all gathered together chiefly with that ſincere intention to examine and ſeriouſly to take heed to whatſoever may concern religion and the dignity of the church, wherein every one of you in particular is very diligent and equally careful. But as your zeal and affection for the preſerving of the houſe of God, the heavenly Jeruſalem, makes you extremely praiſe worthy; ſo I likewiſe pray unto God, that you might take much to heart one thing alone, that may deliver Chriſtendom

ſtendom from ſo many miſeries and calamities, wherewith it is now overwhelmed and oppreſſed; namely, that you would carefully and inceſſantly be inſtant with the moſt Chriſtian king, (who among his heroick perfections is of himſelf much inclined to the peace and the good of his ſubjects) and pray him to grant them this their ſo long deſire, which they have ſought for by their vows and continual prayers, and to lay the obligation of that unparallelled benefit, not only upon France, but upon the whole Chriſtendom. I hope you will do your beſt for the obtaining of it, and that therein you will uſe as much diligence, as we do moſt ardently wiſh and deſire, and thereby you will infinitely encreaſe your love and affection to the holy ſee, who will eternally remember the ſame. Do ye therefore work therein; do ye now work for the church and for the welfare and preſervation of the whole world. And I do impart unto you the apoſtolical bleſſing. Given at Rome in St. Peter's palace under the ſeal of the fiſher, the 20th day of March 1656, in the firſt year of our prelacy. A. D. 1656.

A letter of intelligence.

De Paris le $\frac{2}{12}$ {May / Avr.} 1656.

L'Ordinaire de Rome n'eſtant point encore arrivé, on n'en peut dire aucune nouvelle, mais le bruit court ſans aucune apparence, que le duc de Modene eſt fort ſollicité de ſe liguer avec les autres princes d'Italie, ſans qu'on diſe a quelle fin. Vol. xxxvii. p. 605.

Ces jours paſſés le roy eſtant avec le prince Luyenne, S. M. fiſt quelques propoſitions du mariage de mademoiſelle Mancini avec le prince; & aux eloges, que S. M. fiſt de ſes belles qualitez & de la protection, qu'elle luy promettoit, ce prince a rendu un remerciement tres reſpectueux, & dit, qu'eſtant fils de famille, il ne pouvoit former aucune inclination ſans en donner advis a ſa mere, & a leurs alteſſes de Savoye, adjouſtant, qu'il s'eſtimeroit heureux de poſſeder les bonnes graces de mademoiſelle Mancini, & qu'il n'oublieroit rien pour les cultiver.

Quatres compagnies des gardes Suiſſes ſont partis pour aller du coſte de Piemond; ou on dit, que ſera cette année le fort de la guerre, meſme on a changé les ordres, qui avoyent eſté donnes pour le Pays-Bas, & on prepare quantité de munitioné de guerre pour la compagne a l'arſenal.

On tient l'affaire du parlement comme accommodée, & on dit que les exiles reviendront, a la reſerve de monſieur Thalon, & que monſieur de Monteauglan ſera mis en liberté: on croit auſſy que la declaration des monnoyes ſera veriffié au parlement. On parle du mariage de mademoiſelle Anne Mancini avec le duc de Parme, mais on dit que le duc de Florence y forme quelque empeſchement.

Le roy eſt a Vincenne depuis ſamedy, S. M. doit bien toſt aller à Amiens affin de donner les ordres neceſſaires pour entretenir un petit corps d'armée en Flandre, capable de faire diverſion & conſerver nos conqueſtes durant la campagne. On mande de Suiſſe que les querelles d'Allemans, que les proteſtans font tous les jours aux catholiques a la perſuaſion des eſtrangers, pourront bien donner lieu a quelques nouvelles brouilleries.

Monſieur le duc d'Orleans & madame eſtant arrives a Bourbon ont eſcrit des lettres de compliment a mademoiſelle ſur leur reconciliation, & on croit que cette princeſſe ira bien toſt voir leur A. R. aux eaues encore bien que leur entreveüe fuſt remiſe a leur retour a Blois, a cauſe qu'elles y ſeront plus long temps qu'a l'ordinaire, le mauvais temps en ayant fort retardé la ſaiſon.

La ſepmaine paſſée 4 vaiſſeaux des Indes arriverent a St. Malo chargez de lingotz, pour plus de 3 millions pour les marchands François intereſſez dans la flotte d'argent arrivée en Eſpagne.

La fievre tierce ayant donné quelque ſoulagement a monſieur Thalon il a pris la route de Sedan, d'ou le ſieur Faber qui en eſt governeur eſt venu en ceſte ville avec toute ſa famille, & a eſté bien receu a la cour.

Le reyne d'Angleterre a eu advis du roy ſon fils, que les Eſpagnolz luy ont promis un appœnage de 3 ou $\frac{m}{100}$ l. outre la confiſcation des vaiſſeaux Anglois.

Monſieur le cardinal à retiré ſa parole, & ne ſonge plus a donner une de ſes niepces à monſieur le grand maiſtre, parce qu'il a voulu choiſir & preferer mademoiſelle Ortonſe (qui a eſte promis au duc de Bouillon) a mademoiſelle Marie, dont monſieur le mareſchal de la Meilleraye eſt fort touché.

Le roy à promis aux princes Lorrains, d'avoir ſoin de leur maiſon, & de recoignoiſtre les ſervices des troupes Loraines. Le comte de Ligneville & les autres officiers ont donné aſſeurance a S. M. par eſcrit de leur fidelité.

A. D. 1656. Vendredy les gens du roy furent au Louvre ; monſieur le procureur general porta ſeul la parolle, & doit demain faire ſon raport à l'aſſemblée de la reſponſe, qui luy à eſté faite : elle eſt fort ſecrete.

On fait choix des hauts officiers qui doivent ſervir en Italie, le comte de Broglio commandera en chef, ſous le duc de Modenne, monſieur de Valavoir & les autres qui ſeront nommes ſoubs le comte, le marquis de St. André ſoubs le duc de Mercoeur, le baron de Canilac & meſſieurs de Pienne & de Refuge, qui ont eu ſoin autre fois, avec ce marquis font difficulté de luy obeir & de le recognoiſtre pour chef, & quand les armées ſeront en Lombardie, le duc de Modenne ſera generaliſſime, & en Piemont le duc de Mercoeur.

Meſſieurs de clergé ont ordre de ne point voir mr. le nonce, & de faire telle reſponce au pape, que l'aſſemblée jugera a propos.

Mr. Morland *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Geneva, April 22, 1656.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 301. I Have received this afternoone yours of the 10th April, together with the incloſed anſwer of mr. Chamberlaine, touching the account, which I lately ſent, and the accord, which I lately made, for the which I returne your honour moſt humble thanks, and in anſwer whereunto :

Firſt, I caſt myſelfe in all humilitie at the feete of his highneſſe, and the right honorable the members of the councell, profeſſing and pleading the innocency and uprightneſſe of my intentions in the execution of all their commands ever ſince I have been employed in their ſervice.

In the 2d place, I humbly rely upon their goodneſſe for a favourable interpretation of my poor endeavours ; as alſo that they would bee pleaſed to conſider, that my education has not been ſuch, as to render mee capable to dive in a weeke's or month's time into all the ſecret miſteries of merchants affaires.

Thirdly, I humblie beg your honour's patience till the next poſt, (there being ſo few houres between my receiving your honour's letter, and writing an anſwer, beſides mr. Chamberlain's papers are ſomthing long) againſt which time I ſhall prepare ſuch a reply, as I truſt ſhall give ſatisfaction, at leaſt as touching the integrity of my proceedings.

In the meane time my onely comfort is, that as I have teſtimonie of a good conſcience towards God in all theſe things, ſo have I to doe with righteous and upright men for my judges, who will heare firſt what I can plead for my juſtification, before they paſſe their ſentence againſt mee. And alſo when they ſhall find, that I have failed, will diſtinguiſh betweene ſins of infirmitie and wilfulneſſe.

I am much incouraged, that your honour likes the method of my hiſtory (*a*). The work I find will ſwell into a great folio, and by conſequence take up much time : however, I ſhould not doubt to finiſh it within a month, and to the full ſatisfaction of the curious reader, did not feares and diſcouragments of this nature almoſt daily indiſpoſe my mind, and breake my ſpirit. I beſeech your honour to be pleaſed to conſider, whither it bee not enough to breake any young beginner's heart, when hee has laboured with all his might, and ſpent many wearyſome houres in an employment of this nature, to be in continuall feare to become obnoxious to wrath of men, and to looſe in reputation meerely becauſe his actions, which his conſcience and the rules of equitie dictate unto him, croſſe their privat gain or intereſt. But it has been the portion of thoſe, amongſt whome I am not worthy to be named. And the good providence of the righteous has a hand in all theſe things ; and I moſt willingly ſubmit unto his good pleaſure, and remaine in all ſincerity,

Right honourable, your moſt humble and moſt faithfull ſervant,

S. MORLAND.

I ſhall likewiſe, God willing, the next weeke give your honour an account concerning the 2000 l. *ſterl.* to be ſent to the Valleys. I tooke order for it ſome time agoe, butt here being ſome difficulties about what ſpecies would be moſt commodious for the poor people, there has been ſome hindrance, for as much as I could not proceed without an anſwer from Grenoble. For the other 5000 l. I beſeech your honour to beleive, that there is noe need to feare it in the leaſt maner endangered. The next weeke I ſhall give you a more cleare and full account of all things.

Right honourable,

I am unknown to his highneſſe and moſt of the councell, and have no freind in this world, that I dare open my mind to in this thing, but your honour. I cannot but feare

(*a*) His *hiſtory of the Evangelical churches of the Valleys of Piemont*, printed at London 1658 in fol.

from this your honour's letter to Apr. that in probability I ſhall bee revoked with diſgrace for this thing, (according to the contents of mr. Stoupe's letter, which I lately ſent you,) and if ſo, God almighty fitt mee for another world, for I ſhall never enjoy myſelf in this. I humblie beg your honour to have ſome reſpect to the tenderneſſe of my melancholy temper, and not to ſuffer mee to periſh ſo miſerably. Your honour little knowes, how theſe things work upon mee, and gnaw upon my ſpirit. I can ſafely ſay, that I have hardly taken a good night's reſt this 4 months, being continually tormented and terrefied, when others ſleepe, with jealouſies and feares, that I ſhould not give ſatisfaction, though I can and doe ſtill plead the uprightineſſe and ſincerity of my mind and heart in all my tranſactions, ſo farre as to juſtifye mee before men; neither am I guiltie to myſelfe of any deſigne or premeditated guile or fraude. I confeſſe, your honour mentions the reaſon of my recalling to bee, becauſe yourſelfe has need of mee. Were I ſure to be acquitted of this thing, and not to become an offence to good men, and a ſcorne to wicked, I ſhould long for nothing more then to come home immediately, and lay out myſelfe wholly in your honour's ſervice. A. D. 1656.

A letter of intelligence.

DEARE SIR,

WEE have ſo little newes in theſe parts, that I have nothing worthy the communicating. Wee have no certayntie out of Poland, nor has there any engagement as yet happenned. Certaynly the Poles ayme onely at tyreing of the Swedes, beeing they content themſelves in obſerving of them at a diſtance. Dantzicke is the marke levelled at, but impoſſible without a total ruine of the Sarmatick party to be reduced to reaſon, and rather then ſubmitt to the Gothiſh king, itt may bee they will implore and obteyne the Hollanders protection. The men of Dantzick laſt week 12 or 1300 ſtrong, 6 guns, ſpades, mattocks, and other the like militarie neceſſaries, went in proceſſion to ſtopp up the breach in the Wyſſelbanck, which they without loſſe of any thing but their paynes effected. They were but returned, and *Te Deum* ſcarcily finiſhed, when an unhappy meſſenger brought them an alarme, and word, that the Swedes, thoſe Penolopean deſciples, had unravilled what with ſo much ſolemnity was ſpun the day before. In a word, the river runs through that vaſt hiatus, as at firſt, which if it had not bin low this yeare to a miracle, might have very much incommodated the Dantzick pepper bags. Theſe quarters are full of the new change the parlament is about to introduce in England, but you are ſilent, which will oblige me to be ſo to, becauſe I dare not preſume a harmleſs correſpondence worth your notice. Pray commend mee to my friends, and let mee at leaſt know, whether you will ſend mee the cloth and neceſſaries, I writ for, or no. If I were ſure Jacke was in towne, he ſhould heare from me, but neither hee nor Frank are kind. Bee not you ſoe, but love alwayes, deare ſir, Vol. xxxvii. p. 590.

May 2, [1656. N.S.] Your moſt affectionat and faythfull ſervant.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

HONORED SIR,

IN my laſt of the 15th inſtant, in anſwer to your commands of the 8th inſtant, I promiſed to endeavour to get ſom active prieſt or papiſt to be your intelligencer at Madrid, which accordingly I have induſtriouſly proſſecuted, and ſhall now trouble you with my proceedinges and ſucceſs therein. Ther is one ſir James Mac Donnell, head of that clan and name in Scotland, who is a ſober rationall man, and one who has alreddy done us good ſervice. His forefathers were all zealous papiſts, but he a proteſtant, of a greate and unintangled eſtate, and therfore verry unlikely to deſyne new troubles, beinge like to looſe more therby then to gaine. I have thought, he might be in all reſpects the fitteſt man to be inſtrumental to procure ſuch an intelligencer. I ſent for him therfore, and haveinge ſpent ſom time with him in that buſineſs, he at length told me, he was confident he could ſerve me therin; for he would freely confeſs to me, ther were two field officers of his name, though not of his religion, which had left their wives and children for their ſafety in an iſland of his, in the remoteſt parts of all Scotland, and were now come from Spayne to remoove them, leſt the begun quarrel might render any reſidence of theirs in any port of this commonwealth unſafe; and that he knew thes men would ſerve him with their lives and fortunes in any deſigne; but withall ſayd, that he knew noething in the world could hire them to be intelligencers to me, but they ſhould be his intelligencers; and whatever they ſent him, he would forthwith diſpatch it away to me; that he would prevayle Vol. xxxvii. p. 582.

A. D. 1656. vayle with them not to remoove their families out of his iland into Flanders, both as better hoſtages of their faithfull dealinge, and better ſpurs to their dilligence in the employment.

Tho' indeed I have a good confidence in ſir James, both upon what the generall has aſſured me of him, and what I have my ſelfe obſerved, and poſſibly would upon either of thos accounts truſt him upon my owne particular concernements; yet in what relates to the publike I ought to have, and ſtill ſhall have, more caution, then in what touches my ſelfe. And therfore both as the nature of the thinge it ſelf did require, and that we might not be at any man's mercy, to impart what he thought fitt, and conceale what he would of that intelligence, which his highnes payſe for; I told him, that I did very much approove, that the perſon he ſhould imploy for intelligence ſhould only know, that it was for himſelf alone they were to ſend it, as that which perhaps would make them more free and more diligent; but ſince the life of intelligence conſiſted in the early and timely knowledge of intelligences, that if all adverticements come firſt from Madrid to the utmoſt north part of Scotland, and from thence to me to Edinbrough, and ſo to you to London, it would probably looſe its name, before it arrived at that place, wher any true improvement might be made of it. That therfore to avoyde their knowinge their intelligence was for you, and that you might alſo timely receive it, I propoſed, that ſome papiſt in London (who you might truſt) might be the man, to whom all the packets might be adreſt, makeinge the intelligencers beleeve, that papiſt was ſir James's correſpondent, and would haſten hither to him all the ſaid forreene letters; which then you might open and peruſe, and then tranſmitt them downe to me, to be ſent to ſir James, that he might now and then ſend his anſwer, the better to palliate the buſineſs; as alſo that at the ſame time he might ſend to ſuch intelligencers ſuch inſtructions, as from time to time you would have them obſerve in matters, after which they ſhould more expreſsly and particularly inquire. This ſir James has willingly aſſented unto; but I told him, in regard thos he deſigned to ſend were only officers in the Spanniſh army, and that poſſibly the duty of their imployments would, eſpecially all the ſummer, confine them to the feild, they might not be ſoe proper and fitt to give intelligence of the deſignes and councills at the Spanniſh court, as ſom ingenious preiſt or Jeſuit, who by the priveledge of his callinge might ſtill reſide ther, and be intimately converſant with ſom of the great ones; eſpetially if any true agreement be made between C. S. and that kinge. He told me, he thought he could fit me alſo in that, for juſt as he came from home, a Jeſuit of his name was come out of Italy thither, who he thought, upon the account of his beinge his owne intelligencer, he could employ to Madrid, eſpetially our late proclamation makeinge it death to any prieſt to be found in this kingdom after the day limitted, (which is expired) and that if he can therby engage him, he will be the fitteſt man immaginable, as well for things relating to Ireland, as for any thing deſigned againſt England or Scotland in Spaine. This I very gladly layd hold of, and aſſured him his highnes by your information ſhould know, and would reſent his forwardneſs in his ſervice. I have diſpatched ſir James away to his owne home to prepare thinges, and he has left a man on purpoſe to follow with your anſwer to me in thes particulars. Firſt, the name and dwelling-houſe of any reall or ſuppoſed papiſt in London or Weſtminſter, to whom all letters, which com from Madrid, muſt be directed, and ther taken and peruſed by you. Secondly, what inſtructions you will have me give ſir James for him to give his intelligencers. 3dly, whether you will have any of the feild officers employed, or the Jeſuit only. 4thly, what way you will have them take as moſt ſhort, whither to go directly from hence to Holland or Flanders, and ther take the firſt ſhippinge to Spayne: and, 5thly, what convayance of letters from thence to London wil be the moſt ſafe and moſt expeditious. To all which particulars I beg your poſitive commands by the next poſt after the receipt of this.

I have engaged a papiſt heere, that is one of my intelligencers, to gaine me a Jeſuit, who is now about Aberdeene, and is a man of much fitneſs for ſuch a worke, if he can be woon; and of that, I ſhall not be able to give you an anſwer this 3 weekes.

Ther is a captain imployed betweene C. S. and ſom verry emminent men heer, and that verry lately, and now is returninge again with letter or meſſages from hence, which the laſt weeke I gave mr. Dan. Drummon ſoe to beſeidge and court, that he has woone him for me; and he has already confeſt what is of good importance, which I have taken my ſelfe in writinge; but I have ſent him for more; and as ſoone as he returnes, you ſhall have a full account of all, and noe time nor dilligence ſhal be loſt therin; for if this knowledge be as well diſcovered and broken as Glencarne's was and is, I truſt we ſhall have noe troubles in Scotland for ſom yeers.

One great man of this country now with you, I hope to proove, had a great hand in the laſt rebellion heer, how ſmooth ſoever he has carried, and does carry it. I ſhall ſpeak more cleerly ſhortly, or I am much miſtaken. I feare this longe letter will tire you. I am

am ſure it has tyred me; but I think in things of this nature and to your ſelfe I cannot A. D. 1656.
le too particular. If I err in this opinion, you may conclude 'tis not deſignedly, be-
cauſe 'tis not done with eaſe; and therfore I hope you will the ſooner pardon it in

Your moſt affectionat and moſt faithfull humble ſervant,

Edenb. April 22, 56. BROGHILL.

Major general Haynes *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

HAveing lately received an intemation from mr. Stonham and mr. Woodall of Wood- Vol. xxxvii.
bridge of their deſire to ſpeak with my ſelfe before their meeting, which is on the p. 611.
morrow, occaſioned by a meſſage I ſent them by mr. Weeks of Ipſwich, I purpoſe, God willing, to goe to them, to heare what they have to ſay; and have prevayled with mr. Bridge, mr. Atkin, major Woolmer, and ſome other perſons eminent in the churches in theſe parts, to meet me at Harliſton the place of their meeting this night: when mett, there ſhall not wantt any endeavour of myne poſſible to prevent, if it may be, their inſnaring themſelves, which they cannot avoyde by ſuch an exercitation as they call it, which now I have a coppie of, and purpoſe to remitt to your honnor or his highneſs the next oppertunyty, when I have compared it with their originall. Truly the churches heere are verie free from ſuch practiſes, ſave that at North Walſham, and ſome few, I thinke ſeven or eight, members of ſeveral churches, that are breaking from their ſeveral relations uppon the account of anababtiſme, ſome of them have alreadie taken up that ordinance, and all the reſt engaged in that principle, as well as the 5th monarchie. I hope it may be a token for good, that God hath ſoe farr diſpoſed them to councell; yet dare I not promyſe my ſelfe much from them, their impulſes of ſpiritt being their ſole reaſon, and the dictates of their ſpiritt, the guide of their actions; who alſo through a miſguided zeale call that generation-worke, which in verie truth is but the ſinne of the generation. If it ſhall pleaſe God by any meanes to undeceive them, for which end mainly this meeting is purſued, I am perſwaded it will tend much to the honner of God, and further eſtabliſhment of the churchs heere, which ſhal be the dayly prayer of, ſir,

Windham, April 23, 1656. Your honnor's moſt humble ſervant,

HE. HAYNES.

Soe ſoone as the meetinge is over, I ſhall give his highneſs the account thereof.

The Dutch *embaſſadors in* Denmark *to the ſtates general.*

Copenhagen, May $\frac{4}{14}$, 1656.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

YOUR high and mighty lordſhips commands of the 27th of the laſt month, with Vol. xxxvii.
the incloſed inſtruction for the lord lieutenant admiral Opdam, are come ſafe to hand, p. 621.
and we ſhall govern our ſelves according to the ſame in all dutiful obedience. We were this week, at the civil offer of his majeſty, to view the fleet; and we do find in the ſame 13 or 14 great ſhips, which if need be, can be ready in a few days, by reaſon that there are above 1500 mariners at hand in this city and in ſervice, and can ſend for a far greater number from other places of this kingdom in a ſhort time; and they can eaſily provide them with proviſions, by reaſon of the plenty here without any loſs of time.

Of the Swediſh equipage is great ſilence. We ſhall endeavour to give your high and mighty lordſhips ſome further information of the ſame by the next. Here is nothing done in publick affairs. We have been to ſalute the lord rycks chancellor Urne, whom we find to be very much affected to the ſtate of your high and mighty lordſhips.

Col. Lockhart *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Received yours by mr. Lamb, and ſhall have a care of him. This morning I ame Vol. xxxvii.
going aboard the frigott. I thank God for it, we have the wind fair, and the wea- p. 615.
ther ſeems to promiſe us a ſpeedie and ſafe paſſage. By the firſt opportuniti from France,

I ſhall

A. D. 1656. I ſhall give you the troble to hear from me, and ſhall ſay no more now, but that I ame exceedinglie oblidged to be, right honorable,

Ry, April 24, [1656.] Your moſt faithfull and affectionat humble ſervant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Sir, my brother is going for Scotland, (if yow juige it fitt) I humblie beg the ſignett may be delyvered to him. He will alſo carrie the other ſeals, if it be thought convenient.

Mr. Theod. Haak *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 337. I Received the encloſed paper with your honour's letter but yeſternight. The ſorts and conditions of people therein ſpecified ought perhaps to be more exactly Engliſhed, eſpecially ſome of them, which being peculiar to Auſtria, I am not ſo well acquainted with them. I hope your honour received my letter laſt week, with the papers from the ſenat of Hamburg, and the advice from Courland, that the Swedes would fain deal for thoſe ſhips formerly offered, but that the duke ſtayes ſtill for a reſolution from hence. I am

Your honour's moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

April 24, 1656. THEODORE HAAK.

Inclos'd in the preceding.

The general rate of the bodie tax (or pole money) in Auſtria *below the river of* Ens.

	Flor.	Cru.
A Princely biſhop in the countrey	200	00
Another biſhop in the countrie	150	00
A temporall prince —	200	00
A prelat with his convent —	150	00
And for the lordſhip which he purchaſed —	50	00
A foreign prelate having goods in the lands —	50	00
Other men and womens cloyſters each	15	00
A canon or prebendarie —	15	00
An earl, or count, and baron having lands —	30	00
A baron and knight having lands	30	00
One having no lands —	30	00
A baron's child paſt 12 years —	3	00
A ſenatorie citizen at Wien and Neuſtat —	15	00
Another citizen having his houſe	6	00
One that hath no houſe, yet tradeth	3	00
Other common citizens without trade	1	30
Senatorie citizens children paſt 12 years —	1	00
In the vice-domainiſh citties and townes, as alſo the half quarter ſtate a ſenatorie citizen	10	00
A citizen having his houſe there	3	10
One having no hous —	1	00
Their children paſt 12 years	0	30
A countreyman having a farm	2	00
An half farmer —	1	00
A countrie tenant or hewer of wood	0	30
A day labourer —	0	30
A journieman —	1	00
A countrie ſervant —	1	00
Their children paſt 12 years	0	15
Foreign lords, ſtewards, and judges	15	00
A native one —	6	00
Purveyer, ſteward, marſhals, kook and trompeter —	3	00

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	Flor.	Cru.
Court clark, groom of the chamber and of the table —	1	30
Meaner ſervants of the court and gardning —	1	00
A ſervant having 10 à 20 flor. wages	0	30
He that hath under it —	0	15
Maids, boys in ſervice, children indifferently —	0	15
Noblemen enſtated —	10	00
Not enſtated —	6	00
Prieſt of a pariſh —	3	00
Chaplain —	2	00
Organiſt —	1	30
Schoolmaſter, ſexton —	1	00
A doctor of the civil law having above 100 flor. ſtipend	20	00
A doctor of phyſick —	15	00
A governor of young lords or gentlemen —	6	00
A tutor —	1	30
A merchant dealing by exchange	50	00
A marchant in wares —	25	00
A jeweller —	30	00
A merchant of French wares	20	00
A draper —	15	00
A court free or priviledged officer of	10	00
An ordinary mercer or ſhopkeeper	5	00
A factor, book-keeper, caſh-keeper	3	00
A ſhop ſervant or apprentice	2	00
Great marchants children	1	00
Thoſe of the meaner ſort —	0	30
Court free or priviledged perſons, artificers and handicrafts men	2	00
Their children —	0	30
Chancery officers having above 100 flor. wages —	3	00
An able Jew —	6	00
A very mean one —	2	00
A Jew's child —	0	30

To

To Nieuport, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England.

Amſterdam, May 5, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

THE vice-admiral de Ruyter is arrived in Zealand, being come from Cadiz with 7 men of war and 30 merchant men richly laden, for which, God be praiſed: here is extraordinary joy ſhewn for their arrival. A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 637.

We have here alſo advice, that there hath happened at Conſtantinople and Aleppo great revolts and maſſacres.—I am ſorry I cannot adviſe your lordſhip the cataſtrophe of what we expect to morrow; that is, the retreat of the Swedes out of Poland, who, according to the opinion of many, have left their king dead behind them; but others ſay he is ſtill alive. The certainty of all we expect to morrow.

To Petkum.

Hague, May 5, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

THoſe of Dantzick will ſtill have the king of Sweden to be dead; but there are others, that contradict it, and thoſe of Vienna make no mention of it, whereof they ought not to be ignorant. Vol. xxxvii. p. 641. The reſident of Sweden here ſaith, that he had a letter from the king of the 29th and 30th of March, dated at Jaroſlaw, and that he was arrived with his army within ten miles of Warſaw. During this diverſity of advices I will take heed to precipitate my belief. The ſtates here are not well ſatisfied with the detention of their embaſſadors at Lauwenburgh by the commander of the place, having order not to let any one to paſs. You may very well conjecture, that they would make that to paſs here for a breach of the laws of nations. There hath come no news from them of late, nor from thoſe parts. They hope here, now de Ruyter is arrived with good ſtore of ſilver, that they ſhall be able to furniſh their fleet with men for the Baltick ſea.

The embaſſadors of this ſtate at Copenhagen have ſignified in an audience before the king and his council the intentions of the lords ſtates here, not to enter into any alliance without foregoing communication, and conjunctly with his majeſty, to whom they alſo ſignified the order, which the ſtates had given to ſound the final reſolution of the lord protector concerning the affairs of the Baltick ſea.

The town of Aix is burnt down by a fire.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

This 29th of April, 1656. [N. S.]

UPON the contents of the letter of the king of Poland writ to the ſtates general a conference is to be held with the commiſſioners of Dantzick, and afterwards a project of anſwer will be made in very civil terms. Vol. xxxvii. p. 517.

There was this morning a conference with the miniſters of Brandenburgh, who did repeat almoſt the ſame things, which they formerly repreſented, that the elector was forced to do as he did; that the great cities would not enter into a league with him; that the king of Poland was out of his kingdom, &c. that however he had a care not to do any thing to the prejudice of this ſtate, and offereth his interpoſition between this ſtate and Sweden.

April 30.

The letters of Warſaw of the $\frac{1}{11}$ of April do in the end confeſs, that the marquiſs of Tourlach, with the body which he commands, is routed and defeated. Alſo the king himſelf was retreated, and had paſt the Weixell with loſs; although the Swedes ſay, that he hath taken ſome ſtandards from the Polanders.

Thoſe of Brandenburgh ſay, that the letter of the king of Poland of the 2d of March to the ſtates general was invented and pen'd here or at Dantzick upon a blank ſubſcrib'd; but if that be (which is not likely) the contriver of it did very ill to repreſent the Muſcovite as an enemy, for he is held to be reconciled with Poland, and that he will break againſt the Swedes in Livonia.

The embaſſadors of this ſtate are ſtopt at Lauwenburgh ſome 10 miles from Dantzick. It is ſuppoſed, that it is by reaſon they have beſieged and block'd up that place, and that they dare not let any body paſs without leave of the king. Otherwiſe it would be a barbarous act to ſtop embaſſadors.

May 1.

A. D. 1656. The conference, which was to be held to day between the miniſters of Brandenburgh and the commiſſioners of this ſtate, is defer'd. The lord of Merode made report, that the commiſſioner of Dantzick did declare to him yeſterday ſome kind of ſorrow and trouble, that the embaſſadors of this ſtate were ſtopt at Lauwenburgh; whereupon is reſolved, that the lord of Merode is to go and recompliment the ſaid commiſſioner; and give him thanks.

May 2.

A memorandum was read of the lord embaſſador of Spain, containing a complaint, that the mayor of Sas had arreſted unjuſtly an alderman of Ghent for an old debt, contracted during that time, that the ſtates of Flanders had war againſt the king of Spain. Upon which the lord Ripperda ſaid, that in Weſtphalia there were alſo ſeveral having the like action and pretence againſt this ſtate; and if for that thoſe of Overyſſel were liable to arreſts, the ſame would be a cauſe, that thoſe of Overyſſel durſt not go into Weſtphalia. There hath been a great complaint of certain owners of a ſhip, which the governor of the Havanna hath taken, whereof the relation is very long, and it will be recommended to the lord of Renſwoude.

There hath not yet been any further conference with thoſe of the elector of Brandenburgh.

I do alſo begin to believe, that the king of Sweden is dead.

May 3.

The conſul of this nation in Alicant hath writ and made complaint, how that the inquiſition had invaded his houſe, making ſearch after his books, which he ſaith to have been of a very ſmall conſideration, except thoſe books of accounts and merchandizes; that they had obliged him to give ſecurity not to tranſport his books. But this is not judged a buſineſs of any great conſideration.

The merchant having made complaint of his ſhip taken at the Havanna hath been with the Spaniſh embaſſador, where they have given him ſome hope of reſtitution, without putting himſelf to the trouble of going to Spain.

The embaſſador of Spain hath ſignified, that he is ready to enter into a conference for an accommodation of the difference about the country of Outremeuſe. The lord Huygens is deſired to ſpeak to the lord embaſſador about it.

The commiſſioners of the elector of Cologne have repreſented, that they are charged to treat with this ſtate here about an alliance for the defence of the Rhine and countries reciprocally, the one for the other.

The conference with thoſe of the elector of Brandenburgh is to be to morrow.

May 4.

The miniſters of the elector of Brandenburgh have had again a conference with the commiſſioners of this ſtate. All their endeavour is to prove, that the elector hath not done any thing againſt the alliance, for that doth not hinder the elector from making his agreement with the Swedes. And as for the raiſing of the toll, they ſay that hitherto they cannot complain of it; and that concerning that is not any thing finally determined between the elector and the Swedes. Item, that the nature of an alliance is reciprocal, and that this ſtate here would not have any body to preſcribe any laws to them, nor be hindered in the raiſing of their licenſes &c. But this is neither ſatisfaction nor reſolution of the objection.

Thoſe of the elector ſay, that they deſire to cauſe ſatisfaction to be given to this ſtate by a good treaty, and that the elector will be a mediator. But this ſtate hath now ſtrong hope, that the fortune of the war will ſoon redreſs the buſineſs; and that they ſhall not need either the mediation of the elector, or the treaty with Sweden; but that the Swedes will be glad to be contented with Sweden and their old poſſeſſions, which they had before this war.

May 5.

One Vyane, fiſcall of the fleet of vice admiral de Ruyter, being come from the Texell, was this morning in the aſſembly of the ſtates general, and made report eſpecially of what paſt in the Channel between the ſaid Ruyter with five ſhips (two others being ſtraggled from them) and 7 Engliſh ſhips, and how this Vyane himſelf had been aboard of the Engliſh commander, finding the table in the great cabinet ſpread with hangers, ſwords, and piſtols; and how that the Engliſh commander did deſire to viſit the ſhips which Ruyter conducted; afterwards to carry them to the Downs. Item, that Ruyter himſelf would come aboard of him; but Ruyter had denied, and excuſed as well the one as the other; ſaying, that in his paſſage towards the Weſt, Blake had not deſired nor propoſed any

ſuch thing to him, and that he had neither ſuch cuſtom nor order. That the 2d time when the ſaid fiſcall came aboard, he found upon the table no arms, but tobacco pipes, and a good glaſs of wine. A. D. 1656.

That upon de Ruyter's declaring, that there was not any thing in the fleet, that belonged to the king of Spain, they parted, and de Ruyter made for Holland. De Ruyter hath alſo brought ſome information of the ſhip taken by don Pedro de Zapata, governor of the Havanna, reporting how ill he had uſed the mariners.

Thereupon is reſolved to write an expreſs letter to the king of Spain, not only for the reſtitution of the ſhip and reparation of the damage, but alſo to cauſe the ſaid don Pedro to be puniſhed.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Sir,

THEY do take very ill here the detention of the embaſſadors at Lauwenburgh near to Dantzick. I know not the reaſons of the Swedes, but I do remember, that the embaſſador of Spain, although he had a paſs, and was come very near to the Hague (in the year 1647) yet at the ſole inſtance of the embaſſador Servien was diverted and hindered, and ſent back to Munſter. In the year 1638 the embaſſador Andreas Rey, ſent from the king Uladiſlaus of Poland to the king of England, was never admitted to audience, in regard that king had married the princeſs of Auſtria inſtead of the princeſs palatine Elizabeth; whereof however he had only diſcourſed without any engagement, and although he had engaged himſelf, the ſtates of Poland would have hindered him from marrying one of any other Religion than the Roman Catholick. In the year 1627 the embaſſadors of this ſtate ſent into Pruſſia were unworthily uſed by the king of Poland, and left uncovered, for having ſpoken to the king of Sweden before him of Poland. And the king of Sweden hindered the embaſſadors of this ſtate from going to Dantzick, before they had ſpoken to the king of Sweden. And never would they ſuffer any embaſſador to go from hence into Brabant, during the war, without a paſs of the ſtate. The queen of Sweden offered her mediation between this ſtate and Portugal in the year 1649. Item, between this ſtate and England in the year 1653, but offered it, not obtruded it: This ſtate did excuſe and decline it; that is always the cuſtom, to ſound always, if the mediation is acceptable. But at this time this ſtate never ſounded that, but at the firſt time ſent thither, and cauſed an embaſſy to paſs acroſs the countries and forts of the Swedes, to enter into a city, which the Swedes do hold not only for hoſtile, but as it were beſieged; and in the mean time Sweden knoweth, that they equip 48 ſhips againſt Sweden. Vol. xxxvii. p. 629.

I ſhould not wonder, if the Swedes do decline the mediation, which is offered and obtruded with arms in their hands. It is true, that the embaſſadors are inſtructed not only for the mediation, but alſo for the proper affairs of this ſtate; but in ſuch a caſe they ought more to accommodate themſelves to make themſelves agreeable to him, of whom they hope and demand favour. Now if they come with threatnings, or to tell the Swedes, *Si vos non vultis, hæc claſſis faciet*, they ought to have taken another way. They ought to have embarqued themſelves in their 48 ſhips, and to have gone therewith directly to Dantzick.

Here is a very great joy and rejoycing at de Ruyter's arrival, partly in Zealand, partly in Holland, with the ſilver from Spain, preſuppoſing, that it will very much vex protector 130. And henceforward will do all what they can to croſs protector 130, not only in that, but in all that doth concern commerce 179. And as well ſtates general 104 and ſtates of Holland 105 do take it very unworthily, that protector 130 will not conclude the alliance 155 of commerce 179 to the fancy of Holland 105, and do believe, that protector 130 is obliged to promiſe that, which ſtates general 104 having promiſed (in the alliance 155 of commerce 179 made with K. of Spain 139,) did never obſerve, and although they conclude the alliance 155 of commerce 179 with protect. 130, ſtates of Holland 105 themſelves will not obſerve it, if intereſt and neceſſity doth command.

Thoſe of Brandenburgh 170 at preſent do alſo complain, that the ſtates general 104 have obliged them to promiſe a thing, which the ſtates general 104 themſelves would not agree to tye themſelves unto, namely, not to raiſe the licenſes or tolls, for Brandenburg 104 ought to promiſe to 170 the ſame thing.

So

Brandenburg
A. D. 1656. So that to thoſe of 170 it will be very difficult to juſtify literally the treaty made
Sweden ſtates general France
with 141, unleſs by the rule of *ſalus populi*, which 104 alledged alſo againſt 140 in
peace Spain Brandenburg
making 171 with 139. Thoſe of 170 do wholly endeavour an accommodation be-
Sweden ſtates general
tween 141 and 104. I am

May 5, 1656. [N. S.] Your moſt humble ſervant.

P. S. The vice-admiral de Ruyter is arrived, having conducted a good part of the ſilver fleet, which will be very much to the eaſe of the Spaniards, and their campaign; and this doth demonſtrate a very great joy in the faces of all people here; a very
protector France
remarkable thing, to ſee the world ſo changeable, for heretofore 130 and 140 did
ſtates general Spain ſtates general Spain
help the 104 to ſubſiſt againſt 139; now the 104 help 139 to ſubſiſt againſt
protector France
the 130 and 140: but the world hath been always ſubject to that, and it ſtill remains like itſelf.

Courtin *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, May 5, 1656. [N. S.]

My lord,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 645. I Believe they will now believe in England, that the galleons are arrived in Spain, ſince de Ruyter, who arrived yeſterday, brought us a certain confirmation thereof. He came with 7 men of war and 30 merchant men, wherein was laden a great deal of ſilver, both for the account of merchants here, and in Flanders. It is ſaid, that the mariners of de Ruyter's ſhips are to be put aboard of thoſe ſhips, which the ſtate will ſend to the Baltick ſea. They only want mariners, which want indeed is very great, for the merchant men bound for the Baltick ſea are gone without them. The reports here about the Swedes are ſtill very uncertain; ſome ſay, he [the Pole] had gotten advantages of late over the Swedes, others that he hath been worſted.

The Swedes have ſtop'd the embaſſadors of this ſtate at Lawenburgh 10 miles from Dantzick, which they have beſieged.

A letter of intelligence to ſecretary Thurloe.

Right honourable,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 347. THeſe followinge are the havens, that the ſtates men of warr lye the winter in; alſoe the nomber of them in particular, wheare they laie:

Tervear,	4
Middleburge,	1
Fluſhin,	3
Roterdam,	12
Amſterdam,	44
Ancuſen,	9
Horne,	10
Harlinge,	8
Groninge,	2
	93

Out of which nomber is fitted for the zee 48, which now lie in Zeland, Gowree, and the Ulye, which ſhall ſet ſaile, as 'tis ſaide, for the Baltick zee to aſſiſt Danſſicke, aſſoone as the menn can be raiſed, who are very hard to be gotten, although all meanes theareunto is loſed by faier promiſes. The ſtates hath commanded out of the infanterie ſoldiers, as followeth, 9 out of every company in the Hage, 10 of every company in Amſterdam, 8 of a collonels company, 6 of a privat company, in all amounting to the nomber of 1300 for the maning of the foreſaid fleet. Sir, my opinion is, that the fleete or moſt parte of them ſhall convoye to Cadiz or Caels in Spaine aleven merchant ſhips, which

now ride in the Taſſell, bound thether; alſoe to convoie from thence hether comonder de Rutter, who now lieth theare with 8 men of war, takeinge the ſilver in, that belongeth to the marchants of Amſterdam, Brabant, and Flanders lactly theare arived out of the Weſt Indes, and queſtionles alſoe monys for provition for the kinge of Spaine's army in Flanders. The 8 men of warr, that de Rutter hath by him, are none of the nomber of the fore mentioned ſhips.--Sir, the firſt rate of thoſe have 72, 4 and 6 portholes; the ſecond 60, the third 52: none of theſe carrie above fortie or fiveſtie guns, unles the admiral's, which hath mounted in her 72, moſt eyron. I have underſtooed by ſeverall zee captins and merchants, that the ſtates have given order to the admirall, not to ſuffer any of his fleete to be viſſited by the Engeliſh; the reaſon, becauſe they carrie prohibited goods, as cordidge, pich, tarr, aminition, and armes to Spaine, which are the cheefeſt marchandiſe they fetch out of the Eeſte and Balticke zee, and beinge hindered theareof, they weare undonn; but rather then to be undonn, they would haſſard a warr with his highneſs; for with purpoſe they had a fleete of new ſhips much better then ever they had, which indeede is verie trueth. Theſe wordes I have harde ſpoken by marchants in Amſterdam, Roterdam, and Fluſhin, ſum of them being in the government of this land. Moſt ſcertaine it is, that the majeſtrates of Amſterdam have ſince January laſt ſould to the Flemins 300,000 pounds of pouder, beſides armes, coerdidge, pich, and tarr. This I was informed of by him, that delivered the powder himſelfe pro rato of 4 pounds 14 ſhillins the hundred. A. D. 1656.

The kinge of Scots is heare much loocked upon, but littell reſpeckted. In fine I beleive the Spaniard will be glad to doe as the kinge of Denmarke hath donn. Theare is a ſpeech of fortifieinge the towenes and garriſons with men; but as yet I ſee noe preparation thearunto. The duke Leopoldus is yit heear. Don John and duke Careſena are expected with 8000 ſoldiers. Very ſhortly I ſhall give you a more ſtrict perticular of theſe parts; in the meane tyme I remaine

Your honor's moſt truſtie and faithfull to command,

Sleues, the 25 April, 1656, old ſtile. GARRET FANSEY.

The commiſſioners in Lancaſhire *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IN the carrying on the great work of the country's peace and ſafety committed to us by the orders and inſtructions of your highneſs and council, we have uſed our utmoſt care and diligence to effect the ſame, according to that truſt repoſed in us. And although we have not (until this preſent) met with any thing of doubt, as to the method of our proceedings therein, yet having to deal at this preſent with ſome perſons of quality within this county, who are accuſed to be guilty of ſuch crimes, as are conceived to be of a high nature, and might tend to the overthrow of the peace and preſent government of this nation, and ſuch (if proved and made out againſt them) as will fall within the compaſs of the firſt and ſecond heads of your highneſs's inſtructions, and the perſons ſo criminated or ſome of the moſt eminent of them have required from us, and much inſiſted upon it as a due unto them, to examine witneſſes on their parts upon oath, as well as thoſe we have examined againſt them upon the commonwealth's part; and we not being altogether clear and ſatisfied in our judgments in this particular, do humbly crave a rule from your highneſs and council herein, and whether we may examine ſuch witneſſes, as the perſons accuſed ſhall produce on their behalf in caſes of that nature upon oath or no. What you ſhall herein direct, ſhall be carefully obſerved by Vol. xxxvii. p. 669.

Preſton, April 25, 1656. Your highneſs's moſt humble ſervants,

Ralph Worſley,	Cha. Worſley,
L. Rawſtorne,	W. Weſt,
Jo. Foxe,	John Sawrey,
Ri. Haworth,	Jo. Caſe,
Randle Sharples,	Adam Sandys.

We further humbly crave your highneſs's direction, whether we may allow the perſons accuſed council to plead for them, which is alſo much inſiſted on by them.

Amſterdam, May 5, 1655. [N. S.]

I Pray ſpeake with my lord Strickland, if you may, and tell him, you had theſe following lines written in characters from me. Hee knows me, and hath knowen much, when hee was here, the ſtate of matters by me. Vol. xxxvii. p. 675.

A. D. 1656. "If that act of secluding the prince of Orange would bee given over, our prince-men "would better joyne for the advancement of our religion, and the protestant interest in "generall. Beleeve it, the contra-prince men, who keepe no correspondence with you, "hate you, and Sweden, and will rather joine with Φ Φ. The other would sooner bee "brought to joine cordially. Otherwise I see noe remedy; for I say againe, there is a "great odium betweene the prince and contra-prince men, and there is no hope of the "contra-prince men, that they will ever joyne either with you or Sweden. If things con-"tinue, I feare all will be lost. I wish I were one houre with you. Truly wee want a "head, but my lord protector should nevertheless be secured enough." Thus far the characters.

Sir, I am not able to expresse my sorrow and anxiety of heart, in regard of our news from Poland, which continued now so many weekes, and is generally beleeved to bee true; namely, that the K. of Sweden is dead, and his army wholy and totally ruinated, in so much that that businesse is now at an end. If it be true, as is generally beleeved, wee have to expect a great revolution every where; I meane a most cruell persecution of our religion. The Lord be mercifull to you in England; for I suppose, if it be true what is said here, France and Spaine will be reconciled, and you put to extremities. The pope, that now is, is a most cruel and crafty fox. It is here said, that if any at London talke of the Swedish overthrow, he is overthrowne and ruined.

The silver of the silver fleete, which belongs to this towne, and amounts to a great summe, is brought hether by the vice-admirall Ruyter. What joy there is, you may easily beleeve. I am glad to heare, that mr. Peters shewes his head againe. It was reported here, that hee was found with a whore a bed, and that he grew madd, and said nothing but O blood, blood, that troubles me. There is a most wicked pamphlet (but strictly called in by our lords, yet I read it, but very secretly, wherein by a familiar discourse and conference the lord protector is said to bee the antichrist, or a forrunner of the same as John Baptist was to Christ. The K. of Sweden and the cardinall Mazarin are made his servants: and the Q. of Sweden, Christina Alexandrina Maria, is put upon the theatre of this iron and last age of the world, as a witnesse against the covenant-breaking K. of Sweden, and all the wicked and impious of this age. It seemes there is a panical terror amongst the Papists in regard of England and Sweden; but I am almost of dr. Usher's mind, that there will bee yet the killing of the witnesses; especially if the newes about the K. of Sweden bee true, which I hope yet (though I dare not say so much) to bee false. Now God rules; and he will performe his owne worke by his owne instruments. The adjoyned Latin discourse of monsieur Mednianisky (one of the pr. of Transylvania his privy counsell, and the *fac totum* about his highnes, written to the K. of Sweden, is a very notable peece. But such pearles must not be cast before dogs. I know none here, to whom such things may be communicated.

From mr. Petit.

Paris, the $\begin{matrix}6\text{ May}\\26\text{ April}\end{matrix}$ 1656.

Vol. xxxvii. p. 685. I Had the honour to inform you by my last, of the misunderstanding between this king and the pope, which has since been followed by his majesty's resenting the same so far, as that he would once re-establish the Jansenists to displease him, having declared, that he would no more acknowledge him for arbitrator of the peace, and could not remit his interests unto him, being that he is grown a partisan of Spain, instead that the vows and voices, which France has made for his exaltation, should have parted his affection. His nuncio has done what he could to get a copy of a speech, which was made thereupon by the chancellor unto the assembly of the clergy; but it hath been refused unto him, under pretence, that he the said chancellor had given back the scrole.

In the interim some artful persons have taken occasion to publish in the market places, that the king's ministers would perpetuate the wars, instead of hearkning to peace, to remedy the troubles of this kingdom and of this citty in particular; and others have at the same time alarmed the neighbouring towns of this city, saying that several troops were coming to hinder the income of daily provisions, thereby to raise the price thereof; which having had its effect during two market days, that bread has been raised of a 5th, good order has thereunto been given, and some of these seditious persons apprehended. The king has given orders through the state, that the troops may march to their rendezvous. Those of Dauphiné and Provence are to return to Piedmont, and those of Guyenne, which were intended for Catalonia, are to return hither to increase the army of Flanders, which hath its rendezvous at Chauny, where the mareschal of Turin is to render himself in 10 or 12 days to command. That of Italy shall be divided in two bodies, and commanded, one part by the duke of Modena, under him count Broglio; the other by the duke

of

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of Mercoeur, and under him by marquis St. André Montbrun, in quality of lieutenant captain general. The duke of Vendoſme could not hinder his ſon from taking this employment, which, ſaith he, is a diſparagement unto his nobility, in that he maketh him equal with the duke of Modena. The count of Ligneville hath given oath of his fidelity unto the king to command the Lorrain troops, which have left the Spaniſh, and imbraced the French party. Their majeſties have been at Vincennes theſe 3 or 4 days, and at their return have given audience unto the 36 deputies of this parliament, who made their verbal remonſtrances, inſiſting much upon the repeal of their exiled brethren; whereupon was anſwered them by the chancellor in the king's name, that they ought to render themſelves worthy of his majeſty's favours before they obtained them; that indeed his majeſty had been ill ſatisfied with their diſobedience; but that ſo ſoon as they ſhould reenter into their duty, which was to do juſtice unto his ſubjects, as he did expreſsly command them, that then he would uſe them favourably; and as for the buſineſs of coining, that he would not have it ſpoken of till the end of this campaign, delivering unto the ſaid deputies this anſwer in writing, and giving them order to read it on monday in their aſſembly. Cardinal Mazarin has withdrawn the parole he had given for the marriage of his niece with the mareſchal de la Meilleraye's ſon, by reaſon he would have the youngeſt, who is handſomer, and who is to be married unto the duke of Bouillon. A. D. 1656.

This city is ſtill filled with the rumour of the king of Swedeland's defeat by the Polanders, which is not yet credited; and none do doubt of the arrival of part of the plate fleet in Spain, by reaſon ſome ſilver bars are arrived at St. Malo. It is alſo written from Spain, that if the Engliſh merchant had not departed from thence that day, which they did, that they ſhould all have been taken and condemned to the galleys for three years.

The pretended duke of York intends to be gone within 3 or 4 days hence according unto the treaty.

The count of Brienne has at cardinal Mazarin's recommendation diſpatched the neceſſary letter of his majeſty for the receiving and acknowledging mr. Aldworth for conſul of the Engliſh nation at Marſeilles.

Dutch *commiſſioners at* Dantzick *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, the merchants of the Netherlandiſh nation reſiding here have complimented us by ſome deputies, and after they had explained to us by word of mouth ſome grievances, wherewith they thought themſelves charged without reaſon, they delivered the ſame to us in writing, digeſted into articles, as that your high mightineſſes will be pleaſed to obſerve, by the incloſed copy, deſiring us to endeavour, by our good offices, in the name of your high mightineſſes, that matters might be thus regulated, that they being delivered from the ſaid grievances and hardſhips, may for the future live here like a free nation, and be held and reſpected as ſuch. We have promiſed them, that we would uſe our moſt earneſt and efficacious endeavours, which we ſhall judge will be of a good effect, wherever the ſame ſhall be needfull to ſupport the juſtice of their requeſt, as far as we ſhall find the ſame to be grounded upon reaſon and equity; and to the end that we might fundamentally inform your high mightineſſes thereof, and be ourſelves perfectly inſtructed of this affair, we thought fit to diſcourſe upon each of the articles; and as to the firſt we underſtand, that the ſharp edicts and impracticableneſſes thereof are mentioned in the ordinances iſſued by the government of this city on the 27th of April 1643 and May 23, which have been lately communicated to your high mightineſſes by the commiſſary Pels, to which with your high mightineſſes permiſſion we refer, adding only, that the ſame however never have been put in practice, becauſe of the difficulties and oppoſitions, which have continually been ſtated and made againſt them by foreign nations. Vol xxxvii. p. 677.

As to the 2d article, concerning the laws of exportation, the decimation in caſe any one family removes from thence, and *in caſu delatæ hæreditatis alicui extraneo*; we inquired, whether the ſame was preciſely and ſtill at preſent put in execution, without giving place to any exceptions, and whether the ſame right is alſo claimed, in caſe a ſtranger inherits from another ſtranger; whether they have any inſtances thereof; whether this law doth alſo extend itſelf further, than over goods, which are found under the diſtrict and juriſdiction of this city; whether any nation is exempted therefrom; and if ſo, who they are and for what reaſons. We know the cuſtoms, which are practiſed in this reſpect in other places, and what your high mightineſſes in relation to the ſo called *droit d'aubeine* in France, have ſtipulated by treaties with the king; as alſo what concerns the *jus caducitatis*, and what your high mightineſſes have alledged in the year 1640 againſt the practice, which was formerly obſerved in Sweden in relation thereunto, and what has been mutually agreed

at

A. D. 1656 at laſt with that crown, in the treaty of Stockholm art. 11, as likewiſe what of late is covenanted on that account with his electoral highneſs of Brandenburg. Of all which we have demanded of the ſaid merchants a diſtinct anſwer for your high mightineſſes and our perfect information.

What concerns the third article which properly related to the poll tax and the one hundredth penny, which in the preſent neceſſities has been ordered by the worſhipful magiſtrate; we aſk'd, whether the Netherlandiſh merchants were treated harder or rated more than the native inhabitants, or thoſe that have acquired the privilege of citizens (like thoſe of the Hans towns) or any other foreign nation; if ſo, who they be and for what reaſons they are and remain excuſed from paying the ſaid tax; and eſpecially, how thoſe of the Engliſh nation reſiding here are treated in that reſpect; and whether they enjoy any privileges by the conceſſion or connivance of the government. And whereas the ſaid deputies, in relation to all theſe queries and other things ſtarted on the ſaid account declared, to have ready a diſtinct and well grounded deduction, drawn up for the proof of their aſſertions, ſtrengthen'd with the neceſſary demonſtrations for the verifying thereof, deſiring us, that we would not refuſe to peruſe and conſider the ſame; we aſſured them of your high mightineſſes well meaning earneſtneſs and zeal, and what already in relation thereunto was reſolved by your high mightineſſes, and what orders were given accordingly to mr. Pels. That your high mightineſſes commiſſaries were now treating about it in the conferences with the ſub-ſyndick the preſent miniſter of this city at the Hague; and that we would not be wanting to contribute our moſt zealous offices, which might any ways tend, and be found requiſite, for the execution of the ſerious and earneſt intention of your high mightineſſes, and for that purpoſe we would moſt willingly expect the ſaid deduction. Whereupon they took their leave of us very well pleaſed and entirely ſatisfied.

The deputies of the lords generals Lubomirſky and Charnetky, having finiſhed their affairs here, are gone back again to the camp, which increaſes daily, and makes great excurſions through great Poland, to the very frontiers of Sileſia, taking a great many towns, plundering and ranſacking ſome of them, and among them Leſno, Storohneſt and Frauſtadt, the ſame being moſtly inhabited by thoſe of the proteſtant religion.

We intend to ſet out next monday from here to Elbing, and will not fail carefully and exactly to inform ourſelves there as much as poſſible of the true ſtate of affairs, and to ſend to your high mightineſſes with the great humility a circumſtantial and exact account thereof; to the end, that according to the circumſtances of times and juncture of affairs we may receive from your high mightineſſes ſuch further orders and inſtructions, as their high mightineſſes in their high wiſdom ſhall think fit, according whereunto we are to regulate the management of the negotiations we are charged with.

Wherewith &c.
high and mighty lords &c.

J. Van Slingerlandt,
Fr. Van Dorp,
P. de Huybert,
J. Iſbrants.

Dantzick, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 683.

MY lords, at laſt we have received true and certain news, that the king of Sweden is perſonally and living arrived at Thorn, and will be apparently very ſoon at Elbing, whither their excellencies your high mightineſſes ambaſſadors have this day ſent their baggage by water, intending to ſet out within two days for the ſaid place themſelves. However we hear nothing certain here of the ſituation of the Swediſh and Poliſh armies. The moſt likely is, that the Swedes are great ſufferers, by reaſon of the almoſt entire revolt of the Poliſh nobility. The troops of Lubomirſky and Charnitzky are on the frontiers of great Poland, and have exerciſed great cruelties in the ſmall towns of Liſſa, Thaucke, Frauwſtadt and others, againſt the poor inhabitants. His electoral highneſs is ſaid to have ſett out from Coningſberg to Pillauw, to receive there the queen of Sweden, who is arrived on the coaſt with ſix men of war. The Ruſſian embaſſador, is obliged to wait for an audience till the return of his electoral highneſs. It is thought, that the grand duke is ready to make war againſt Sweden; nevertheleſs according to the laſt letters from Riga, ſeveral ſhips and goods were come down from Ruſſia by the river Duna, and there are more ſtill expected.

Wherewith &c.
high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

Dantzick, May 6, 1656. [N. S.] P. PELS.

Luigi Malo *to the* Venetian *agent.*

Antwerp, the 6th of May, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

WITH this week's poſt I received none from you, which I much wonder at. A. D. 1656.
We have here certain news of the arrival of de Ruyter in Zealand from Cadiz, from whence he brought good ſtore of plate, moſt belonging to this city. He was met withal at ſea by ſome Engliſh frigats, but finding themſelves too weak, they let them go. I am of opinion, that the peace between thoſe two nations hath no good foundation; and therefore it will break again. The Hollanders will have all the trade, and England by reaſon of the war with Spain will deſtroy it's own trade. Vol. xxxvii. p. 693.

King Charles is ſtill at Bruges, and will be here 5 or 6 days hence, to negotiate with don John, who is expected here four days hence. The arch-duke parts to morrow or the next day.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, *the 6th of* May, 1656. [N. S.]

THE king of Sweden is alive, and is arrived at Thorn with an army of 6000 men in Poland. He left garriſons but in four places, as Poſen, Cracow, Warſaw and the caſtle at Lowyton. The whole power of the Poles purſues him cloſe in Pruſſia. The Tartars and Coſſacks follow him; ſo that the whole country will be mightily ruined. The duke of Brandenburgh is ſtill fix'd to the Swedes; he is gone to the Pilauw to the queen of Sweden. Vol. xxxvii. p. 697.

Encloſed in a letter to the lord Nieuport.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

THere is come at laſt certain advice, that the king of Sweden is arrived alive and ſafe at Thorn, and that he will be at Elbing in a ſhort time, to which place their high and mighty lordſhips embaſſaders ſend their goods this day, and will follow the ſame themſelves two days hence. We do not hear here any thing certain of the Swedes, who without doubt have ſuffered great loſſes in regard of the general revolts of the countries againſt them. Vol. xxxvii. p. 701.

The duke of Brandenburgh is gone from Koningſberg to receive the queen of Sweden at the Pillauw, where ſhe is ſaid to be arrived. The Muſcovite embaſſador's audience was deferred till he returned back. It is believed, the great duke will have war with the Swedes; yet by the laſt poſt from Riga ſeveral ſhips with merchandizes out of Ruſſia were arrived, and more expected from thence.

An intercepted letter.

Antverpe, this 6th of May, 1656. [N. S.]

MR. BAXTER,

I Have writt twice to you, but you have not beene ſo kinde as to afforde me one line in anſwer. I have now ſent you one incloſed, which I ſhall intreat you, if you knowe him, to deliver it with what conveniencie you may; if not, to inquire him out if poſſible, for it concearnes monyes, without wich theare is noe preſervinge a man's reputation. All our freinds are well and proſper; and if it weare not for the warre with the protector, we ſhould be rich. I cannot yet invite you into theſe parts, but you will heare more at large before the poſt ſhall paſſe. My kinde reſpects to your wife and to all our freinds. I am, ſir, Vol. xxxvii. p. 657.

Your reall freinde to commaunde,

W. WILLIAMS.

The ſuperſcription,

To mr. Robert Baxter a barber, neere the Maypole in the Strand, London.

An intercepted letter.

Antwerpe, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

Sir,

A. D. 1656. IN my laſt from Fluſhinge I writt my earneſt deſires, that you would aſſiſt me with moneys, for at preſent I am wholly deſtitute; and if I had any freinds, that did thinke, that I mought be at any time capable of ſervinge them, to aſſiſt me at this time, for my maſter's whole buſſineſſe at this time will take place; and all ſuch, as will be marchants adventurers, muſt make the beſt ſtocke thay maie to aſſiſt the trade. Wee have ſhipps come into Holland and Zeland, that doth much incourage our marchants, which have brought much monyes; for without that we could not have held up our heads. I would intreate you to ſende it to me by the firſt. The old way will be beſt; becauſe I have allwaies found them good men, and to pay without troubl. The times are ſo dangerous, that I dare not meddl with newes. My prayers ſhall never be wantinge to the Almighty for you, and in his good time for our good meetinge. I pray be not unmindefull of, ſir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 659.

Your moſt affectionate kinſman,

W. Williams.

I pray aſſiſt my freinde in what you cann, for he is ſo greived at the neglect of his freindes, that hee is groen very mellecolly. He is beſt of that houſe, and is likely to be the beſt, that ever was of that name.

The ſuperſcription,

Theſe for mr. Tho. Williams in London.

A letter of intelligence.

Bruſſels, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. p. 661. PART of the ſilver fleet is arrived in Holland. They ſay there are two millions for the king of Spain for the ſervice of Flanders. The archduke parts next monday, and don John and the marquis make their entrance on friday next. They are much joyed at his coming. The archduke dined with the prince of Condé this day. Many officers here have put off their commands, ſaying they cannot ſerve for want of means. As ſoon as we have money, all will be in the field very ſhortly; the want whereof thus long hath very much prejudiced the affairs here.

An intercepted letter.

Paris, May 6, 1656. [N. S.]

Sir,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 649. YOURS of the 14th April I received this morning in anſwer to myne of the 12th of Aprill. Yours has been a pretty while by the way.

My cozen Attkins has rettourned hither any tyme this ten dayes, having been to viſſitt mr. Knapper and mr. Knollton's ſtore of wines, and withall to render them ſome accounts of ſome parcells he has formerly received from them. He ſayes their wines and other commodityes are very extraordinary good, and fitt to be putt into the hands of the moſt curious merchant you have. And truly being rightly conſidered, there's good reaſon for it, for mr. Knapper and mr. Yellton have followed there buſſines themſelves this laſt ſeaſon, and truſted not to their factors, as they were wont. In fine, mr. Attkins ſayes it is ſuch briſck wines, as will make you merry both at the hart and purſe. He deſires your pardon, that he writes not to you hymſelfe, he being at preſent not well diſpoſed in relation to his health. He hath ſent you a taſt of the wine, which will come ſafe to your hands, though not ſoe ſoone as this. Your frind Francke Warforth will have it firſt and ſoe convey it you.

Mr. Yellton will ſoe quickly cleare his account with mr. Knollton, that he will be able to ſatisfy you and all the reſt, that are deſirous to know his condition. Mr. Attkins deſires to be remembred to the ladyes of his acquaintance at mr. Toper's, and deſires to heare from yourſelfe by the next how they doe; and deſires you to lett them know their frinds here are well. Pray doe me the favour to preſent my humble ſervice to mr. Nelping. Though I am not ſoe happy as to be acquainted with hym; yett you may aſſure hym I have

have a great desire to serve hym. Pray fayle not to lett me heare from you in answere to this. Had yours come, but last night, I should have given you a lardger account, which now till the next you must have the patience to stay for, which then you shall not fayle of from, deare sir, A. D. 1656.

Your entire lover,

Jo. LATHROPE.

Direct all your letters hereafter thus, A monsr. monsr. Lathrope chez monsr. Platt a la croix rouge rue de Boucherie aux fauxbourge St. Germain.

The superscription,

For mr. Wm. Martinson, to be left with mr. Grosvenor in the Temple.

Col. Lockhart, *resident in* France, *to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON thursday the 24th instant about seaven of the clock in the morning I am embarqued myselfe and company for Diepe, and came about 8 at night within a league and an half of that town, but could not enter itt till friday between 7 and 8 in the morning, att which tyme I was mett by the governor of the towne, monsieur Montaignée (who was on foote) att a considerable distance, allmost att my discent from my boate. Hee saluted mee with great kindnesse, telling mee, that I was heartily wellcome; that hee had commands from the duke of Longueville to receive mee with as much respect as possibly hee could; that all English men were likewise wellcome to this port, but more especially a person coming from his highnes my lord protector qualified with a publique character; and that hee did very much rejoyce it was his good fortune to bee the first, that had an oportunity to testify unto mee the readines of the French nation to expresse a good correspondency and amity they desired to hold with England. Vol. xxxvii. p. 395.

With these and severall other the like discourses hee did entertaine mee, till I came to my lodgeing to which there had binn a great difficulty of accesse (through the multitude of people, who flock'd out to see mee land with greate acclamations in theyr mouths of wellcome, and desires, that God might preserve mee and mine from all dangers) had not the governor's servants made way for my passage. Before I could come to my lodgeings I had severall great guns from a fort, which lookes towards the sea att the entrance of the towne; and nigh the key were discharged three guns out of a private French merchant's ship to salute me. The governor conducting mee to a protestant burger's house, (handsome and convenient enough to entertain mee during my intended short abode here) alwaies gave me the compliment of the upperhand, till hee brought mee to my chamber, and there (having invited mee to dine with him in the castle) hee tooke his leave. Hee was noe sooner gone, but the magistracy of the towne came to complement mee, and the chiefest speaker amongst them made a long and studied harangue in his own language, full of respect towards his highnes, then whom, they acknowledged in theyr speech, none was more worthy to protect and rule over three soe great nations, as were England, Scotland, and Ireland. They said further; that they were much honoured, that I was pleased to land in theyr towne before any other in the kingdom of France. That they had formerly much benefit through theyr commerce with England. That they did hope the late peace would produce a mutual profit and satisfaction to both nations. And that whatsoever lay in them for an assurance of theyr good will to my lord protector, they were ready to performe in their service to mee. I returned them allmost the same answer I did the governor, (theyr compliments being not much different) which was, that I would acquaint my master (as speedily as I could) how affectionate I was received by them; and that in the mean tyme I did give them thankes for theyr readines to wittnes their respect towards his highnes in the honor they did mee; and that I was confident my lord protector would rejoice att the advantage soe good neighbours as they should receive from the peace lately concluded betweene England and France. When I ended what I thought fitt to say unto them, they departed, and immediately after made a present by theyr officers of some bottles of wine, according to the custome of the country. Within two hours after I went to the castle to visit the governor; and had several greate guns discharged att my entrance, whilst I was at dinner there, and at my return thence. I had a free and affectionate entertainment from him.

Amongst other things hee informed me, that the duke of Longueville had an intention to have mett mee here, but that some unexpected occasions had diverted him. I was therefore desired to visit the duke att Rouan in my journey to Paris; but because my followers have not put themselves as yett in a convenient equipage, I shall make some excuse by letter unto him, and goe the nighest and privatest way I can to Paris.

A. D. 1656. If I ſhould finde an equall high reception in other places as I have in this, the honour they doe mee would be very chargeable to the ſtate, or bee very burthenſom to mee. This is all (ſir) att preſent as to the reception of (right honourable)

Diepe, Aprill 26, 1656. Your moſt humble ſervant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

The ſame to the ſame.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 397. FRom Ry I made bold by a confuſed lyn to give your honour an account of my being then about to embark for Diep. The incloſed will make knowen, what good reception I mett with heare from the governor, the magiſtracie, and the bodie of the people. It was very extraordinarie, eſpeciallie on the people's part. I am aſſured by a verie honeſt proteſtant, with whom I lodge, that the lyk reſpect hath not been payed to anie publick perſon heartofore.

The governor hath given me the honor of a private viſit this evening: he is a creature of the duk of Longovill's, who is a prince of the blood, and governor of this province. In his diſcourſe he did inſinuat, that the duk did verie much deſyer to be eſteemed a well wiſher to his highneſſe perſon, and to the peace with England; and that not onlie upon the account of his own inclinations to honor a prince of his highneſſe vertews and meritts, but alſo becauſe of the intereſt of his government, that reaps great advantages by a peace, and would ſuffer exceedinglie by a warr with England. I told him his highneſſe wowld think himſelf verie much honored by the eſteem of a perſon of the duk's woorth and qwalitie, and that he might expect from his highneſſe all the good offices, that cowld be deſyer'd. My ignorance of the governor's humor and aims made me draw the cloſe of the diſcowrſe into a compliment, though hee ſeemed to be willing to inſiſt in it with ſom ſeriuſneſſe.

The diſtance of this place from the court may excuſe me from offering your honor anie thing of newes; onlie I hear, that the differences betwixt the king and his parliament at Paris doe yett continue; and that his majeſtie's preparations for this campagnee are not verie farr advanced.

When I have conſithered the way of my addreſſe to the court, I begin to be apprehenſive, that the coppies of my credentialls may be called for before audience be given me. If your honor think ſuch a conjecture rationall, I beſeech yow order their being ſent to me by the firſt poſt.

I ſhall pray for the continuance of his highneſſe health and happineſſe, and ſhall not preſume to give him needleſſe trobles, and ſhall continue this I give you no longer then to beg the honor of your commands, and the charitie of your cownſell, to one, who will verie much need it, and ſhall indeavor a verie obſequious obedience to it. I am,

Diepe, April 26, 1656. May it pleaſe your honor,

Your moſt faithfull and obedient ſervant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

I humblie begg pardon for my boldneſſe in ſending myn to my poor wyf in your packett.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol xxxvii. p. 6. 5. IN the beginning of this week, news came here, that 6 frigats of this ſtate, that are cruiſing in the channel, had met with vice admiral de Ruyter with ſeven men of war and 5 merchant-men under him, and that, after having fired mutually ſome guns of honour, they had parted with the greateſt demonſtrations of friendſhip. We have letters here ſince from Dover, that the ſaid vice admiral with the ſaid ſhips under his command was arrived in the road there, and that they had heard of them, that but two galleons of the ſilver fleet were arrived at Cadiz, and that two others, which went out with them at the ſame time, had not yet appeared. I am informed alſo, that on laſt wedneſday, they had received further advice at Whitehall, and that they believe for certain, that all at once and in company from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies were ſail'd four galleons and two pataches, that they had met, about Bermudas, with a violent ſtorm, whereby the two largeſt galleons the admiral and vice admiral run foul on one another, ſo that the others loſt ſight of them, who with the two pataches are ſafely arrived at Cadiz, without having heard or

underſtood any thing of the others ſince the ſaid ſtorm. There is as yet no certain news A. D. 1656.
of the fleet of this ſtate, which ſail'd under the admirals Blake and Montagu. Some are of opinion, that they ſtay upon the coaſt of Portugal, being inform'd of what has happened to mr. Meadowe the envoy of this ſtate to the king of Portugal, concerning the ratification and exchanging of the treaty lately ſign'd and concluded in the year 1656, and whereof they will have on this ſide here nothing altered nor moderated, to take their meaſures the better. Mr. Lockhart ſet out the beginning of this week for France, and, as I am inform'd, has no other character but only that of a nephew of the lord protector, one of the council of Scotland, and high bailiff of the province of Fyſe. Before his departure he paid me a viſit, and aſſured me with many civil expreſſions of a mutual friendſhip, and that he had the greateſt eſteem for the ſtate of the United Netherlands, and was ready to contribute every thing for the preſervation of a reciprocal good underſtanding. The maſters of the ſhips the young Tobias of Vliſſingen, and the Monk of Schiedam, acquainted me laſt tueſday, that ſundry goods were miſſing out of them, and that they were ready to ſail, one of them to St. Valery and the other for Oſtend. Yeſterday two French merchants, commiſſaries of the owners of the cargo of the ſhip the young Tobias, came to tell me, that they came over by the poſt with letters of interceſſion of the king to deſire the diſcharge of the cargo, which they aſſured me did amount to above two hundred and fifty thouſand guilders; but having heard, that I had reclaimed the ſame already, that every thing was ſafe, and the captain ready to proceed in his voyage, they would return home again, being glad to have recovered their own, and be freed from further troubles.

Weſtminſter, May 5, 1656. [N. S.] Wherewith, &c.

High and mighty lords, &c. ſign'd

W. Nieupoort.

Lord Broghill *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Honored sir,

I Wrote unto you ſom time ſince, that we had imployed one col. Plackater to reſide neere C. S. and particulorly about Middleton, who is the likelieſt man we know to foment thinges heere, and to head a rebellion, if once raiſed. Plackater after many miſadventures is arived at Rotterdom, from whence we had this morninge this incloſed in cypher from him. He is one the royaliſts doe much truſt in, and can, and, I hope, will doe good ſervice. That col. Bortwick, whom he mentions as accuſed by the highlanders concerninge the earle of Glancarne, is now heere, and is brother to our intelligencer major Bortwick. We have declyned committing col. Bortwick, that he might be the more certainely ruin'd in the opinion of his owne party. Any rigour of ours to him would have wrought a contrary effect; beſides we were engaged to this by his brother, who would not have given us intelligence of any thinge, if we had not admitted the colonel to have continued free in thes parts; wherby we have acted both our deſignes, that is, diſcover'd Glencarne's treachery, and ruin'd col. Bortwick. Mr. Newton mentioned in the incloſed is as verry a roge as any in Scotland. We have had this good while intelligent ſpyes about him, who we hope will er longe bringe us ſomthinge to the purpoſe. This night the earle of Atholl has bin with the generall and me, and freely engaged, not only to live peaceably under his highneſſe's governement, but alſo to give us intelligence of any thinge prejudiciall to the publike, that comes to his knowledge, and if any riſeinge ſhould be, to ſerve us with all his clan. I ſay noethinge to this, but if he does play trickes, he wil be the more wicked and inexcuſable. Vol. xxxvii. p. 655.

Our buſines of juſtices of the peace does begin to take ſom life, many conſiderable perſons for intereſt and power haveing taken the oth. Som ther are, who ſcruple, others ther are, who deny; thes we ſtrike out: thoſe we give a monthe's time longer to adviſe; and then if they mend not, we ſhall ſerve them ſoe too.

I hope in my next, with the ſcandalous booke I mentioned, I ſhall give a good account of what I have been doeinge amongſt the miniſters, with whom to morrow I ſhall com to a concluſion. Indeed, ſir, it is a ſad thinge, that all Scotland ſhould be without one man of warr to guarde the coſt, when our next neighbors are our open ennemies, and take our ſhips dayley, and within thes ten dayſe a rich veſſell of Aberdeane, which has almoſt broake that towne, which began to trade. 'Tis not heere as in England, wher a loſs does at moſt ruin a perſon: heere it does the whole trade. We have often complayned of this. I beſeech you, ſir, get us ſom ſpeedy redreſs. I have noe more paper left, but to ſubſcribe my ſelf, as I am unchangably,

Your moſt affectionat and moſt faithfull humble ſervant,

Eden. April 26, 1656. Broghill.

Lord Broghill *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 651.

THERE being lately a difference ariſen betweene ſome of the gentlemen of the ſhire of Berwick, and ſome gentlemen of the borders of England neere adjacent to the ſaid ſhire, and in ſpeciall certaine perſons within the towne of Berwick, concerning the ſalmon-fiſhing in the river of Tweede, the ſaid gentlemen of the ſhire of Berwick have made complaynte to your highnes councill heere, and therein deſire, that for redreſſe thereof a commiſſion may bee directed to certaine perſons reſideing in the borders of both nations for regulating the fiſhing, according to former commiſſions and practiſes in the like caſes. But your highnes's councill heere not findeing themſelves impowered to take order therein, thoſe of the Engliſh borders, and of the towne of Berwick, not being under their juriſdiction; they have thought requiſite humbly to lay the ſame before your highnes, to the end (that if your highnes thinke fitt) certaine unintereſſed perſons reſideing in the borders of both nations may by your highnes be commiſſionated, not onely to heare and determine the ſaid preſent difference, but any other in the future, which may ariſe concerneing the fiſhing in the ſaid river, for ſuch time as your highnes ſhall think fit. And the preſent difference they humbly conceive the more needefull to bee diſpatched, becauſe the ſeaſon of the ſalmon-fiſhing is now begun, and the injur'd party will receive much damage, if not ſpeedily righted. All which by appointment of your highnes councill heere is humbly preſented to you by

Your highneſe's moſt humble and moſt faithfull ſervant,

Edinburgh, April 26, 1656. BROGHILL.

Major general Berry *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 673.

I Have received an order from my lord preſident to reduce the militia troopes to fourſcore, which I have accordingly taken courſe for. I am ſorry, if want of money have occaſioned breach. I could rather have wiſhed cavalliers of 50 l. *per ann.* had been made liable to the taxe: but we ſhall endeavour to make a vertue of a neceſſity, and purge the troopes by this potion; but conſidering, that the yeare is almoſt expired, and that it is ſome diſparagement for a ſervant to be turned away, before he have ſerved one yeare, and that they had need of a little notice to put of their horſes, I have adventured to allow them, that are to be reduced, the reſidue of theire yeares pay due to them, and given order to the treaſurers to pay it accordingly. If it give any offence, let it be abated to me. I am now goeing my circuite once more, and hope in it to perfect an account fitt to be ſent you. I ſhal be the next weeke at Hereford, and thence to Sallop and North Wales. If you pleaſe to direct your orders to Hereford to capt. Crooke, they wil be ſent me. I pray you preſent my humble ſervice to his highnes, and deſire him to repaire me a lodging in Ludlow-caſtle, or pull it downe, and give me the ground to build on. It putts you to charge, and will one of thoſe dayes (I feare) fall downe, and knocke ſome body on the head. It goes to racke moſt miſerably; but enough of that. Excuſe this from

Worceſter, April 26, 1656. Your affectionate friend and ſervant,

JA. BERRY.

I heare there is one capt. Sheldon of Broadway in the county of Worceſter gone to London to be on a jury betwixt the earle of Lindſey and Foſter. The heareing is to be on wedneſday next. This man hath not given ſecurity according to my lord's orders. If you would give order to ſecure him for goeing out of theſe counties, before he had given ſecurity to the major generall, you would doe me knight's ſervice, and much further my buſines.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll eſq;

I Received your lordſhips of the 18th by doctor Harriſon, and that of the 23d inſtant by the poſt. Doctor Harriſon ſent his good newes before from Cheſter, viz. that God had given your lordſhip a ſonne, which I aſſure your lordſhip was greatly welcome

to your friends and ſervants here, who rejoice for this good hand of God towards your lordſhip, as they doe upon all other occaſions, wherein you finde favour in his eyes; and I truſt the Lord will ſtill continue his goodnes to you in the recovery of my lady, and in the life of your little one. A. D. 1656.

I have had noe tyme to ſpeake at large with doctor Harriſon; and beſides I was not willinge to doe it before his highnes had received an account of hym. This afternoone was appointed for that; but wheither the appointment held, I am not able to ſay, in reſpect I was ymployed otherwhere. His highnes hath not yet ſpoke at large with col. Hewſon; and therefore what will be ſayd on that hand, I cannot yet give your lordſhip any account. Wee are here pretty well uſed to diſcourſes of that nature, and are not wholly ignorant of mens ſpirits. And when all is done, I thinke patience, moderation, yea love towards diſcontented angrye men, is of moſt uſe, beſt pleaſinge to God, liklieſt to doe them good, and the next way to preſerve peace, and keepe thinges in a conſiſtencye.

For Eyres, if he were ſent beyond ſea, wheither he would not againe returne, I thinke it were a very good riddance of hym; and that ſure is the beſt courſe, that can be taken with hym.

My lord deputy was deſired to write expreſsly to your lordſhip for drawinge 600 men for Jamaica out of the regiments under good officers; and I am ſure his highnes judges, that they will be ready to go on board within this month at furtheſt, or rather within 3 weekes. In what manner they are to have their advance money and other encouridgment, my lord deputy undertooke to write; and therefore I ſhall not trouble your lordſhip therewith. For the termes of their goeinge, the pay will be the ſame as here; and if the Lord bleſſe them, and give them health, they will have a goodly country aboundinge with all thinges to poſſeſſe. The laſt letters made it hopefull, that thoſe there already will recover their health againe.

Wee have noe newes of our fleet yet. It is certeyne but 2 of the kinge of Spayne's plate fleet is come from the Indyes, and thoſe not very rich. The two richeſt are founder'd in the ſea, as they came homeward. I beleeve his condition for money is not much better than ours. He keeps all his fleet in the harbour at Cadiz, and is not able to prepare them fitt to goe forth, haveinge neither men nor money; and yet there are all the ſhips he hath in Europe now blockt up by our fleet; and what our fleet will be able to doe upon them in their harbour is hard to ſay, but are in dayly expectations to heare from our generals concerninge the ſame.

Charles Stewart is in Flanders, and hath beene treatinge with the archduke; but the full concluſion of the treatye is deferred untill don John d'Auſtria comes to Bruſſells to take the government of thoſe provinces inſteed of the archduke, who is to goe into Germany, he haveinge more of the moncke in hym then of the ſouldier.

The royall partie by the countenance of Spayne make no doubt of giveinge us trouble in theſe 3 nations this ſummer, and perticulerly here, haveinge an eye alſoe to Ireland; but their deſignes are not yet formed. When they are, I promiſe my ſelfe ſoe much good fortune (as they call it) as to have ſome light into them. The kinge of Spayne hath but a little money, and yet he found in his heart to ſpare ſome of it to the levellers here to give us ſome trouble, (for that the levellers are already arrived at,) and it hath pleaſed God to bringe a conſiderable ſumme thereof into our hands. The letters this weeke from Sweden afford us very little or noe newes. There hath beene noe ſuch defeat given to that kinge as was pretended; for there was noe fight. Some ſkirmiſhes have beene, wherein, I feare, the kinge was worſted, and forced to retreate with his armye; and it is doubted, that his difficultie wil be more then he expected, much more to keepe his conqueſt then to wyn it. The generall peace amongſt the popiſh princes and ſtates, and eſpetially betweene France and Spayne, wherein the pope labours ſoe much, is not much advanced, rather cooled. The pope writt a very patheticall letter to the clergy of France, to interpoſe with that kinge about it; who received, read, and conſulted upon it, without acquaintinge their kinge, untill they came in a very peremptory manner to demaund the kinge's reſolution about the peace with Spayne. This the kinge tooke ſoe ill, that he declared the pope noe competent mediator betweene the 2 crownes, ſeeinge he had medled with his ſubjects, and alſoe ſhewed hymſelfe partiall on the ſide of Spayne. I begg your lordſhip's pardon for this trouble, and crave leave to ſigne me, as I am in truth,

April 28, 1656. Your lordſhip's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

Jo. THURLOE.

Inſtructions

Inſtructions to captain Lloyd *upon his going to the fleet upon the coaſt of* Spain.

A. D. 1656.

Vol. xxxvii. p. 715. In the hand-writing of ſecretary Thurloe.

YOU ſhall forthwith upon the receipt of our letter to the generals repair on board the ſhip Conſtant Warwick, now at Plymouth, and in her, with the firſt opportunity of wind and weather, ſet ſail for the fleet under the command of general Blake and general Mountagu upon the coaſt of Spain.

And being arrived with them you ſhall let them know, that we have thought it convenient to ſend unto them at this time, to let them underſtand the condition and ſtate of affairs here at home; and likewiſe that we by you might the more certainly and particularly be informed, how it fares with them and the fleet; as alſo ſafely convey to them what our preſent apprehenſions of things are in reference to the poſture of the enemy, which we have expreſt in our ſaid letter, which you are to deliver to their hands.

You are to let them know, that we are ſending to them 60 dozen of hand-baſkets and 3000 tools, with pickaxes, ſhovels, and ſpades, which will be with them as wind and weather will permit; but mention it ſo, that it may not retard any deſign they may be upon.

If you ſhall find them willing to form any deſign, that may need 2 or 3000 foot, and the coming of the 4 great ſhips George, James, Victory, Triumph, here, which are in readineſs, we ſhall endeavour to ſend them, but we are unwilling to encreaſe our charge, unleſs it be upon ſome formed deſign, or that we ſee they otherwiſe need them: but let this alſo be mentioned ſo, as that thereby no preſent deſign, that they intend, be hindered, nor any deſign delayed, which happily may be agreed upon there without them.

You are to take care, ſo ſoon as you arrive, that immediately one of the leſſer veſſels be ſent to give us the preſent ſtate of all affairs and intelligences, to which you are to move the generals; as alſo that fortnight or 3 weeks they do the like during their being abroad, and to let them know, that veſſels ſhall be alſo frequently ſent from thence with ſuch intelligence as ſhall occur here.

You ſhall let them know, we have had ſome thoughts of their procuring ſome galleys from Portugal and addition of fire-ſhips for any ſervice, which they may undertake; but whether any thing of that be practicable, we muſt leave that to them

After they have taken full conſideration of the matter of our letter, and finiſhed their thoughts thereupon, and ſhall have underſtood their condition, and received the general's diſpatches in anſwer to ours, you ſhall forthwith return, and give us an account thereof.

Whitehall, April 28, 1656.

The protector's letter to generals Blake *and* Mountagu, *carried by capt.* Lloyd.

My loveinge freinds,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 719. In the hand-writing of ſecretary Thurloe.

YOU have, as I verily beleeve, and am perſuaded, a plentiful ſtocke of prayers goeinge for you daylye, ſent up by the ſobereſt and moſt approved miniſters, and Chriſtians in this nation; and notwithſtandinge ſome diſcouradgments very much wreſtlinge of faith for you, which are to us, and I truſt wil be to you, matter of great encouradgment. But notwithſtandinge all this, it will be good for you and us to deliver up our ſelves and all our affaires to the diſpoſition of our all-wiſe father, who not only out of prerogative, but becauſe of his wiſdome, goodnes, and truth ought to be reſigned unto by his creatures, and moſt eſpetially by thoſe, who are children of his begittinge through the ſpirit. Wee have beene lately taught, that it is not in man to direct his way. Indeed all the diſpenſation of God, wheither adverſe or proſperous, doe fully read that leſſon. Wee cann noe more turne away the evill, as wee call it, then attayne the good; and therefore Solomon's counſell of doeinge what wee have to doe with all our might, gettinge our hearts wholly ſubmitted, if not to rejoyceinge, at leaſt to contentation, with whatſoever ſhal be diſpenſed by hym, to whom alone the iſſues of all thinges doe belonge, is worthy to be received by us. Wherefore wee have thought fit to ſend this honeſt man, capt. Lloyd, who is knowne to us to be a perſon of intigretie, to convey to you ſome thoughts, wherein wee doe only offer to you ſuch things, as doe ariſe to us, partly upon intelligence, and partly upon ſuch a meaſure, as at ſuch a diſtance wee take of that great affaire, wherein you are engaged; deſireinge to give no rule to you, but buildinge much more under God upon your judgments on the place then our owne, for as much as our intelligences comeinge much upon the examinations of merchants ſhips and ſuch wayes may not be true oftentymes in matter of fact. And therefore wee doe offer what wee have to ſay, rather as queries, then as reſolutions.

We

Wee are informed, that not many of the plate fleet are come home, viz. 2 gallions, and 2 pattachoes, and wee heare they are not ſoe rich as they give out. Wee are informed alſoe, that the Spanyards fleet in Cadiz is in noe preparation to come out; and ſome thinke they will not come forth, but delay you upon the coaſt, untill your victualls are ſpent, and you forced to come home. Wee apprehend, that when generall Blake was there laſt yeare, they could not have told how to have manned out a fleet, if the merchants there and gentlemen intereſſed had not principally for their owne intereſt in the returne of their fleet done it. A. D. 1656.

Wee are informed, that they ſent what men they could well ſpare by thoſe 6 or 7 ſhips, which they ſent to the Weſt Indies in March laſt. We knowe alſoe, that it hath ever beene accounted, that the Spanyards great want is men as well as money at this time. What numbers are in and about Cadiz, you beſt knowe. Wee only diſcourſe probabilitie; wheither now it might not be worthy to be weighed by you and your councill of warr, wheither this fleet of theirs now in Cadiz might not be burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed; wheither Pontall and the forts are ſoe conſiderablye ſtronger as to diſcourage from ſuch an attempt; wheither Cadiz it ſelf be unattemptable, or the iſland, on which it ſtands, be noe wayes to be ſeperated from releivinge the towne by the bridge, the iſland being ſoe narrow in ſome parts of it; wheither any other place be attemptable, eſpetially that of the towne and caſtle of Gibralter, which if poſſeſt and made tenable by us, would it not be both an advantage to our trade, and an annoyance to the Spanyard, and enable us without keepinge ſoe great a fleet on that coaſt with 6 nimble friggotts lodged there, to doe the Spanyard more harme then by a fleet, and eaſe our owne charge. You may diſcourſe freely with the bearer concerninge any thinge conteyned in this letter, to whom the whole was communicated, that ſoe he might be able to bringe backe to us a more particular account of thinges. The Lord guide you to doe that, which may be pleaſinge in his ſight. I remeyne

Whitehall, April 28, 1656.

Your very loveinge freind,

O. P.

The examination of Nicholas Cantiro *of* Sevill *in the kingdom of* Spain, *aged twenty-four years or thereabouts, taken upon oath before the judges of the high court of admiralty of* Scotland, *the 29th of* April 1656.

THE ſaid Nicholas Cantiro ſaith, that he came from the Texell in the ſhip the Amſterdam about the latter end of March laſt, the ſaid ſhip carrying one and twenty guns and thirty-nine men. Remembreth not the captain's name, but believes he is a Hollander. Saith, he the ſaid deponent being coming from Porto Rico, and bound for Spain, was taken by an Engliſh man of war off the Canary iſlands, and was now a going paſſenger in this ſhip the Amſterdam for Cadiz in Spain. Saith, the ſaid ſhip came out of the Texell but four days before ſhe was caſt away, being the latter end of March; and that the ſaid ſhip was bound for Cadiz in Spain, this deponent being preſent at the loading of all the goods. Saith, there was loaden on board the ſaid ſhip about one hundred great cables for the Spaniſh galleons, ſome of them as thick as a man's thigh, and containing from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty fathoms in length. And ſaith farther, that there was alſo loaden aboard the ſaid ſhip about one hundred barrels of powder, ſeveral barrels of ſhot; that the reſt of the loading conſiſted of tammies, fuſtians, taffaty, bays, hats, linnen, and woollen cloth. Saith, the ſaid goods were loaden at Amſterdam by one Juan Tullien, who ſpeaks divers languages, but believes he is a Hollander. This deponent further ſays, he heard many people in Amſterdam ſay, that the cables and ropes were for the uſe of the Spaniſh armado, but knows not to whom the goods were conſigned. Saith, there was but four paſſengers in the ſhip, one whereof hath been a pilot at Amſterdam. Saith, they came out of the Texell with near two hundred ſail of ſhips with ſeveral convoys bound for ſeveral places, but ſaith, they went about the north of Scotland with this ſhip for fear of Engliſh men of war. Saith, the captain of the ſhip and divers others told this deponent, that the cables were fit for the uſe of the armado of Spain. And ſaith, the ſaid Juan Tullien is now freighting another ſhip at Amſterdam with the like commodities to go for Spain. Saith, the ſaid ſhip was caſt away upon tueſday the firſt day of April about four of the clock in the afternoon near unto a caſtle. That moſt of the upper goods were caſt on ſhore the next morning, and that ſeveral of the ſaid goods were taken up by the governour of the ſaid caſtle, four cart loads whereof he ſent to a marquis's houſe hard by the caſtle. Saith further, that he heard it reported, that the ſaid ſhip, after the delivery of her loading at Cales, was to have been employed in the Venetian ſervice. Vol. xxxvii. p. 723.

Nicoulus Quintero,

Examined Wm. Welch.

Thomas Fleetwood, interpreter.

A letter of intelligence.

Stettin, May 9, 1656. [N. S.]

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 741.

THE 30th of the laſt month the king of Sweden was arrived at Thorn with his army, which ſome ſay to be ten, others 7, but the moſt ſpeak him to be but 3000 ſtrong, which ſeems to be moſt true, in regard the earl of Wittenbergh is left behind near Warſaw with the groſs of the army againſt the Maſures. It is ſaid he was left with 16000 men; but I do not believe he hath half ſo many, and I much doubt, whether the Swedes are able to make ſo many, when they are all joyned.

The 5th current was writ from Elbing, that the king of Sweden was then at Grandents, and had ſent his generaliſſimo prince Adolph with the earl Wrangel to purſue and to fight, if they could, Scharnitzky and Lubormirſky, who endeavour all that they can to get with their forces into Pomeren. Whether the Swedes will prevent this, time will declare. It is to be believed, that the king's happy eſcape will make ſome alteration, and cauſe the courage of the Poles to fall; for unleſs they do unite more then they do, they will hardly be able to recover, finiſh, and maintain the fabrick of their welfare.

The letters from Koningſberg of the 3d current do mention the arrival of the queen of Sweden at the Pillauw, and that the duke of Brandenburg was gone thither to receive her majeſty, who will ſtay ſome time at Elbing, till that the caſtle at Grandents or Marienburgh be made fit for her reſidence.

The 2d current was arrived in Koningſberg, and nobly received, an embaſſador from the duke of Muſcovy. What his meſſage is, was not known.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 727.

WEE had a meetinge att Preſton the laſt weeke for the county of Lancaſter, where wee were from tewſday till ſaterday: wee aded ſome litle to the exterordinary tax, and att the ſame time had mr. Midleton upon his triall, and had paſſed ſentance upon hime, only hee pleaded much to have his witneſſes examined upon oathe againſt the commonwelth, and to have counſell, but it was thought not fitt by many of your commiſſioners; but in the end it begate a longe debate, and the ſentance was put of, till wee had ſent to know his highneſe and counſells oppinion concerninge the ſame; and the occaſion of this debate did ariſe from the word ſequeſtration and baniſhment in the firſt inſtruction, which ſome did conceive did hould out ſomethinge betwixt high treſon (where there is no witneſſes to be examined againſt the commonwelth) and there proceedinge at Haberdaſhers hall upon ſequeſtration. Soe that the qeſtion is, whether a perſon, that chardged with things clearely fallinge within the firſt perticuler, may be admitted ether counſell or witneſſes upon oth. Wee were moſt of us of mind, hee could not; but that wee might be unanimouſe in our ſentance, and condeſcend to ſatisfy others in this ſcruple, therefore bege your opinion with what conveniency you can, for the next meetinge is not longe two.

Wee ejected ſome more miniſters for ſcandall the laſt meetinge.

Sir Richard Houghton is now willinge to act as juſtis of peace in the county, if hee be in the preſent commiſſion. I humbly bege a dedimus to ſome to give hime his othe. Wee have extreame want of juſtices, and the liſt I ſent yow up I humbly conceive noe exception can be made againſt one of them.

As to that buſſineſe of ſairgant Bradſhaw, yow ſhall have an account ſhortly. There is one in London, capt. Griffith, one off your commiſſioners for the county of Cheſhire, that if yow ſpeake two, he is able to give yow ſome account about hime. Indeed hee is one, that doth yow ſpetiall good ſervis in that county; hee is now ſent up by the gentlemen of the country about the ſouldiers arears and about ſome other buſſineſe. I could wiſh hee might not long be kept out of the country. Wee meete this day at Staford for this county, and one the 6th of May, tueſday next, for the county of Cheſter, and the weeke followinge for the county and cittie of Cheſhire. I am now diſbandinge twenty in a troope accordinge to the order of the counſell. All things here are in a very good poſture, and I doubt not but by the bleſſinge of God to make it apeare yet more and more. I have bene two tediouſe. Noe more, but that I am

Newcaſtle under Line, Aprill 29, 56. Your honor's faithfull ſervant whilſt

CHA. WORSLEY.

Mr.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THIS poſt hath brought me your letter of the 18th inſtant, with the incloſed for mr. Townley, which was preſently delivered to his owne hands, as by the atteſtation heere ſent you doth appeare, which yow may be pleaſed to lay up by yow in readynes, in caſe hereafter it ſhould be required. Sir, I find by the councel's order, that I am commanded to ſend over the charge againſt mr. Townley, together with the prooffes for makinge good thereof, which I ſhould quickly have done, if there had come a ſpeciall commiſſion alonge therewith for the examininge of wittneſſes upon othe, which cannot otherwiſe be done heere, there beinge noe court at preſent, in which onely reſides the power of the company for adminiſtringe an othe; and for me to examine wittneſſes in a cauſe, wherein I am concerned, you knowe, ſir, that I cannot doe it without expreſſe order for it. It reſteth therefore onely, that I ſhould deſire the magiſtrates of the towne to give the wittneſſes their othes, which yett cannot well be done, becauſe the examinations muſt be taken in Engliſh, the language in which the affront was given, which theiſe magiſtrates underſtand not; neither doe the witneſſes ſoe well underſtand the Dutch, at leaſt ſome of them, as to be examined, and to give proper anſwers in that language. And the truth is, I allready find, that mr. Townley and his party both of Dutch and Engliſh have ſoe wrought with the ſenate, as that they will be glad of any tollerable excuſe, if I ſhould demand their aſſiſtance, beinge the buſines is not to be tryed before them. And if I ſhould only ſend the bare prooſes unatteſted upon oathe, mr. Townley might probably except againſt them, and perhaps prevayle with ſome of his party to doe as much for him. A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 729.

The premiſſes conſidered, (to which I may ad how inconvenyent it would be to require the witneſſes to leave their employments heere, beinge men of ample truſt, to goe over to take their othes) I doubt not but your hounor will be pleaſed to move the counſell for a commiſſion to be ſpeedely ſent over to the perſons hereafter named. And in regard they were all of them preſent, as were moſt of the company, when the affront was given, and are my cheefeſt witneſſes, that power may be given to any two or more of the commiſſioners to take the teſtimony of the reſt of their colleagues upon othe; and if it be required, that I prove the former charges given in ſoe longe ſince againſt mr. Townley upon othe, which are in ſome things very conſiderable, one commiſſion will ſerve for all, which I beſeech yow, ſir, to haſten over to me, puttinge mee into the commiſſion, if you thinke good; and then the worke will be ſooner and more effectually done. I heare mr. Townley makes but ſleight of the buſines; and whether he will goe over, or onely thincke it enough for him to anſwer with his pen, I cannot yet learne. Some thincke, he will not goe over, if he can avoyd it; and others ſay, hee hath allready beſpoake his paſſage in one of the companie's ſhipps, which may be ready in a fortnight or three weekes. I am ſorry, it falls off ſoe, that I cannot have the charge and prooffes ready in your hands againſt his comminge on, which yet may be done, if the commiſſion be but ſent, and by the returne of the ſame poſt, that brings theiſe to your hands.

Sir, it remaynes onely, that I returne yow humble thancks for your tender reſentment of this buſines, which ſoe evidently appeares in your ſpeedy ſending over of the commands of the councel. I am ſorry to heare by ſome of the ſeamen now come over, that ſome powder men have lately abuſed the ſtate very much; but it's well they are found out, and that all the powder in the fleetes was tryed ere they went out, as the ſeamen allſoe tell mee. Begginge your pardone for this trouble, I profeſſe as I ſhall ever manyfeſt myſelf to bee

Hamb. April 29, 1656. Your hounor's moſt humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Richard Bradſhaw,
Robert Palmer, ſen.
David Hechſtetter,
Iſaack Blackwell,
Sam. Richardſon,
Will. Strange,
John Bancks,
James Baber,
} merchants.

A letter of intelligence to ſecretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

LAST ſaterdaye don John of Oſtenrick and the ducke Careſena arrived in Bruſſells, and ſince which tyme don John hath given the kinge of Scotts a viſſit in Bridges. Vol. xxxvii. p. 745.

It

A. D. 1655. It is ſaide, that the kinge of Spaine hath promiſed the kinge of Scots yearly 30000 pounds, beſides the Engliſh marchants confiſcated goodes, which that party doth thinke will bringe into them a great ſum of money. The Scots kinge hath ſent for his brothers and many others of his party. They ſpeake of raiſine an army in Flanders, which I belive you will ſhortly be better informed of. De Rutter brought in his owen ſhip, and others in his fleete, the ſum of 20000000 millions of gould and ſilver, the greateſt parte for the kinge of Spaine's uſe, and the marchants of Brabant and Flanders. The Hollands fleete is not - - - nor I belive ſhall not, untell they underſtand wheare your fleet is, and ſcertainly how it is with the king of Sweede. Sum letters ſignifie, that he, his queene, and duck Brandenburge, are in Elvin. Others, that he is at Thorne arrived with 5000 of his army; the reſt cut of by the Poale, which is thought to be trueth. Doubtles ſhortly the truth will open it ſelfe to the veue of the world. Commendinge you in God's protextion, and my ſelfe in your favor, I reſt

Stenes, May 9, 1656. [N. S.] Your humbell ſervant,

GARRET JANSEN.

The marquis de Barriere, *the prince of* Condé's *agent, to the protector.*

Monſeigneur,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 554. J'Aurois obei pluſtoſt aux ordres de V. A. ſi j'euſſe eu mes paſſeports, leſquels je n'ay eu qu'aujourd'huy, & meſme defecteuſe. Mr. Pickeren m'avoit auſſi fait eſperer, que je pourrois avoir l'honneur de baiſer les mains a V. Alt. devant que partir d'Angleterre, ce que je ſouhaite paſſionnement, tant pour aſſeurer V. A. des tres humbles ſervices de S. A. Mr. le prince, qui m'avoit donné ordre de cela, que pour ma ſatisfaction particuliere, ayant beaucoup de regret d'eſtre apres quatre ans de ſejour, que j'ay fait en ce pais icy, d'en ſortir ſans pouvoir avoir l'honneur d'aſſeurer V. A. de mes tres humbles ſervices & obeiſſances, & pour la ſuplier de croire, que durant tout le temps, que n'ay eſté, je n'ay rien fait ni meſme penſé, qui fuſt contre le ſervice particuliere de V. A. ni de l'eſtat, ce que je l'a ſuplie tres humblement de croire; car ſi je l'avois fait j'aurois directement agi contre les ordres, que j'avois de mr. le prince, le quel je ſçay n'avoit pas de plus grand deſir que de pouvoir teſmoigner a V. A. par ces ſervices l'eſtime, qu'il a pour elle, & je ſçay bien que cela le touchera ſenſiblement, lors qu'il ſçaura, que je n'ay pas peu avoir l'honneur de prendre congé de V. A. & je crains, qu'il ne m'accuſe d'avoir commis quelque faute envers V. A. qui m'empeche de reçevoir ceſt honneur, laquelle je ſupplieray encore tres humblement de croire, que je n'ay ſeulement jamais eu la penſée de faire aucune choſe, qui la peuſt chocquer, ayant toujours eu pour V. A. tout le reſpect, que je deves, & que je veux conſerver toute ma vie pour V. A. laquelle je ſupplie me pardonner la liberté, que je prens de luy eſcrire pour prendre conge d'elle, ne le pouvant autrement, & pour l'aſſeurer, que je ſuis & ſeray toujours de V. A. monſeigneur,

Ce mardy, Avril 29, [56.] Tres humble & tres obeiſſant ſerviteur,

BARRIERE.

Major general Sedgwicke *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Jamaica, April 30, 1656.

SIR,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 751. MY laſt was by the Grantham frigat, a duplicate whereof I make bold to ſend herewith incloſed; and though wee have had noe occurrances of importance ſince, yet give mee leave to uſe my accuſtomed boldnes and plainenes with you, in informeing you how matters ſtand with us.

Admirall Goodſon with eleaven of our beſt frigats and a brigantine and a galliott hoye, went from hence to ſea the 5th inſtant, it being ordered and agreed, that hee ſhould ſtay out 2 months before he returned to harbor. Poſſibly it may bee woundred at, why noe more of the fleete went out with him. One reaſon thereof was the condition of the ſhipps left behind, which are generally heavy ſailers, and therefore not ſo apt for turning to windward, which is a great part of our practice heere. Beſides it is ordered, that one ſhipp lye alwaies to windward of this iſland, one more for New England, and another home with theſe letters, as alſo one to ſurround the iſland with another for Chiemanas for turtle; ſo that there remaine but 8 or 9 ſhipps heere, and thoſe, except it bee two or three, that came laſt in, Flemiſh ſhipps, very ill manned.

Our ſeamen are indifferently well in health; yet ſome few are ſick, and God is dayly A. D. 1656.
ſhortening them, ſo that our fleete will want a recruite of men.

As for the ſtate of the army, I know not well what to ſay thereof more then I have written formerly, little haveing happened ſince, but that in two daies (preſently after the Grantham's departure) more then forty of our ſouldiers were cutt off by the Negros, as they were careleſsly going about theire quarters, ſuch a ſordid negleƈtfull ſperitt doth ſtill poſſeſs them as 'tis to admiration; ſince which time wee have cut off 7 or 8 of them, the firſt worke of that nature done by us ſince my arrivall heere; but a day or 2 before about 30 of our ſouldiers in a diſcontent forſooke theire quarters and coullers, with an intent either to joyne with the enemie, or to doe as great miſcheife, or otherwiſe it was a conſpiracy of many, but God in mercy timely prevented it, for they were ſoone reduced, and I hope the reſt wil be quiet, three of the chiefeſt of them being executed. I know collonell Doyley hath at larg informed you of theis perticulars. Concerning our fortifications wee proceed as faſt as wee can; our grand fort is almoſt finiſhed, and wee are building a tower in it, which is begun, and about 5 foote high at this inſtant. Our great want is lyme, otherwiſe I think it had bin already neere finiſhed; but wee are now in a way to procure plenty of that. Publique buſines goeth on very ſlowly with us, to my greefe and trouble at hart; were it not for ſome forwardnes in the ſeamen, wee could doe little or nothing.

Since the comeing in of the ſhipps Lyon and Succeſs, which arrived heere the 27th of February, we have no news or intelligence from any part: the Mathias, Convertine, and Beare wee hourly expeƈt, and ſomething wonder they ſtay ſo long.

As for planters from other plantations, none come to us; but ſince I begann to write there came a ſmall barque of Nevis into this harbour, which was lately at the Barmudas, and informes us of a great readynes amongſt many people in moſt of the iſlands to come hether, and that the people of Nevis generally being in a readynes, are in expeƈtation of ſhipps from England to tranſport them to this iſland, with old governor Stokes, a man deſireable. Wee have ſome time ſince ſent letters to all the Engliſh collonies of our health and wellfaire, being unwilling to omitt any thing, that might encourage this worke.

Sir, ſuffer mee without greeving you to lett you know my thoughts. I muſt againe ſay wee are here generally a moſt unworthy people, altogether unſuitable to the ſettlement of a plantation; and I am confidently bold to affirme, that little wil be done by them, and I cannot but thinck, his highnes is either ſending down to us a ſufficient ſupply of forces to attacque ſome conſiderable place in the Indies, or elſe people to ſettle the iſland in a civill way of government, thereby to withdrawe this exceſſive charge, which by the way wee are yett in, will effeƈt nothing but an exhauſting of treaſure from you. Our beſt friggats and ſhips are much defeƈtive with the worme, ſo that if they are not ſent for home this ſommer, I beleive ſome of them will never returne. Our viƈtualls expend apace, and all the materialls are waſted much to great charge.

By theſe rued lines you may ſomewhat ſee and know our preſent condition. I deſire I may with faithfullnes attend my worke, and ſhall ſo farr as God enables mee. Wee have rumors of a great fleete comeing to us, which gives life to ſome. God will, I many times hope, carry on ſome worke for Chriſt in theis parts; and I ſhould be much encouraged, if I could ſee God humbling our ſoules, as hee layes us lowe otherwiſe. But God is the God of the ſperitts of all fleſh. I could willingly imbrace this mercy in cutting of thoſe fue Negroes, and in ſubduing thoſe diſcontented ſpiritts of our owne, as a ſingular mercy from heaven. Whoe can tell but God may at length ſmile uppon us?

I muſt againe crave your pardon for troubling of you with my tedious, and it may bee impertinent lines; they are ſuch as our condition afords, though not ſoe well polliſhed or artificiall as others, yet I hope acceptable from him, that ſincearly and truely loves you, and doth and ſhall ſtill improve what intereſt hee hath in heaven to the God of mercy, to keepe and counſill you, that you may bee yett a bleſſing in that great imployment God diſpoſeth you to, and reſt, ſir,

Your moſt faithfull humble ſervant,

Ro. S.

Conſidering our proviſions, wee were forced to ſhorten the ſouldiers of theire allowance of bread to halfe a pound a day, which cauſed ſome little grumbling among them, but there was no remedy.

The ſhipps gon out with admirall Goodſon are the (viz.)

Torrington,	Maſton Moore,	Armes of Holland,
Glouceſter,	Selby,	Cardiff,
Lawrell,	Falmouth,	Hunter brigantine,
Dover,	Martin,	Galliott hoy.
Portland,		

A letter to Nieuport, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England.

Dantzick { May 10 / April 30 } 1656.

My lord,

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 763. THE lords embaſſadors departed hence yeſterday for Elbing, where they will have the good fortune to meet the king, being come there to meet the queen, who is arrived at the Pillauw, and intends to reſide at Marienburgh. It is certain, that in all the provinces in Poland and Littauw there is a general revolt of the inhabitants, who do very much prejudice to the Swedes. His majeſty of Poland is believed to be paſt Warſaw with a great army, and doth make this way, ſo that we ſhall have the ſeat of war in Pruſſia. Whether the ſix men of war, that brought the queen out of Sweden, will attempt any thing about the tolls upon this coaſt, time will demonſtrate.

[This came in a letter to the lord Nieuport.]

A letter of intelligence.

Dantzick, May 10, 1656. Stilo Novo.

Vol. xxxvii. p. 761. THE Hollanders embaſſadors departed hence yeſterday towards Elbing, where it is reported the king will be ſuddenly. Between the embaſſadors and this town hath been little intimacy. This town hopes now the Poles are up to ſtand in little need of their mediation, and think their own intereſt will cauſe them to have a reſpect unto them. Reports are various; ſome ſay that the Poles have beaten the Swedes out of the field in Poland, and that they have taken in Lublin, and marching for Warſaw; and that the great Polanders are revolted, and that the Coſſacks and Tartars will aſſiſt the Poles. On the other ſide they ſay, the Swedes have beat the Poles in Poland, and came down after this flying army under Charnitſey, to bring them to a ſtand with 10000 horſe and dragoons; and general Wrangell follows with the infantry and 8000 men, and Steinbock is to join with 6000 beſides. The Swedes are collecting together in great Pole to impede their retreat, and good hopes of peace with the Muſcovites. By this day's poſt from Elbing they write the king of Sweden came in there the 7th inſtant about two of the clock in the afternoon, and the queen the day following about 5 of the clock towards the evening; and that the king read a letter openly, that his forces had totally routed the forces under the command of Charnitſky. The prince elector returned to Koningſburg, having received the queen of Sweden in the Pillauw, and would give the Muſcovites embaſſadors audience as yeſterday.

Letters of intelligence.

Dantiſco, Maii 10, [1656. N. S.]

Vol. xxxvii. p. 754. REX Suecorum octavo hujus, & ſequente die regina Elbingam pervenit. Tormenta exploſa in omnibus Pruſſiæ munimentis præ gaudio. Rex 36 turmas equitum ſecum adduxit Toronium, cum quibus copias ſuas conjunxit gen. Wrangel, & jam Polonos Havium Notel, deſerere coegit, multis trucidatis. Reliqui paleæ inſtar diſperſi in majoris Poloniis viſcera raptim ſeſe contulere. Legati Hollandici hinc heri profecti ſunt Elbingam. Elector Brandenburgenſis reginam Sueciæ in portu Pilavo recepit; hodie audientiam dabit legato Moſchico. Rex Caſimirus exercitum colligit in albâ Ruſſia. Aiunt eum centum millia armatorum ſub ſignis habere, & expectare Tartaros cum Coſſacis Zaporowienſibus. Cracowia ab agreſtibus quaſi obſidetur, & jam fames urget præſidiarios Suecicos. Exercitus Suecicus, duce Wittenberg, juxta Warſowiam caſtra poſuit, tenuis valde & acciſus. Sunt, qui nullum in rerum natura eſſe affirmant audacter: Sueci e contra brevi adfore phalangem cum tormentis vociferantur, niſi ratio belli apud conſilium poſtulaverit. De Moſcho, quod Livoniam ſit bello petiturus multa narrantur; hactenus nihil actum.

Stettino, Maii $\frac{3}{13}$

Ob adventum regis noſtri reginæque tormenta per totam Pomeraniam perſonuere. Magnus hic apparatus bellicus: claſſis regia Balthicum mare navigatura brevi prodibit ex hybernis. In Polonia nemini jam parcitur. Coſaciæ Camenicium Podoliæ obſident, quod tamen non creditur. Cæſareani in Sileſia vigilant.

To col. Bamfylde.

Paris, May 10, 1656. [N. S.]

Dear ſir,

I Believe the ſuſpenſion of your treaty for the men will render your negotiation therein ineffectual, the court being reſolved to be gone hence for Chantilly very ſuddenly; ſo that you will loſe the aſſiſtance of your friends, and it will be impoſſible to have your men here for the ſervice of this campaign; and God knows what will happen before the next. Here is ſtill the continuance of the diſputes between the court and parliament. The latter have remonſtrated by word of mouth and in writing, but neither availeth for the reſtoration of the captivated and exiled preſidents and counſellors; but 'tis believed the accommodation will be perfected before the court removeth hence. This court hath all the diſſatisfaction imaginable towards the pope for his inceſſant purſuit of the peace, at which he ſeems not to be diſcouraged, though he hath been repulſed again and again. The embaſſador is haſtily recalled. The princes of Italy are making an aſſociation for the peace, which the Spaniard promotes, and the French as much obſtruct. All the braves march for Flanders to ſee the metal of don John of Auſtria, who is arrived, and his predeceſſor departed. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxvii. p. 757.

The Engliſh embaſſador is come to Roan.

Major general Sedgwicke *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Jamaica, May 1, 1656.

Sir,

YEſterday, whilſt I was making my diſpatch, two ſmall veſſells were deſcryed at ſea, ſtanding in for this harbor. Wherefore hopeing for news, I deferred the ſending away of the Falcon one day longer. Upon their arrival I was not altogether fruſtrated of my expectation, for they both came from Nevis, and brought me this encloſed from governor Stoks, which I thought neceſſary to communicate to you; and as ſoon as theſe letters are gone for England, at my firſt meeting with coll. Doyley I will adviſe with him, what is beſt to be don in complyance therewith; for as I am ready to be acting in the diſcharge of my duty and his highneſs commands, ſo it gives ſome life to the buſineſs to find others will joyn with us in our worke. And I am not a little pleaſed, that there is yet ſome hopes of planting this iſland, which I conceive will be very advantagious to our nation, if the people that come be induſtrious. Having no more to add, I humbly take my leave, and reſt, ſir, Vol. xxxviii. p. 14.

Your faithfull humble ſervant,

Rob. Sedgwicke.

A letter of intelligence.

Vorthie ſir,

YOURS of the 25th is come to my hands, whereby I perceave you have only receaved two of myn, which I much admire, ſince I never ommitted to vreet with all occations ſince my arrivall in this cuntrie, ſaif onlie with the laſt poſt, fairing my former had ben intercepted at Dover. Now you ſhall heare from me weeklie. Don Jhon of Auſtria is arrived in Brabant, and is to mack his entre this day into Bruſſels. He did ſalute the archduck Leopold, who is goen for Germaine, at Loven on munday laſt. The king of Scotts is ſtill at Bruge, and he ſent for all his pople, whoe warre at Bulen and in this place, ſo that wee doe not queſtion heire, but that he is finallie agried with the Spyniard, thoe the particulars be not known to anie of our freinds; ſo ſecretlie buſſineſs arr cairried on. He heath got no monie as yeet in Flanders, which cauſes the ſtay of ſome of his peple at Culen. Lieutenant generall Midelton will be with him the nixt week. If they warr not all devided, great thinges might be expected. This cold ſprin doth hinder the French and Spaniſh armies from going to the campagne. If I get but a litle monie, which I expect with the firſt occatione, I hope to be in Brabant before the armies march. There is no appirence of a generall peace. The beſt intelligence we have of the Sueds is, that the king is ſtill alive, but blocked up betwixt the Veſel and ane other river by morr then fyftie thouſen Pollanders and Coſakes. The merchands heir arr overjoyed with the arrival of the ſilver flot, and the newes of the Suedes. There arr tuo ſhipes coming from Spain to this place with monie and ſilver, which the marchands feare Vol. xxxviii. p. 18.

will

A. D. 1655. will be plondered, if they rancounter anie Engliſh men of warre. Our fleet heere is not as yeet in redineſs. I have no more to add at preſent, but that I am, vorthie ſir,

Amſterdam, May 11, 1656. [N. S.] Your faithfull humble ſervent,

FRANCIS JHONSON.

Secretary Thurloe, *to mr.* John Pell, *reſident in* Swiſſerland.

SIR,

In the poſſeſſion of the right honourble Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

AS to the treatye on foot by the French ambaſſador for renewing the league with the cantons, and their intentions of deſireing your adviſe therein, whereof you make mention in yours of the 3d of the laſt month; his highneſſe will be alwayes ready to give them his beſt counſell in what may concerne their affaires and intereſt. And if you can be uſefull to them in this perticuler treatye, he would have you comunicate with them therein, and give them ſuch adviſe, as you ſhall judge profitable for them and the comon intereſt, wherein you are to conſider, that France is alſoe a friend and an allye of this ſtate, with whom his highneſſe hath lately made a treatye of peace, which he intends to obſerve with that candor and ſinceritie he made it, and cannot yet judge, that France is otherwiſe minded for the preſent, ſeeinge they themſelves ſought the peace, and are deſirous to come into further termes of amitie more ſtrickt and intimate.

In caſe your preſence be deſired at Baden, I ſuppoſe you are inſtructed by what you have already received hence, how to carry yourſelf there for the advantage of the proteſtant cantons, ſoe that I need not write any thinge to you upon that ſubject.

The laſt week hath fallen out to be very barren of news; ſoe that I am ſaved the labour of writing, and you of readinge any thinge of that nature. Wee have had noe letters from our fleete ſince they went from hence; but ſuppoſe they are before Cadiz, where 2 of the plate gallions are come home and noe more; and thoſe not very rich, I beleeve not 2 millions *ſterlinge*, 2 others, and thoſe the richeſt, are yet expected, but moſt thinke they are loſt in the ſea. I remayne

Whitehall, May 1, 1656. Your very affectionate freind and ſervant.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 22.

I Received yours, which gives me ſome hope, that there will be a way ſettled for the carrying on the charge of the employment his highneſs hath been pleaſed to caſt upon me; of which as I am in many reſpects unworthy, ſoe altogether unable to doe my worke, if I be not from time to time ſupported with ſupplyes of money; and having heard nothing more ſince your letter, I am afraid the buſſineſs may be aſleepe againe: and truely, ſir, I doubt our buſſines ſufferrs for want of ſettlement.

Sir, I am informed by one, that came from Redding, that Sturgeon (late one of the life-guard) that did ſoe baſſely abuſe his highnes with his *quæres*, is now in that towne, and hath publicke meetings at 6 a clock every night, and hath greate companies of people, that doe come to heare him and others preach. I cannot heare, that he meddled with the ſtate publickely, but capt. Thornhull deſiring to ſpeake with him, found him very perromptory, and ſaide his highnes would not have ſpared him, if hee could have found any thing againſt him; and that he had kept him long in priſon without ſhewing any cauſe; and that he was barely diſcharged, and never had any thing laid to his charge. I thought good to give you this accompt of him, to the end you may doe as you ſee cauſe. But I cannot but wounder at his impudent bouldnes, having been ſoe very guilty in thoſe trayterous *quæres*. I doubt he doth ill deſerve the favour he had in being releaſed. I have given ſir John Byron a paſſe to goe to London. If you have any doubt of him, you may know his lodgings at the regiſter's. I have not elſe, but to ſubſcribe myſelfe, Sir,

Your moſt affectionate freind and ſervant,

Wincheſter, May 1, 1656. W. GOFFE.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 46.

THE newes latly ſpread in thes parts of the king of Polland's recovering ſom ſtrength, and being in a condition to fyht the king of Swed, (ſom believ has fouht and worſted him) gives great reputation to the Spaniſh intereſt, who now talk of great

ſuccours to com to them out of Germany, and maks them hold up theyr head again. A. D. 1656.
Yet the Ingliſh fleet at Cales troubles them very much; for thoh they had never ſo many men, yet if money be wanting, they will not long keep theyr men together. The pope does now in a manner publikly declare himſelf Spanyard; and 'tis believed the 6000 men hi is now raiſing ar for the ſervis of Millan. The French ar very backward this year in theyr army for Itally, which maks ſom beleiv they hav a pryvat treaty ſtil a foot. This week paſt a French poſt throh Piſa (within a dozen myles of this place) towards Rom, who cam in 6 dayes from Paris, which fil'd every man with expectation of ſom greate matter; and in concluſion 'twas to ſeek from the pope inveſture in ſom church preferment, a dean or an abbot being dead. 'Tis a ſtrange thing ſo potent, gallant, and ingenious a nation as the French is, ſhould not diſcover theyr own vaſſelledge, but lacquy it thus to Rom for preferment, as if theyr king wanted power or autority to giv it. But 'tis no marvail; for wi know til the appointed tym com, they wil thus wander after the beaſt. Thes ſeas ar very ful of Turks men of war, the gallyes of Genoa having latly taken a ſhip and a bark. I am,

Right honourable, your faithful ſervant,

Leghorn, May 12, 1656. [N. S.] CHARLES LONGLAND.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to the ſenate of that city.*

AMPLISSIMI VIRI,

CUM ego ab ipſiſſima celſitudine Domino meo, ejuſque ſenatu ampliſſimo, iſtius inſolentis contumeliæ, qua Franciſcus Townleus, ſocietatis Anglicanæ hìc reſidentis mercator, me nuperrimè contempſit, probationis gratiâ teſtimonia ſine morâ tranſmittere, qui ipſe per eandem authoritatem coram iis curiâ eorum Londinenſi, vulgò Aulâ albâ, perſonaliter apparere arctè juſſus eſt, novitèr mandatus fuerim: Vol. xxxviii. p. 26.

Idcirco ampliſſimum ſenatum obnixè rogo, & ipſius celſitudinis nomine peto, ut judicem hujuſce civitatis more jusjurandum adminiſtrare authoriſatum, tales ſocietatis Anglicanæ mercatores vel alios hic reſidentes, quales ego ſcriptura nominabo, coram ſeipſo citare, eorum placeat excellentiæ ſtatuere & ordinare, quod ibi tactis ſacroſanctis evangeliis dicant & promittant talibus interrogatoriis, qualibus ego in hac cauſâ proponam vel proponi faciam, vera & particularia reſponſa manibus ſubſcriptis ſe ſtatim mihi tradituros.

Hujuſmodi hoc tempore proceſſus reſpectu celſitudinis ipſius neceſſitate conſideratâ de veſtris reſpectubus & juſtitiâ nullatenus dubitabo. Quæ omnia maximis aſtringent vinculis, Excellent. veſtr. devotiſſimum,

Hamburg, Maii 2, 1656. RICARDUM BRADSHAW.

Decretum.

AD inſtantiam nobiliſſimi & generoſiſſimi domini reſidentis Angliæ, ſuper petitâ examinatione quorundam teſtium, decrevit ſenatus Hamburgenſis, quod ſi excellentia ſua ſecundum ſtatuta hujus civitatis & tenorem juris communis, articulos in linguâ Germanicâ conſcriptos exhibere porroque conſentire velit, ut illi Franciſco Townleio, tanquam parti, ad tantum ſua interrogatoria communicentur; tunc ſenatus per dominos prætores teſtes jurare, præſtitoque juramento legitime examinare faciet. Rogat autem ſuam excellentiam ſenatus, quod ſe excuſare velit, ſi eo modo, quo ab ipſa petitum eſt, cùm ſit contra ſtatuta hujus civitatis, in examinationem teſtium conſentire non poſſit. Decretum in ſenatu 5 Maii, 1656. Vol. xxxviii. p. 29.

Ex ſpeciali commiſſione ſpectabilis ſenatus civitatis Hamburgenſis Martinus Rouer. J. V. L. ejuſdemque reipublicæ ſecretarius ſubſcripſit.

Dutch *embaſſadors to* Sweden *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, our laſt to your high and mighty lordſhips was of the 6th current from Dantzick: ſince that we departed from thence on the 9th following, with an intention to have gone for Elbing with all ſpeed. During our abode at Dantzick we were treated by the magiſtrates with all manner of reſpect, and demonſtration of a ſingular affection. At our departure we were ſaluted in the name of the council by the lords Helmer and Roſenbergh, and upon that occaſion once more earneſtly deſired, that we would uſe our utmoſt endeavours with your high and mighty lordſhips for the preſervation of Vol. xxxviii. p. 58.

A. D. 1656. the rights and privileges of the ſaid city; and that we would endeavour to prevent, that the commerce may not be diverted from thence to any other place. In our way we underſtood of a certain, that his majeſty of Sweden was arrived at Marienburgh very well diſpoſed, and in good health. Wherefore we thought fit to remain in this place, and to ſignify our being here by our ſecretary to the lord chancellor, that ſo they may give order for our reception, according to the dignity, honour and reſpect, which your high and mighty lordſhips ſtate doth require. We alſo ordered our ſecretary to compliment the lord chancellor in ſuch terms as are uſual upon the like occaſions.

We are informed, that his majeſty of Sweden will make no long ſtay at Marienburgh, but doth intend after a few days to go and reſide at Grandents for ſome time.

We hope in the mean time to be admitted to have audience of his majeſty.

Guoyang, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

The ſtates general to the king of Poland.

Vol. xxxviii. p. 56. REgiæ majeſtatis veſtræ literas exaratas Leopoli ſecundo Martii proxime præteriti non ſine gaudio accepimus, quippe cum in iis manifeſta indicia reperiamus egregii amoris & affectûs, quo regia majeſtas veſtra nos remque publicam noſtram proſequitur, eo uſque ut nobis tanquam amicis ſuis intimis rerum ſuarum præſentem ſtatum benignè ſignificare voluerit, pro quo propenſo in nos amore majeſtati veſtræ ſummas gratias agimus, & viciſſim officii noſtri eſſe cenſemus majeſtati veſtræ hiſce teſtatum facere, nos non parum cruentis illis diſſidiis & bellis, quibus Polonia exarſit, indoluiſſe; & jam inde ab initio motuum iſtorum eò cogitationes noſtras intendiſſe, ut eadem diſſidia amicè componerentur; cui tam pio & vere Chriſtiano propoſito promovendo, legatos ex noſtro ordine miſimus, qui jam Dantiſcum appulerunt, ſummoperè ſperantes, illorum operâ & induſtriâ æquas conditiones pacis & concordiæ inter utraſque partes initum iri. Nos vero nunquam deerimus veram & incorruptam fidem & amicitiam cum regia majeſtate veſtra, ejuſque regnis & ſubditis civitatibus colere; in cujus rei fidem jam etiam in gratiam Dantiſcanorum nonnulla ſenatûs conſulta facta ſunt, & præterea conſultamus, quid porro agendum erit. Quod reliquum eſt, Deum optimum maximum precamur, ut majeſtati veſtræ ejuſque regnis & ſubditis priſtinam tranquillitatem & pacem quam primum reſtituat. Dabantur Hage in Batavis [12] Maii 1656. [N. S.]

An intercepted letter of Windebank *to* Thomas Jones.

Calais, the $\frac{12}{7}$ of May, 1656.

SIR,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 30. I Am exceedingly troubled, you cannot hear from our friends in the country; moſt eſpecially, becauſe I apprehend and fear ſome ill accident may have befallen them; and in the next place, becauſe I am thereby like to be diſappointed in the ſpeedy ſetling of my trade, which you cannot but know to be of very great concernment to me at this time, and about which I cannot write more than I have already acquainted you withal; and therefore I ſhall forbear to write any more, till I have an anſwer from mr. Tho. to what I have writ, whereby you will ſufficiently underſtand, how neceſſary it is for me to be with your factor, where I am expected, but cannot conveniently go, until I have diſcharged all my accounts here, and provided for my future trade hereafter.

The French army is drawing to a rendezvous upon the frontiers of Flanders, ſo that ſuddenly ſome action will be undertaken.

Courtin *to* Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Hague, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 50. WE are here at preſent in the time of a fair and rejoicing, during which the ſtates general do not meet but to read the letters, that come from ſeveral parts. Thoſe of Dantzick from their ambaſſadors do aſſure them of a great alteration in the affairs, and that there is a great likelihood of the defeat, as of the death of the king of Sweden, by Charneſky and Lubomirſky, who are between Warſaw and Sendomir with an army of 12000 men; but thoſe from Stetin do not confirm this news, but that the king of Sweden and Wrangell were joined, and in a good condition at Warſaw, intending to go and meet his

his queen at Elbing. It is believed, that the king hath work enough upon his hands, in regard the Poliſh nobility and gentry do begin to riſe againſt him. A. D. 1656.

The fleet is ſtill in the ports for want of mariners.

We have ſeveral letters to confirm the burning down of the town of * * * to the ground.

To monſieur Petkum.

Hague, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

I Cannot write you any thing at preſent, but what the letters from Dantzick adviſe us, of the bad condition of the Swediſh forces in Poland and Pruſſia. If one may give credit to them, it is impoſſible their armies can ſubſiſt any time, whether the king be dead or alive. If he be dead, and ſo many brave men dead with him, I know not where they will find another army and money, not only to preſerve their conqueſts, but to make an offenſive war againſt an united and numerous a people as the Polander is. Many wagers are laid again, that he is dead. If he be alive, and if he doth not find the paſſage free for his perſon from Warſaw to Thorn, he will run a hazard of falling into the hands of the Polanders : *noviſſima erunt peſſima.* Vol. xxxviii. p. 42.

They ſtill reſolve here to ſend half the fleet of war for the Baltick ſea, though there is nothing to do for them, but merely to ſhew, that this fleet will not acknowledge there any dominion, and to ſend it afterwards againſt the Portugals.

Boreel, *the* Dutch *embaſſador at* Paris, *to the ſtates general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, laſt monday the parliament begun to ſit again, and to work upon the deciſion of ſome law ſuits, which formerly were brought before them, tho' the counſellors and ſollicitors and other lawyers do not yet appear as they uſed formerly. The court was of opinion, that the parliament ſhould firſt begin, and then ſhould expect the recalling of their exiled brethren ; and tho' the accommodation (whereof I mentioned in my laſt) ſeem'd to be deferred again, yet it is believed, that before they will enter upon buſineſs in parliament, ſomething good in favour of the exiled counſellors will be done. Vol. xxxviii. p. 38.

By the laſt poſt I ſent likewiſe the contents or a ſhort abſtract of the ſpeech, which the lord chancellor of France made in the preſence of the king, queen, and council, and many other great lords, to the deputies of the clergy of France, in relation to the reading of the pope's letter in their aſſembly, wherein were ſome reſolute words concerning the pope and his nuntio very remarkable. I am inform'd for certain, that the ſaid ſpeech was delivered to the lord chancellor in writing by the court, to pronounce the ſame in that manner and in ſuch words ; and whereas they find now, that this affair will be taken very much to heart at Rome, as the ſame is done here by the ſaid clergy and bigotted zealots among the Roman catholicks, they begin to conſider the ſame at preſent a little nearer, and are at work to find out ſome expedient to excuſe this affair as well as they can, as well at Rome as here in France. The court has demanded of the lord chancellor and withdrawn the original writing, whereby his lordſhip was commanded and charged to make the ſaid ſpeech. The clergy doth not take it well, that (the king intending to ſet out from hence very ſpeedily) his majeſty wills and commands them, that their aſſembly ſhall follow the court in a body, ſince it is not thought adviſeable at all, that the clergy ſhould continue their aſſembly here at Paris, in the abſence of the court.

The envoy of the lord protector did not arrive here eight days ago, but it was a gentleman ſent by the envoy to get every thing in readineſs for him, as I am well informed by the lord count of Brienne. However laſt tueſday we got advice here, that the lord envoy Lockhart was arrived at Dieppe, and that he was received there with great diſtinction. On ſunday the 7th inſtant he is expected at Rouen, from whence he is to come hither, or to the place where the court ſhall happen to be. I will follow your high mightineſſes orders and inſtructions ſent me on that account.

On the 10th inſtant was married here at Paris, for the ſecond time, the prince d'Harcourt to madam the eldeſt daughter of the late lord duke of Bouillon : they ſay likewiſe, that the ſolemniſation of the marriage of the preſent duke of Bouillon with a lady, the niece of the lord cardinal of Mazarin, will ſoon be perform'd likewiſe, as alſo that of the count of Royé the only ſon of my lord count de Rouzy with madam de Duraz.

The

A D. 1656. The mareſchal de Turenne ſets out to morrow from hence, to the frontiers, to aſſemble the king's army deſign'd for the Netherlands, at the place of their rendezvous, ſince the weather grows better and ſets in for ſummer.

At St. Malo is arrived a large quantity of ſilver from Cadiz in four French veſſels; thoſe who ſay leaſt, ſpeak of two millions of pieces of eight, together with ſome merchandiſes imported by the laſt ſhips from America. At Havre de Grace is likewiſe ſome ſilver arrived, but not ſuch a large ſum: the two richeſt galleons with ſilver are ſtill wanting, whether they are loſt at ſea, or gone back to the Weſt Indies.

Wherewith &c.

high and mighty lords &c. ſign'd

Paris, May 12, 1656. [N. S.] W. Boreel.

Inſtructions for the honourable lord Jacob van Waſſenaer, *lord of* Opdam, *lieutenant admiral of* Holland *and* Weſtfrieſland, *governor and droſſart of* Hoeſden, *colonel of a regiment of horſe, and now ready to ſail with a ſquadron of men of war of this ſtate, for the Eaſt to and about the Oreſound.*

Vol. xxxviii. p. 101. 1. THE ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall ſail with the ſhips under his command with the firſt fair wind for the Oreſound, and continue there about the harbours and iſlands of his majeſty of Denmark, in ſuch places and within ſuch a diſtrict, as he, according to the rules of navigation, and for the better executing of thoſe orders, which ſhall be given him by their high mightineſſes upon occaſion, ſhall think moſt fit.

2. The ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall particularly, on the ſaid account, conſult with his royal majeſty of Denmark or his miniſters; and ſhall, as to the management of his ſquadron and the ſhips under his command, either under ſail or at anchor, conſult as much as any ways and without prejudice to the orders of their high mightineſſes can be done, the ſatisfaction and ſervice of his ſaid majeſty.

3. For which purpoſe the ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall correſpond with the miniſters of their high mightineſſes in Denmark, who ſhall be order'd to co-operate therein, and if neceſſary, to comply with his majeſty according to the rules of navigation and as far as it is for the ſervice of the fleet.

4. And whereas the chief aim of their high mightineſſes is, by the ſhips now under the command of the ſaid lieutenant admiral, and with thoſe that may ſtill further be given him, to provide for the ſecurity of the navigation and trade of the inhabitants of theſe provinces, as well in the Baltick as without the ſame, the ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall from time to time keep a watchful eye upon what may happen to the trade and ſhips of this ſtate in and about the ſaid Baltick ſea.

5. And the ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall carefully and with all poſſible ſpeed acquaint their high mightineſſes with whatever he ſhall learn in relation thereunto, in order to have their reſolution thereupon; and before he has received the ſame, he ſhall not leave the Oreſound, nor go from the places thereabouts further into the Baltick ſea.

6. But if it ſhould happen againſt expectation, that the ſhips of one nation or other, within the Baltick or without the ſame near his fleet, ſhould attack, take or deſtroy the merchant ſhips of this ſtate, ſo that the danger which was to be fear'd in conſequence of ſuch enmity, could not be neglected, without falling into further dangers and inconveniencies that might ariſe from delaying the neceſſary reſiſtance and oppoſition, then the ſaid lieutenant admiral with the ſhips under his command, and with thoſe that ſhall be further added unto them, ſhall go, without any further orders, to ſuch places and diſtricts in and about the Baltick ſea, where he may be able to give the beſt protection and aſſiſtance to the trading ſhips of this ſtate, in caſe of any enmity that might be exerciſed againſt them.

7. In which caſe the ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall not only endeavour to protect the ſaid trading veſſels of this ſtate, againſt all and every one, that has any intention of hurting, taking or deſtroying the ſame, and to deliver thoſe that are taken out of the hands of the captors, but alſo do his utmoſt, according to the duty of a ſoldier and mariner in his turn to attack, take, or deſtroy ſuch ſhips or veſſels, which in manner aforeſaid have attack'd, taken or deſtroy'd, and ſend the ſhips thus taken into theſe provinces, as the ſame moſt conveniently may be done, to the college of admiralty, by whom the ſaid captors are fitted out, adding the neceſſary informations, to be deliberated upon by their high mightineſſes.

8. In caſe it ſhould happen, that on any roads or before any places by force of ſhips of war, or other violences of thoſe to whom the ſaid places or towns do not belong, any payment of tolls or other impoſitions ſhould be lay'd and demanded from the inhabitants

habitants of theſe provinces on account of their ſhips and goods (let the aggreſſor be who- A. D. 1656.
ever he will) he the ſaid lieutenant admiral, in ſuch a caſe, with the advice of the ſaid
lords the extraordinary embaſſadors of this ſtate, who previouſly ſhall communicate to and
confer with his ſaid royal majeſty of Denmark, do proceed thither with ſome ſhips of
his fleet, or ſend a ſquadron under the command of an able officer, with order to eſcort
and convoy thither all ſuch ſhips belonging to the inhabitants of this ſtate, that are bound
for thoſe parts or places, and not to permit that any ſuch payments of tolls and impoſts
be demanded from them; however without offending or hurting any body, unleſs ſome
body or other in an hoſtile way ſhould happen to oppoſe his ſaid orders; in which caſe
he ſhall repel force with force, and ſhall further behave againſt ſuch a one, as in the
former 7th article expreſs'd. And in caſe there ſhould be ſome well grounded ſuſpicion,
that ſuch violences and unlawful demand of toll would be practiſed; then and in ſuch
a caſe the ſaid lieutenant admiral ſhall diſpatch ſome advice-boats or galliots to make en-
quiry, and to get information thereof, and convoy and aſſiſt the trading ſhips of this
country bound for thoſe places, with ſuitable forces, for the aforeſaid purpoſe.

9. And whereas their high mightineſſes, at all occurrences, are willing to ſhew, that they are reſolved to contribute all, that may be expected from them, for the ſecurity and preſervation of his above mentioned majeſty's kingdoms and dominions againſt all hoſtile violences that may happen; the ſaid lieutenant admiral, in caſe his majeſty ſhould be attack'd at ſea, in his dominions and ports, by any foreign naval forces, ſo that his majeſty, on that account, ſhould be obliged to come to a rupture, and therefore ſhould think it neceſſary to call their high mightineſſes arms to his aſſiſtance, in thoſe contingencies, if the urgent neceſſity of affairs requires, he ſhall, even without further orders, in conjunction with his majeſty's forces, help to avert, by way of ſuccours, ſuch an attempt and invaſion.

10. The ſaid lieutenant admiral, any affair of moment happening, ſhall conſult thereupon with the miniſters of this ſtate in Denmark, and afterwards behave in ſuch a manner, in the execution thereof, as they ſhall find it moſt fitting and neceſſary for the ſervice of this ſtate, and the performing of their high mightineſſes good intentions.

11. In the ſtriking of the flag, and ſhewing other civilities, whether to Daniſh or Swediſh men of war or otherwiſe, he ſhall regulate himſelf, according to the former and recent cuſtoms.

Thus done in the aſſembly of their high mightineſſes the ſtates general of the United Netherlands. This day of May, 1656.

Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England, *to the ſtates general.*

London, May 12, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

MY lords, I cannot underſtand, that there are any letters come to the government here from the fleet under the generals Blake and Montague, ſince they ſet ſail out of Torbay. But here is news among the merchants, which came in a merchant man, that mr. Meadowe, envoy of the lord protector to the king of Portugal, had audience of the king on the 16th of April laſt; and that the ſame night the generals were come to an anchor in the river near Liſbon. Monſieur de la Barriere, who hath been employed here for ſome years in this court in the behalf of the prince of Condé, being to depart hence, deſired a frigat of this ſtate to tranſport him to Dunkirk from Dover, but it would not be granted him; ſo that, as I am informed, he went from hence for Fluſhing under the convoy of capt. Bancker. Vol. xxxviii. p. 34.

They write over hither out of Ireland, that the quakers do encreaſe there very much; and that by their means ſome mutiny had happened in the regiment of col. Phaire; but that the ſame was preſently pacified, and the authors ſent for up.

The lady of the lord Henry Cromwell is brought to bed of a ſon, which doth very much rejoice the lord protector: preparations are ſaid to be making for the chriſtening, and to name it after the name of the grandfather.

The lord Coyet envoy of Sweden is not yet departed, although he hath taken his leave a long while ſince. I am told he is preſented with a golden chain with the picture of the lord protector at it, beſet with diamonds: the ſame is ſaid to be done in acknowledgment of what was preſented to mr. Rolt in the Swediſh court.

Mr. P. Meadowe, *envoy at* Lisbon, *to the generals* Blake *and* Mountagu.

My lords,

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxviii. p. 363.

About 12 dayes since I dispatched an expres for England, by whom I gave his highnesse a very lardge accompt of all transactions here. I feare his majestie's answer will be dissatisfactory, because it is insisted therein, that eyther the treaty be ratified with a clause of recourse to his hollines for the consent to the article of religion, or else that the seaventh and seaventeenth article in the treaty 1641 be substituted in the roome of the sixth and fowerteenth of this present treaty. This made me give out things tended towards a breach, which begatt such a muttering in the people, as if they apprehended their Brasill fleete to be in danger of yours, in soe much as my lord chamberlaine was sett upon me to taste my temper in this particular; who asked me very confidently, what security I could give them, that our fleete should attempt noe hostility upon them, till his highnesse's minde was knowne concerneing his majestie's answer? I slighted the proposall, and tould him, it was a gracious demand indeede, that I should engage to tye my master's hands. Ratefy the treaty, and then you are secure. Till that be done, you must run the hazard. Ay but, sayth he, unlesse you, as a publique minister, will give us reasonable security, his majesty in the meane tyme will not grant your fleet the benifitt of his ports. I replyed, that if his majesty denyed us the benefitt of his ports for watering and other conveniencys, which is due by the law of nature and nations to all but professed enemyes, this was formally to denounce a war; and whilest on his owne jealousyes he supposeth us to be enemyes, he makes us such, whether we will or noe. This difference and uncertainety, wherein I kept them, made his majesty willing to resume the busines by other commissioners, whereof the principal was the conde de Mira, a man well affected to our nation. I shall wave perticuler passages, being more then a dayes discourse; and barely acquaint your lordshipps with the present state of affaires. His majesty hath ratified the treaty, as it was concluded in England by his embassador, saving some little difference in the articles of religion, which before stood refered to his holines, but now stand submitted to his highnesse in the manner following the sixth article, *provided that if any marriner runs from his ship, upon pretence of being a Roman catholique or any other pretence, the master of the ship may deteine his wages, cloathes, and goods for satisfaction of damages; besides the party offending, if he can be found, shall be compelled to his ship.* Now the king would have this clause of compulsion not to be intended to cases of religion. With this the merchants here are generally satisfied, and thinke the detention of their wages, cloathes, and goods wil be provision enough. In the fowerteenth article his majesty is to request his highnes, that this clause, for which a blank is set, may be inserted viz. *That the English demeane themselves modestly without scandall*; and his sayd majesty is to give assureance unto his highnesse, that word *scandall* shall not be extended to pervert or enervate the sense of the article; with which all here are very well satisfied; for if the word *scandall* be not expressed, it is still implyed, and the practice wil be one and the same. For these small alterations blanks are left in the treaty, to be filled up after his highnesse shall give his consent. Besides the treaty thus ratifyed, I have obteyned likewise the ratifycation of the prelyminaryes and secret articles, by which the customes are restrayned to three and twenty *per cent.* to be taken off; the 50000 l. due to his highnesse is payd me. And in case his highnesse dissents to the treaty as propounded, the same may be demanded againe by his majesty; but after his highnesse consent is declared, his majesty hath given me his royall faith by an authenticke writting, that I shal be free to remitt it for England, or otherwise dispose of it, according to the commands of my superiours. Besides this there is a debt due to the English from the Bolsa for fraight and demurrage of ships amounting to about 20000 l. sterling. This by the award of the arbitrators in England was to be satisfyed out of the half customes, which according to that rate wil not be paid off this ten yeares. This after a great deale of hard tuging I have procured to be payd in two and two monthes, immediately after the exchange of the instruments of ratification. And lastly I have obteyned from the king a charter of privilidges under his hand and seale, that the English shall be exempt from the taxes called *Meneo & decima*, nor be bound to furnish the king with horses for his warres, which was not specifyed in the treaty. It may wel be wondered, how I could bring them to discend to such honorable termes, especially considering what a potent Spanish faction there is in this court, who have used there utmost endeavour to hinder an alliance and conjunction with England. But the accomplishment of this worke soly apperteining to your lordshipps and the fleete under your command; onely I thought good to make the best improvement I could of this advantage for my master's service. In answer of all these performances on their part, I have promised these two thinges; first, to write to his highnesse in the most effectuall manner I can, in order to the obteyning his consent to the aforesaid alterations. Secondly, to give them security, that the English fleet shall not in

the mean time attempt any hoſtilityes upon them; which I did after this manner: I A. D. 1656.
tould them, I knew the generalls of the fleet, when I came out of England, brought with them his highneſſe letters to his majeſty, wherein his highneſſe gives them aſſureance of friendſhip and good affection. And the reaſon, ſayd I, why theſe letters are not yet delivered is, becauſe things are not ſetled betwixt both the nations; but things being thus concluded, I wou'd write to the generals of the fleete, and obteyne theſe letters from his highneſſe to be preſented to his majeſty; and that withall I would obteyne letters from the generalls themſelves, giveing his majeſty aſſureance of their amicable intentions towards him and his dominions. And, my lords, this is that, which with conformity to your inſtructions, I muſt intreat your lordſhips, that if your intentions are not to fall upon the Braſill fleete, which for my part I muſt needs ſay God forbid, you would give his majeſty all ſatisfaction in this particuler; and that in generall all his ſubjects and people be free of any hoſtilityes from you; and if you think it convenient, paſs a complement upon his majeſty, and tell him, you ſhall be ſo far from invading the Braſill fleete, that upon notice of their neere aproach, and ſignification of his majeſty's deſire herein, you ſhall be ready, as far as ſhal be conſiſtent to your preſent ſervice, to give the ſaid fleete convoy with a ſquadron of frigotts into the river. The more copious and large you are in expreſſions of this nature wil give further content to the jealous people. And if you intend the thing, never ſpare for words. Lett me have coppyes of your letters, and make noe mention of thoſe formerly ſent. The bearer hereof, mr. Smith, a Spaniſh merchant, and very well verſed in the affaires of Spayne, is one, in whoſe integrity I can repoſe, ſoe that you may ſafely committ your letters to him. I received your letters of the 16th of Aprill ten dayes after their date; and I ſhould have anſwered them ſooner, but that his majeſty would not grant me ſafe conduct untill the buſineſs was done. You ſhall receive herewith a quadruplicate of letters of the ſame date, which I penned in that ſtile, becauſe they were communicated here. God preſerve your lordſhips many yeares. I am

Your lordſhips very humble ſervant,

Liſbone, the $\frac{13}{3}$ of May, 1656. PH. MEADOWE.

My preſent indiſpoſition of body neceſſitated me to make uſe of another hand; the occaſion of which the meſſenger can informe your lordſhips.

Lockhart, *reſident in* France, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

FRom Diepp I gave you an account, what entertainment I mett with here. Since my departure from thence I have not had occaſion to know anie thing, that will be fitt to trouble you with. Vol. xxxviii. p. 62.

I aryved at St. Denis upon wedenſday laſt, and have been neceſſitated to ſtay hear two dayes; partlie upon the account of a ſmall indiſpoſition I have had, but chiefly to have tyme to provyd my ſelf with a coach, and to fitt thoſe of my companie with thoſe things, that were neceſſarie for them. I have this morning writt to the cardinall and to count Brienn. I expect their anſwere this night at Paris, whether I am going juſt now.

I would not have given your honor the trouble of reading this, that hath nothing in it, if my dewtie did not reqwyer me to lay hold of all opportunities of letting yow know, how zealous my inclinations are to acknowledge my ſelf to be,

Right honorable,

St. Dennis, May the $\frac{3}{13}$, [1656.] your humble and obedient ſervant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

To col. Bamfylde.

Paris, May 13, 1656. [N. S.]

SIR,

SIR John Berkeley hath lately been at Calais: he is not returned, but we look for him in a day or two. Vol. xxxviii. p. 66.

Monſieur Turenne goes not till monday; and the court for the affair with the parliament hath deferred their departure for eight days longer. The court and pope are at great diſtance, and the cardinal de Retz, they ſay, with the project of the peace, is the author of it. They talk, as if harſh declarations will paſs quickly. The publick miniſter of England hath not yet had his audience, having arrived here but two days ſince.

Luigy

Luigy Malo *to the* Venetian *agent.*

Antwerp, May 13, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

A. D. 1656. THIS is now the ſecond poſt, that is come without bringing any letters from you; whereof I thought fit to adviſe you, that ſo you may ſee to redreſs the ſame.

Vol. xxxviii. p. 70. Here is not much at preſent worthy of your knowledge.

Don John of Auſtria arrived at Bruſſells the day before yeſterday, who was met a day's journey from thence by the archduke. They dined together at a round table, and ſo parted.

The foot here begin to march towards the rendezvous; and the horſe will ſoon follow to begin the campaign, which will be ſupplied with a conſiderable army of old ſoldiers out of Germany.

There are two of the galleons of the ſilver fleet ſtill miſſing, it not being known what is become of them.

The Engliſh flock hither from all parts. Their king is at Bruges, expecting money to go on in his buſineſs.

An intercepted letter to mr. White.

Bruſſels, May 13, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxviii. p. 81. THE prince don John is come, and made his entrance on thurſday laſt, and the marquis de Caracena with him. Here they are buſy to form his court. Don Alonzo de Cardenas is his major domo and intendant of his eſtate. Shortly all will be going to the field, and I know not yet what to reſolve.

Commiſſary Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, May 13, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 95. YOur high and mighty lordſhips embaſſadors being gone hence on the 9th current, they received certain intelligence upon their way, that his majeſty of Sweden, together with the queen, were coming to reſide for a while at Marienburg; and therefore thought fit not to go for Elbing, but to remain in a certain village called Guoyan, and to ſtay there till they received audience, having ſent their ſecretary beſides a letter to the lord ryx chancellor to ſignify ſo much unto him, that ſo they may make preparations for their reception. In the mean time the king arrived on the 11th current at Marienburg, and the next day early he went very privately to Dirſhaw, a town upon the Weiſſell five miles hence, to take a better view of this place. He is expected back again at Marienburg very ſuddenly. The ſhips of war, that brought the queen, brought no ſoldiers in them, nor have attempted any thing upon the tolls.

A letter of intelligence.

De Hambourg le 13 May 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxviii. p. 347. ENcor que meſſieurs de Danzic ayent fait une grande feſte pour remercier ſa divine majeſté au ſon des tambours, trompettes, & bruit de tout leur canon, ſur l'advis, qu'ils eurent de l'arrivée des trouppes Polonnoiſes, & que ceux cy dans leur marche avoient ruiné quelques compagnies Suedoiſes, & occupé diverſes petits villes; ſy eſt ce pourtant, qu'ils n'ont pas encore accordé au generaux Czarnezky & Lubomirſky les munitions, canons, & mouſquetz, qu'ils leur ont demandé, & ce a cauſe de l'arrivée a Thorn de ſa majeſté Suedoiſe & de ſon armée, qui leur travaille un peu l'eſprit, comme auſſy la perte, qu'ils firent du depuis de 150 hommes, qui au nombre 3 a 400 vouloient recuperer la place de Dirſlaw, dont ils furent repouſſez avec la ſuſdite perte.

Apres la conjunction, que firent le generaliſſime prince Adolff Jean, les genereaux Vrangel & Steinbock de leurs troupes, tous trois s'en allerent avec un corps conſiderable contre les Polonnois, qui ont pris poſte dans la Pommerellie entre Bromberg & Tauchel a la riviere de Brom; cependant s'emparerent les Polonois de la villette de Bromberg, faiſant faire ſerment aux ſoldats Suedois de ne ſervir plus contre la couronne de Polonie, les

ſeignant auſſont avec un fer chaud ; mais devant Coſten & le Chaſteau de Pinzaw une journée de Craccavie ils perdirent deſormais quelques 100 Polaques nobles & contadins. A. D. 1656.

Dans la marchée du roy de Suede de Warſavie vers Thorn rompit ſa majeſté une grande partie de Moſures, & le premiere du courant arriva le reyne de Suede a Pillau, avec 6 gros vaiſſeaux, dont l'electeur de Brandenbourg avec ſon eſpouſe & ſa mere ſe porterent la pour la recevoir, & l'inviter de venir a Koenigſberg ; mais le roy ſe porta de Thorn a Grandenz enſemble avec le comte palatin de Sulzbach, & pluſieurs autres princes, contes, & ſeigneurs, comme auſſy le chancelier Oxenſtirn s'eſt porté d'Elbing a Frawenſtatt, pour y conferir avec le comte de Valdeck, general de l'electeur de Brandenbourg, en matiere de conjunction de leurs gens, comme dont le dit electeur commanda le general major Canneberg avec 44 compagnies, parmy leſquels 12 compagnies de dragons pour obſerver & guarnir les confins de la Mazovie & de joindre les Suedois au cas de beſoing.

De la Sileſie le 13 May 1656. [N. S.]

Le 7 du courant arriva le roy de Suede à Elbing, & le reyne le 8 de ce mois ; tous deux en bonne ſanté depuis s'amaſſerent au deça & au dela Viſtule quelques 1000 nobles & contadins autour de Craccovie, la quelle ils blocquerent, de ſorte que rien y peut entrer ou ſortir ; dont les Suedois firent ſortir de celle ville les lavoriers, & de bouchers, & cervotiers, & autres perſonnes, qui n'ont pas leurs maiſons propres, en nombre de 3000, & ſe fortifierent & ravitaillerent en telle maniere, qu'ils ſe pourront tenir quelque temps ſans aucun ſecours. Le meſme firent auſſy ceux de Poſen, leſquels pour ſe mieux defendre bruſlerent ces fauxbourgs ; mais ayant les generaux Czerneczky & Lubomirſky entendu l'arrivée de l'armée Suedoiſe en Pruſſe, s'alleſtirent a la retraite, venant maintenant advis que les Suedois avoient rompu & fait priſſonnier bon nombre d'eux es entours de Sneidmil, & donnerent paſſeport aux peres Jeſuites a Thorne de ſortir de celle ville ailleurs, & prindrent un batelier ſur la Viſtule avec lettres eſcrites du roy Caſimirus a la ville de Danzic, lequel magiſtrat print a ſon ſervice a petite ſolde 5000 mainoeuvriers, qu'eſtoient oiſifs faute du commerce, & ſe fit preſtrer le ſerment, & print la poſſeſſion de la place, & Staroſtie de Puzle donné du roy Caſimirs a celle ville de Danzic.

Adviſe from Stetin *the* 13*th of* May 1656. [N. S.]

OF the Swediſh army under prince Adolph and earl Wrangell, which is ſaid to be followed after Cherneſky and Lubomerſky, we do not yet hear any news ; a ſign, that there hath been no fight. It is reported, that the king of Sweden's army is much diminiſhed and tired, ſo that they cannot march with any ſpeed after the Poles. Vol. xxxviii. p. 97.

They write from Littaw in Courland, that the Poliſh gentlemen do riſe generally againſt the Swedes ; and whereſoever they find them, they put them to the ſword.

There is ſaid to be a truce of 22 years concluded between the king of Poland and the Muſcovites ; and that all Littaw is to be reſtored to the Poles. One of the gentlemen of the lord embaſſador of Sweden here told me, that his lord had received letters, that the king ſtaid but one night with the queen, and went away the next day for Thorn. How long he would ſtay there, was not certain. The want of pay and good diſcipline in the Swediſh army is the chief cauſe of the peoples revolt againſt him, in regard they do take from them all that they can meet withal in their way.

It is reported here, that the Swediſh lieutenant general Muller hath routed ſome of the chiefeſt Polanders, and killed a thouſand upon the place. This I can hardly believe to be true, in regard the Swediſh forces are not in a condition to reſiſt the enemy, being haraſſed and much weakened, and for want of pay and clothes were run away from them. The king of Poland, as they write from Dantzick, hath 100000 men in arms, and would willingly go for Pruſſia, if ſo be there were proviſions to be had for their ſubſiſtence upon the way.

A letter from mr. Wm. Prideaux *at* Moſco.

May 3, 1656. Nova Stoboda.

NOE letters from you, nor indeed from any body from England, which puts us to a great ſtand, not being able to imagin, what ſhould be become of our letters. Some be confident there, that the Ruſſe intercepts all letters, and gets them interpreted, that thereby they may be informed of the proceedings of our parts ; as alſoe to know, what priſes commoditys bear ; but by whom they ſhould get them interpreted, know not, unleſs by new Chriſtians, who are ſworne ſilence. The firſt preſent the Swedes commiſ- Vol. xxxviii. p. 74.

A. D. 1655. sary was interred, having bine kept ſo long above ground upon conteſtation about his debts. Wee preſume the embaſſadors have taken upon themſelves to clear his wife and children. Great preparations be there made, and far greater brags to over-run the Swedes, as they have done the Pole. The events of all things are in the hand of God, on whom we muſt wait with patience, untill he brings all things to paſs. Rumours run here of his majeſtie's ſudden marching towards Smolenſko, and of his taking the embaſſador of the German emperor along with him. Some would have, that the Swedes embaſſador goes alſo, but others, that he ſhall be diſpatcht homewards from hence. Nothing of certain newes from hence to be informed of. The Ruſſe hath found out a new way to gayne more proſelits to their religion: finding by experience, that the dipping over againe was ſo heinous, his holineſs the patriarch hath ordered, that none, that hath bine once chriſtened, ſhall be forced to a ſecond baptiſm; but that after ſix weeks purging in a monaſtery, the prieſt ſhall abſolve them, and they be accounted for as true Chriſtians as himſelf. Here is a meſſenger from the king of Poland to the emperor come (as they ſay) in a ſubmiſſive way, to depoſe all his kingly power at the emperor's feet, and with a deſire to holde his kingdome tributary to the emperour. They uſe him very ſlightly, his majeſty ſcarce deigning him admittance to his preſence, but commanding the lord chancellor Almaze Iuanovich to treat with him in his own houſe. One of the meſſenger's followers having been amongſt ſome of his acquaintance that were captives here in Moſco, and a little overmuch entertayned by them, in his return home met a Ruſs lord's ſervant, who upbraided him with uncivill termes. The Pole forgetting the low condition of his country, flew in paſſion, out with his ſabre, and purſued after him; but the ſervant got into a houſe, and eſcaped him; yet the Pole's fury ceaſed not, but meeting with another Ruſſe in his way cleft his head with his ſabre, with which blow he dyed; and the next day on the ſame place the Pole was beheaded. Heretofore the killing of a Ruſſe was not above ten rubles damage, but now woe be to that ſtranger, that meddles with them. All manner of proviſions here are extraordinary deere, cauſed by the new money, which is made in abundance, and all the army paid therewith.

A letter of intelligence.

Porto Santa Maria, May 14, 1656. [N. S.]

Deare friend,

Vol xxxviii. P. 117. MY laſt to you was of the 7th currant, when gave you adviſe of the continuance of generall Blake's fleet in this bay, where they ſtill remaine; and by their proceedings do give us reaſon to imagine, that their intentions are to lye here all this ſummer. Theſe people make but a paſs-time of what hath happened hitherto, it having imported no more than ſome ſmall ſkirmiſhes between their ketches, and ſhallops, and the long boats here. Only 2 calme mornings this weeke went forth the royall gally of Spain and two more in her company, and fought with ſome of the fleete in our ſight. We fear they might doe ſome damage with their great guns, but at their return found they had received but little, except by one ſhott, which broke ſome of their oars, though we gueſſe near 800 great ſhott came from our fleete. The ſhott, that hath come on ſhore, hath killed 2 perſons, and beat down a piece of a church. It being a great calm, our fleete could not move, whereby the gallys had much the advantage. This is what hath paſſed ſince my laſt. I pray God turne all things for the beſt.

To mr. Samuel Batburſt.

To Bordeaux, *the* French *embaſſador in* England.

Paris, May 14, 1656. [N. S.]

Vol. xxxviii. P. 115. IN the end all our affairs are finiſhed, and the counſellors of the parliament are recalled and received into favour, except monſieur de Longueil and Portail. Monſieur de Montauglan is ſet at liberty, ſo that the whole buſineſs is accommodated; and now the court will begin to think of appointing a day for their removal hence towards the frontiers of Flanders. The envoy of the lord protector is arrived at St. Denis. I will ſend you word, what reception he will have, and how conducted.

Madam Sanguin deſired of me a copy of an extract, which I found in a book, which ſhe hath ſent to you, though it be neither to the advantage of England and France, but of a king of Great Britain, who will be one day anointed at Poictiers, as you will ſee by the extract, which I ſhewed to the queen of England, to endeavour to make her laugh. She hath been very ill of late, and is now ſomewhat better.

An intercepted letter of Halfall *to his ſiſter.*

May 4, 56.

Dear heart,

I Now think that ſerjeant Dendy and major Slater are very backward in appearing for me; for I am confident, that major Slater might have got freedom to have ſeen me (if he had ſo pleaſed) very eaſily. I am now more ſtrictly guarded than ever; wherefore I know not. There are ſome would endeavour to perſuade me to maintain my ſelf; and then they ſay I ſhould find more favour and freedom. But you know how far I am from being able to do it of myſelf. I pray you let me know, whether you have had at any time any directions for it from any perſon, and then I ſhall reſolve: to delay your petition, I do not underſtand it, but you muſt be ruled by them. I ſhould be glad to have ſeen him. I pray have a care of your own health, or I am undone. Let me know how my friend doth, and what news of Will. I ſhould be glad to know, when you have another opportunity of ſending to mrs. Par. I know ſerj. Dendy might have got your petition delivered in three dayes time, if he had pleaſed; but now I ſee, that all my help and hopes muſt be from God above. In him I truſt, and doubt not. I have many eyes upon me. Sure there is ſome great cauſe of fear amongſt them, which makes it. I have all the reaſon in the world to be confident of this bearer. Adieu. A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxviii. p. 121.

Mrs. Halfall's *anſwer.*

May 5, 1656.

My dear,

MAjor Slater was with me upon thurſday laſt, and told me, the lieutenant had denied him to ſee you, and that he would adviſe me not to petition his highneſs as yet; and when I did, that I would deliver it my ſelf, which I intend after a time. For the preſent they are ſo diſcontented with the news of the ſecond rout given to the king of Sweden, and Charles Stuart's coming to Bruges to continue, and the king of Spain's owning his quarrels, and the fear of Holland falling out with us, that it is no looking at them yet. Yet I am told, there is one come from the king to be rightly informed of your condition. My lady Orm. hath within this week ſent twice to know how you are. I ſent my letter very ſafe to mrs. P. by mr. Nevell's means. I hope by this it is with him. I think it is your only way to maintain your ſelf, for ſo your friends ſay, when I ſpoke with them. But why do not ſay how? but I will endeavour it one way or other by the grace of God; for before you ſhall live this life you do, I will beg for you; for it grieves me to the heart to think of it. But my hope is, that it will not continue long; but I beg, whatever thou do, my dear heart, make much of thy ſelf; for this is my only comfort. I have not had one penny from any body ſince I came, but 20 l. from mrs. Rich, which was your own money, and 10 l. which was left at the Tower, was of the ſame. If you will, I ſhall ſend you 10 l. in gold by this bearer, which, I hope, is very honeſt. I wiſh I were able to requite him, as I would deſire. Mrs. A. B. is very ill. I was with her the laſt week, and ſhe was ſo pleaſed with my company, that ſhe would not part with me till dark night, and that I might promiſe her to come again. They are the moſt obliging perſons that ever I ſaw, and the greateſt lovers of you. Her daughter dreams of your liberty. Will is in town. The next week I intend to go to lye at mr. Simpkin's for 4 or 5 days, on purpoſe to find out Will; for he is often ſeen thereabouts, for I long to ſee him, for I hope it will be for your good; for I am ſo well acquainted with his humour, that give him but good words, and I can get his heart; for here I ſhall never ſee him. I believe he is the only man, that hath cauſed all that trouble to mr. Skip. He is now to enter into very great bond to the major general of Lancaſhire for his good behaviour, and his appearance, when he ſhall be called; or elſe to have a certificate from him to come to London to give bond to the lieutenant of the Tower. His impriſonment hath been very chargeable unto him, as I underſtand by a letter this poſt. I adviſe him to give bond in Lan. and not in London. I have here ſent you a copy of his bond, which he deſires advice in what to do, for after he hath freed himſelf, he is for London. I have been ſo free in this, that I tremble till I be ſatisfied it comes ſafe to you. I believe my brother will be married, and then he will be no more our brother, but I ſhall look at him as a ſtranger. But however, my heart, thou ſhalt ever find me a ſiſter, whilſt I have a farthing. I am ſo ſleepy, I can ſay no more at preſent. In my next you ſhall hear more concerning your maintaining your ſelf, for I will adviſe with your friends about it. Vol. xxxviii. p. 123.

The

The Dutch *embaſſadors to the king of* Sweden.

Sereniſſime & potentiſſime rex,

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxviii. p. 135. QUOD reg. majeſtati veſtræ placuerit, ut primùm huc venimus, non tantum nos benevolè audire, ſed & ore ſuo ad propoſita benigniter reſpondere; imprimis verò quod nos iterum eadem promptâ benignitate ad hanc præſentem allocutionem admittere dignetur, nos non parum nos obſtrictos profitemur, ingenteſque eo nomine gratias agimus. Quod quidem ut nobis ſummo ducimus honori, ita etiam id exiſtimamus documentum eſſe, quod nos dubitare vetet de regiæ majeſtatis veſtræ prono benevoloque animo; noſque in ſpem adducit, atque augurari facit de fauſto felicique ſucceſſu negotiorum; quæ celſis præpotentibuſque ordinibus foederati Belgii ſummis noſtris poteſtatibus nobis mandare viſum eſt. Et ne regiam majeſtatem veſtram multis verborum ambagibus circumducamus, in rem præſentem brevibus veniemus.

Nimirum celſos præpotenteſque fœderati Belgii ordines animo reſolviſſe, & vetus arctaque neceſſitudo vicinitatis amicitiæque mutua officia inter reges Sueciæ regiæ majeſtatis veſtræ prædeceſſores, ſeque, atque inter utriuſque regna, regiones, nationes, ſubditos, incolaſque, ab omni ævo omnemque memoriam excedente tempore, optima & intemerata fide interceſſerint. Utque prædicta illa neceſſitudo, vicinitas, atque amicitia, multis id ſuadentibus rationibus, quæ bono atque ſaluti utriuſque conducerent, occaſionem dederit, materiamque præbuerit, quod regiæ majeſtatis veſtræ prædeceſſores, præſertim vero Guſtavus Magnus Chriſtianiſſimæ & immortalis memoriæ, & celſi præpotenteſque ordines fœderati Belgii arcto fœderi ſe mutuo adſtrinxerint, quod quidem fœdus ea ſanctimonia exercitatum fuit, tamque ſalubres egregioſque fructus utriuſque commodo protulit, ut anno 1640 idem fœdus non tantum renovatum, ſed & arctioris intimioriſque obligationis vinculis ſit illigatum, atque porro eo modo obſervatum cultumque, ut denique anno 1645 pactione quadam corroboratum, tempuſque ei præfinitum in multos annos prorogatum fuerit. Quæ ut ordines fœderati Belgii ad animum ſuum revocarunt, ac rectè ritèque expenderunt, id nobis negotii iis dare viſum fuit, ut regiæ majeſtati veſtræ ſuo nomine ſinceri candidique animi ſenſa exprimeremus, nempe celſos præpotenteſque fœderati Belgii ordines, quemadmodum omni ſtudio id ſemper dedere, ut prædictum fœdus fideliter atque religioſè à ſuâ parte ſervarent, ita etiamnum iis animo fixum conſtanterque ſtare ſententiam, non tantum id porro cum regia majeſtate veſtra ſanctè continuare, atque ad amuſſim excolere, ad mutuam defenſionem auxiliumque ferendum adverſus omnes cunctoſque adgreſſores turbatoreſque, prout verba & tenor fœderis id exigent; ſed & id ſummè propoſitum, magis id magiſque, atque bono utriuſque regiminis & ſtatûs adaugere, prout ratio præſentis temporis rerumque conditio id flagitare videbitur. Et quemadmodum nulli dubitamus, quin regia majeſtas veſtra gratam acceptamque habitura hanc tam candidi animi profeſſionem, ita viciſſim enixè & officioſè rogamus, ut regia majeſtas veſtra reſponſo ſuo benevolo nos dignari velit, cum certâ fiduciâ, quod regia majeſtas veſtra non gravabitur edere ſimilem reciprocamque profeſſionem.

Sereniſſime & potentiſſime rex, regiæ majeſtatis veſtræ

Servitores devotiſſimi & cultores obſervantiſſimi, legati ordinum fœderati Belgii,

Marienburgi, Maii 15, 1656. [N. S.]

J. Van Slingelant,
Frederick Van Dorp,
D. de Hubert Iſbrands.

Major general Goffe *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Sir,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 125. BEing yeſterday at my lord Richard Cromwell's, I mett with very ſadd complaints concerning the unworthy carriage of the magiſtrates of the towne of Southampton againſt the godly party; for prevention whereof for the future, I hope wee may in due time propound ſome humble deſires to his highnes. In the meane time I was deſired to lett you know, that the mayor of the towne is now gone to London, and it is feared upon ſome ill deſigne, (they ſay it is towne buſſines;) and their humble deſires are, if any thing doe come before his highnes or the counſell by way of propoſition, that you would not ſuffer it to be concluded, til ſome of the honeſt men of that towne be acquainted with it. I beleeve mr. Nutley may bee knowing of theire buſines. My lord Richard Cromwell and mr. Major are very ſenſable of the wicked ſpirrit of the majeſtrates, and doe judge it abſolutely neceſſary, that ſomething be done againſt them; but more of that (God willing) heereafter.

2

Sir,

Sir, I ſhall now trouble you with a word about my ſelfe, and ſhall moſt humbly and A. D. 1656.
earneſtly begg your freindſhip in the buſſines. I did yeſterday receive a letter from his highnes, whereby I am comanded to be att London on ſatturday the 17th of May. Now, ſir, having brought my wiffe and family to this place, I ſhould have beene verie gladd to have ſtaied with them till my wiffe were a little better acquainted with this place, which ſhe doth not very much rejoyce in at preſent; and my leaving her heere alone is the thing att preſent ſhe greatly dreades; and therefore my humble deſire is, that you would be pleaſed to gaine a diſpenſation for mee till the beginning of June, if it may be without prejudice to the publicke affaires. However, if you would be pleaſed, when you perceive it will be abſolutely neceſſary, to ſend by the poſt, the letter you wright att night I receive the next day in the afternoone, and for a neede cann be with you the next day after. Sir, having obſerved formerly, that ſome gentlemen have beene ſent for in haſt, that have wayted at Whitehall many weekes before they come to there buſſines, I am the more bould (upon this my urgent occaſſion) to begg your help and favoure in this matter. And beſides my owne occaſſion, I am to meete the comiſſioners concerning the decemation of mr. Pitts and ſome other buſines the 23d of May, which it may bee may want my preſence. Sir, if you ſhall pleaſe to vouchſafe mee a word of anſwer to this buſſines by the next poſt, and give me ſome hint, how generall the intended meeting will bee, and of what conſequence, I ſhall reckon it as a very greate oblegation upon

Your very affectionate freind and humble ſervant,

Wincheſter, May 5, 1656. W. Goffe.

Suppoſing my ſelfe called of God to ſerve him and his people in the country, I have to my great trouble and expence (not alltogether, as you know, without advice) adventured to ſettle my ſelfe and family heere. And therefore ſhall now deſire to looſe as little time at Whitehall as may be; though I ſhall rejoyce to come thither, when I may be any way uſefull to his highnes and the publicke.

My wiffe doth not yet know that I am ſent for. Pray pardon me, that I trouble you with my private affaires. He is miſerable, that hath no friend, and I thinke my ſelfe moſt happy to be free with you as a freind upon all occaſſions.

Major general Worſley *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

Right honorable,

WEE have had a meeting at Stafford the laſt weeke, where we had the happineſs of ſir Charles Wolſeley's company for one day. We had ſir Charles Egerton upon his tryall, and found him liable to decimation, and have acted accordingly. Moſt part of his eſtate lyes in Yorkſhire. I ſhall not faile to give col. Lilborne an account thereof. Wee have found out ſome others, that wee intend to call on, which is conceived will fall under the tax, as mr. Offley one. Wee have a meeting this week for the county of Cheſter at Midlewich, and the next for the city of Cheſter. Things are in a good poſture for any thing is deſerned. The ſheriff of this county of Cheſter is a man not ſo qualifyed, as I could wiſh. I have ſome ground to beleive he is one, that was privy to the laſt deſigne. I am of a mind, we ſhall have him upon the ſtage for his diſſaffection e'are long. I have taken care to reduce (according to the councel's order) twenty out of a troupe, and have already done it in two counties, and ſhall do the reſt either this week's end or on monday next. I can get nothing done as to Booth, Leyceſter, and the reſt, for want of the informations. If your occaſions would admitt of ſo much time, as to ſend them downe, they would be of uſe to us. I ſhall not faile to give you an account of our meeting this week. I humbly crave your leyſence for one month to come upp to London, about ſome occaſions. I have no more to trouble you with, but that I am

Vol. xxxviii. p. 129.

Congleton, May 5, 1656. Your honor's very faithfull ſervant,

Cha. Worsley.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the forces in* Ireland.

My lord,

CAptaine Blackwell's occaſions drawinge hym into Ireland for the finall ſettlement of his lands there, accordinge to ſuch orders, as he hath obteyned from his highneſſe and counſell here, I was willinge to take the boldnes of accompaninge hym to your lordſhip with this letter, and therein to recomend hym to your favour, as a perſon, who deſerves

In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll eſq.

A. D. 1656. deſerves very well of the ſtate, and is of great uſe daylye in the thinges, which relate to his truſt. I ſuppoſe a ſpeedy diſpatch of what he ſhall have an occaſion to addreſſe to your lordſhip and the counſell in, will be a great conveniencye to hym, as it will to the publique ſervice here, which will ſoone be ſenſible of his abſence. In both which reſpects I doe earneſtlye deſire your lordſhip's favour on his behalfe, as I doe your pardon alſoe for this great trouble, which is hereby given you by

Whitehal, May 5, 1656. Your lordſhip's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

Jo. THURLOE.

An intercepted letter of lord Inchiquin *to col.* Dennis Clancy.

Paris, May 16, 1646. [N. S.]

SIR,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 147. I Have received 300 piſtols from monſieur de Palloe, and 600 crownes from out of Italy for your winter's quarter and the profit of your regiment there; ſoe that there is nothinge wantinge, but that you fix uppon ſome perſon there, whoe hath correſpondency with ſome man of note heere, to whome I may deliver the ſaid ſume, and uppon whoſe letter you may be ſure to receave it there.

The cardinall is ſoe buſie about the diſpatches for the feild, that I could not ſpeake to him all this laſt week; but Palloe tells mee, that the duque of Modena wrote to his eminency ſoe earneſtly, that without doubt you ſhall not want all incuradgments to goe on with your leavie; and that the cardinall will write to the protector for that purpoaſe; and that the reſt of your leavy money ſhall be ſent you in due time.

My brother deſires you to write very earneſtly to his highneſſe of Modena to give orders, that your regiment may be encorporated with his, untill your returne, which will be much for your advantage and his, that being ſtrong together they may be the abler to maſter the boores.

I pray looke to your buſineſſe; and now you are recovered of your ſickneſſe, keep a better correſpondency with

Your aſſuredly loveinge kinſman and ſervant,

INCHIQUIN.

Romer *to* Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador in* England.

Hamburg, May $\frac{6}{16}$, 1656.

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 151. JUST now I receive this advice from Koningſberg: *Muſcoviticus legatus hic præſens nondum ſua propoſuit, grata tamen promittit; ſed adverſus Suecos, uti amici memorant, murmurat, an ex animo an ſimulate, incertum eſt. Sereniſſimus Pillauiæ eſt apud Sueciæ reginam Comes Waldeccius ad regem Sueciæ profectus eſt.* Thoſe of Denmark have ſuffered ſome damage before Dartſchaw, which town they thought to have made themſelves maſters of. The lords embaſſadors of the united provinces are gone from Dantzick to ſalute the king of Sweden at Elbing.

The new Swediſh levies do ſtill continue in the ſea-ports, but not with that encreaſe as formerly. The king of Sweden is ſaid to be come to Thorn; but ſome do ſtill doubt of it, in regard the Swediſh army is environed on all ſides through the general revolts in great and little Poland.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburg, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 155. BY the laſt weeke's poſt I remitted your honour an atteſtation of the delivery of the councel's letter to mr. Townley, whoe is yet heere, but as it's thought will goe over in theiſe ſhips. He gives it out to the Dutch and his party, that his highnes hath ſent for him in a gracious manner, and that he can command any Engliſh ſhip in the river to carry him over; which indeed is ſuitable to his great ſpirit; but ſurely he will carry a leſſe ſaile ere longe.

Sir, untill I receive the commiſſion, which I deſired in my laſt, I cannot proceede to the examininge of witneſſes to prove the charge againſt him, there being at preſent noe court heere for the adminiſtring of an othe; and this ſenate will not doe it, as by my incloſed demand

demand and their anſwer thereto doth appeare, which demand I made, that, if poſſible, I might have ſent on that charge fully proved alonge with Townley, doubtinge the commiſſion will come too late for it. Syndicus Peterſon is very ſenſible of the ſenate's diſreſpect to his highnes and favouringe of Townley in thus pretendinge, it being alltogether improper to excuſe themſelves as they doe, except the buſineſſe were to be tryed before them, which they well knowe by my ſaid paper, that it was not, and which I am glad is not; for the truth is they beinge generally diſſaffected to his highnes and the preſent government, notwithſtandinge all the favours they have received and ſmooth pretences they have made to the contrary, are ready upon all occaſions to ſhewe it, eſpecially when they thinke they have any ſuch like cullor for it. The ſyndicus would gladly, that his highnes ſhould make them ſenſible of it; and I heare you have a good account at preſent of foure ſhips of their merchants (whoe he told me ſwayed the ſenate to this anſwer) lately brought into England, which were goeinge to the enemies country. I would have had the witneſſes to have delivered me in writinge under their hands their ſeverall teſtimonyes, as they would make othe thereof, if thereunto required, which I told them might perhaps ſatisfie the councel, and which the well affected would willingly have done, but that they live amonge ſuch a people, both Engliſh and Dutch, as would doe them all the miſcheefe they could, if they ſhould doe it, before they be either required by othe or ſpecial command from the councell. Such underhand countenance doe this ſenate and citty give to diſſaffected men, of which I have but too large experience in the buſſineſs of Waites formerly, and now in this of Townley, whoe for all his ſpecious pretences hath let fall words lately to ſyndicus Peterſon, as hee himſelfe told me privately, which denoted him to be noe wel affected man to the preſent government. And that you may ſee, in what a violent and boyſterous manner mr. Townley and his party carry on things heere, the other day one Cambridge, whoe was lately a ſervant to the ſaid Townley, hearinge that witneſſes were to be examined, and knowinge well whoe were likelyeſt to ſpeake the truth of what they heard, he meetinge with one of them in the ſtreet, a godly and wel affected man, and one of the beſt quality in the company heere, he ſaid, as he paſt by him, a rogue and a knave will ſweare any thing, and ſpake it ſoe lowde, as that he ſhould be ſure to heare him, uſinge that very language a ſecond time, as he paſſed by him. And the ſaid Cambridge, as the ſame perſon told me, beinge lately in company with ſome of his camarades, hee told them, that now they muſt arme themſelves for ſufferinge tymes, for the kingdome (as he ſaid ſcornefully) was cominge into the hands of the ſaints. I preſume this will be taken notice of, beinge done by one, that onſt pretended to religion, as his maſter did. A. D. 1656.

If thoſe, that in my laſt I propounded for commiſſioners, cannot allſoe be witneſſes, and be examined one by another, as ſince I have thought they may nòt, I pray, ſir, then be pleaſed to direct the commiſſion to the perſons under-writt, whoſe teſtimony I ſhall ſpare, haveinge others ſufficient; but if the former may be both commiſſioners and witneſſes, with power to give the othe, and examine one the other, to ſay, any two or more of them to examine the reſt, I had rather it ſhould be ſoe, and my ſelfe joyned with them, if it may be, beinge few of the merchants heere underſtand how to execute ſuch a commiſſion in forme, as it ought to be. I ſhall in my next acquaint you with a new and high impoſition, which the Swedes officers at Stoade upon this river have put upon the laſt cloth-ſhipps and others from England. I have demanded a reaſon of it from the Swediſh reſident heere, and hee hath ſent away to them to knowe by what command they have done it, aſſureinge me, that it's not done by the command of the king his maſter. When the ſhip-maſters acquainted the company heere with it at an aſſembly, and that ſome moved, that I ſhould be deſired to demand a reaſon of it, mr. Townley checqued at it, ſaying, it was fit to apply themſelves to the ſenate heere for redreſſe, which was agreed to by his party accordingly; yet however he and they did it to manifeſt their diſreſpects to me, if not to his highneſs in me. I ſhall obſerve my duty in requireinge an accompt of the buſineſs, and acquainting your honour with it, as ſoone as I have their anſwer. It's a great tax, as much now upon one peece of cloth as formerly was paid for a whole pack of 20 or 25 peeces. Begginge your pardone for this length, which I could not avoyde, I remayne

Hamb. May 6, 1656. Your honour's moſt humble ſervant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

The perſons named in my laſt week's letter for commiſſioners were

Robert Palmer, ſen.
David Hechſtetter,
Iſaac Blackwell,
Sam. Richardſon,
Will. Strange,
James Baber,
John Banckes,

} merchants, whoe are all witneſſes; but if their teſtimony cannot then be taken, as premiſed, I requeſt the commiſſion may be directed then to theis perſons following:

James Baber,
William Gore,
John Northley,
John Banckes,

} merchants, and if the councel think fit, to add ſyndicus Peterſon, whoe underſtands the language, and my ſelfe with any two of them.

The

The protector to the generals Blake *and* Mountagu.

GENTLEMEN,

A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxviii. p. 163. In the hand-writing of secretary Thurloe.

YOU will perceive by the instructions herewith sent you, what is expected by myselfe and the councill at your hands. And although we are satisfyed, that you will beleeve we have sufficient grounds to give you these directions, yet wee have thought fitt for the further strengtheninge you unto this action, to give you a short knowledge of the true state of the difference between us and the kinge of Portugall. You very well knowe, that it is very neare 2 yeares since wee and the ambassador of Portugall did agree a treaty, they haveinge wronged us and our merchants, and took part with the late kinge against us. When the articles were fully agreed by the ambassador, who had full power and authority to conclude with us, wee on our part ratifyed and confirmed the same, and sent it to the kinge of Portugall to be ratifyed and executed also by him. He delaying to do it according to the 1st agreement, in which there were some preliminaries to be performed by him, before we would enter upon the whole body of a treaty, not only refused to give us satisfaction therein, but instead thereof sent us a pretended ratification of a treaty, soe different from what was agreed by his ambassador, that it was quite another thinge. In some essentiall articles it was proposed, that if wee would condiscend to some amendments, the king of Portugal would agree to confirme the whole. Whereupon we sent mr. Maynard to have the treaty consummated; but finding by his returne, that there was little reality, and nothinge but delayes intended, wee could not satisfye ourselves without sendinge another person fully instructed and authorized by us to take away all scruples, by yeildinge to their owne amendments, thereby to discerne whether they were real or not. But contrary to all expectation wee finde by the account the said person hath given us, that wee are put upon it to recede from all those thinges, that were provisional, either for the good of the state, or of our merchants, or else wee must have noe peace with them. In one of the articles agreed with the ambassador it was expressed, that the merchants should enjoy liberty of conscience in the worship of God in their owne houses and aboard their ships, enjoyinge also the use of English bibles and other good books, taking care, that they did not exceed this liberty. Now upon the sendinge of mr. Meadowe, unless wee will agree to submit this article to the determination of the pope, we cannot have it; whereby he would bringe us to an owninge of the pope, which wee hope, whatever befall us, wee shall not, by the grace of God, be brought unto. And upon the same issue is that article put, whereby it is provided and agreed by his ambassador, that any ships coming to that harbour, any of whose company, if they shall run from their said ships, shall be brought back againe by the magistrate, and the commanders of the said ships not required to pay the said runaways their wages, upon pretence they are turned catholiques, which may be a colour for any knave to leave his duty, or for the Roman catholiques to seduce our men, which wee thought necessary to be provided against; yet to this alsoe, as I sayed before, they would not consent without the approbation of the pope, although it was agreed alsoe by their ambassador. Upon the whole matter wee finde them very false to us, who intended nothinge but what was simply honest. And truly wee cannot beleeve that article, that was for our good, was really intended by them; and wee may now plainly see, what the effect is like to be of any treaty had or made with people or states guided by such principles, whoe when they have agreed, have such an evasion, as these people have manifestly held forth in their dealinge with us. Wherefore wee pray you to be very exact in your prosecution of your instructions, which truly I hope doe not arise from the hope of gaine, but from a sense of duty, that seeing we cannot secure our people in their lives, libertys, and estates by a pretence of a treaty, nor yet answer the just demands this nation hath for wronges done them, but must in some sort be guilty of bringinge our people as it were into a nett by such spetious shewes, which have nothing but falsenes and rottennes in them, wee are necessitated, haveing amongst ourselves found out noe possible expedient, though wee have industriously sought it, to salve these things, have concluded out of necessity, and not out of choice, to goe in this way. You will receive herewith the coppy of an instruction given and sent to mr. Meadowes, wherein is a tyme limited for the kinge's answer, and wee desire, that this may not be made use of by the kinge to delay or deceive us; nor that you upon the first sight hereof delay to take the best course you can to effect your instructions, or that the Portugall should get his fleet home before you get between him and home, and soe the birds be flowne. Wee know not what your affaires are at the present, but are confident, that nothinge will be wantinge on your part for the effectuall accomplishment of this service. But knowinge that all wayes and workes, and ourselves are under at the perfect disposition of the Lord and his providence, and that our tymes are in his hands; we therefore recomend you to the grace and guidance of our good God, who wee hope hath thoughts of mercy towards us; and that he would guide and bless you, is the prayer of

Whitehall May 6, 1656. Your very loveinge freind.

We

We desire in this buisines, that your ayme be (if the providence of God give opportunity) to take that from them, which is considerable, or else not to make knowne your instruction, nor to make a breach with them. A. D 1656.

Indors'd by secretary Thurloe.

His highnes letter of the 6th of May 1656 to the generals, sent with the instructions of the same date, as alsoe a duplicate.

Further instructions to the generals at sea.

WHereas the king of Portugall doth refuse to ratifie the treatyes lately made with this comonwealth by his extraordinary ambassador here, or to performe any part thereof, either in what relates to the state, or to the people and merchants; and by his proceedinges gives ground to beleeve, that nothing is lesse in his intentions, then to give just satisfaction therein; wherefore wee doe hereby authorize and require you, as it will consist with the present condition of the fleete under your comand, and with your other principal instructions, to use your best endeavours, by the fleet or such part thereof as you shall judge necessary, to take, arrest, and seize upon the fleet or fleets belonging to the king of Portugall, or any his subjects, with their guns, cash, goods, and merchandizes whatever, now expected from the East and West Indyes, and to keepe and deteyne the same without breakinge of bulke or imbezilment, towards such satisfaction for the wronges and damages, which this state hath sufferred from Portugall, and to give notice forthwith of what you shall doe therein. And in case any of the ships of the said kinge or his people shall make any resistance, you have hereby power to fight with, kill, and destroy, and to seek for, and burne all such as shall soe resist. Nevertheless if mr. Philip Meadowes, our envoy with the king of Portugall, shall before any seisure or act of hostility as aforesaid give you assurance, that satisfaction is obteyned upon the said treatyes, that this instruction shall be voyd.

Whitehall, May 6, 1656.

Vol. xxxviii. p. 139. In the handwriting of secretary Thurloe.

Col. Borthwicke *to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I Shall give your honor a breife relatione of the wayes I proposed at first for discovering of all, who are enimies to his highnes my lord protector in Scotland. I did informe the lord generall Monck of my brother's proceedings, quhen he was in Scotland in anno 1654, how the wayes wer layd doune for a new warre; and for that effect letters wer wrytten to Atholl, Glencarrine, and severall of the clannes. Some were delivered, and answer returned, as Glencarrine's, others wer left with me. Indeid great were the promises to Atholl and Glencarrin, they being the cheife of that factione) as the order of the garter to each of them; the command of both the regiments of the guard to Atholl, and any command in state that Glencarrin should desyre. All the letters, that wer to be sent, should come first to my hand, as they did. I thought it easie to fynd out all those would ingadge for C. S. so I desyred, that my commerad collonell Blacader (he being on, who had served the late king in all his warres in Scotland, and had now lost his right arme in the last service in the hills) might be presentlie sent abroad upon ane act of banishment, that I was sure he would be intrusted in all ther councells, and so might correspond with me, as he does now. I thoght, he being upon ther councells abroad, and I at home, nothing could escape us; but in the interim my brother comes home, and delivered to me a pacquett of letters, which I delivered to my lord Brochill, who coppied them, and returned them me sealed, as before. On of them, which was to Glencarrin, wee delivered with my brother's instructions; the other, which was to Atholl, wee never delivered, but is now in the lord generall's possessione. Ther wer some other letters left with the master of the shipp, which I gave notice, which lykwyse were ceased on. All this tyme ther wer not the least suspitione, till Glencarrin was ceased on, which to me seemed strange, for he was just come to Edinburg to consult upon the raiseing of some mony for carrying on the warre; and Atholl was to be sent for, which if it had got way would have clearlie decyphered all his highnes enmies. But I will not dive upon that grounds ye make on; onlie it stumbled me a little at first. Allwayes it being done, I did propose, that he might not be speedilie broght too a tryall, he being now sure enough; for I knew my name must needs be mad use of in all his tryalls, which would render me altogether unable to doe any more service that way, and utterly destroy my commerad collonell Blacader, who is now with C. S.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

A. D. 1656. Now Glencarrin being priſonner I propoſed, that I ſhould lykwyſe be ſett faſt for a whyle, which was done; and by great moyen I obtained my liberty upon ane act of baniſhment within twenty dayes; ſo that Glencarrin and all did regrate my ſadd conditione; and immediatlie I tooke ſhipping without the leaſt ſuſpitione. Now if your honor think fitting, that I goe to Brudges, (my brother being a perſon ſo much truſted) I hope in ſhort tyme to diſcover all what is deſigned for ther nationes; and my commerad collonell Blacader may be verry uſefull, he being in the king of Spaine's ſervice, will be upon all councels as a collonell ther. So that if buſſines be but cloſelie kept, I hope by the aſſiſtance of God to goe ſo handſomlie about it, that his heighnes ſhall think it worthe of my voyage. And if I can, I will endeavour to carry any packquett ſhal be ſent to thes nationes from C. S. And I belive they will be glad to gett on, who will now hazard, and ſo things may be farthere diſcovered then at preſent I can propoſe. Sir, I have in all my undertakings been fearefull to propound great things, leaſt they ſhould otherwayes fall out; but I hope hitherto I have performed more as I undertooke. And if in this way I can be ſerviceable, I will promiſe non ſhall be more faithfull. If this way reliſhe your honor, I ſhal be willing to undertake it; or if your honor ſhall fall upon any better way, I ſhall not be lakeing to the uttermoſt of my power; for I have reſolved to ſpend my ſelfe in his heighnes ſervice. Sir, I have ſhortlie given you ane accompt, that I am able to doe that way. Your honor may conſidder of it. As for my coming to Whytehall, except it be verry late, I think it not convenient. Therfor I have ſett doune the place, quher I lodge, that quhen your honor does intend to ſpeak with me, I may be found. My name heire is Sanderſon. I will add no more for the preſent, but that whyle I live, I ſhall never be lakeing to approve my ſelfe, ſir,

From my lodging at the ſigne of the 3 Falcons a litle above Cheering-croſs in mrs. Dyk's, this 6th of May 1656.

Your honor's moſt humble ſervant,

JA. BORTHWICKE.

Capt. Ferret *to the protector.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNES,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 159. BY any thing that hath been made appeare to the world of all the tranſactions in America, noe nation whatſoever hath given (as yet) any other demonſtration of their knowledge in the mathematiques, but in the meere art of navigation onely, although a more full and practicall way in the mathemetical ſcience is very neceſſary, and moſt uſefull to the carrying on any great deſigne, in that great part of the world I have had the chiefe of my education, and ſpent the prime both of my time and ſtudy in the knowledge and practice of moſt parts of the mathematiques, as the greateſt part of the ſtudents and teachers now of that ſcience here can teſtify; and beſides have been an oculer and eye-witneſs, and alſoe active of and at the takeing of ſeverall townes and cityes of the Spaniards, both in Mexicania and Peruana, by the Engliſh.

I have obſerved America to be a vaſt (if not unlimitted) continent, and enough, if not too much, for the moſt induſtrious ſupplyes and greateſt induſtry of Chriſtiandome to be imployed in. Nor can the Engliſh ſoe oppoſe the Spaniſh, nor the Spaniard ſoe reſiſt the Engliſh forces, as to obſtruct them from any one port whatſoever they pleaſe for their reſidence and traffique there.

I came from thence to England on purpoſe, and have here attended the greateſt part of ſeaven months, at extreeme coſts and charges, with a reall intent to ſerve and imploy my utmoſt endeavours in your highnes ſervice, for the publique good, in thoſe parts of the world.

Now (great ſir) that the planting of the Engliſh in America may be as ſafe as profitable, and as honorable as ſafe, I could, I ſuppoſe, point out to your highnes, whoſe judgment in this way and art is, as I underſtand, no leſſe incomparable then curious; I could, I ſay, point out (ſhould a metropolitan citty be determined as to the centre of the whole univerſe) the only place to build on.,

But if the deſigne be at preſent for Jamaica, I do moſt humbly preſent my ſelf and all my endeavours to ſerve (may I be ſoe happy) your highnes as a ſurveyor there,

Being the moſt obliged to your highnes,

May 6, 1656.

GEORGE FERRET, Geodætor.

Lockhart,

Lockhart, *reſident in* France, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,

I Have received yours of the 1ſt inſtant this day about eleven a clock. It was kept up yeſterday, though I ſent twyce to the poſt for my letters. I ſhall endeavour to ingage the poſt-maſter to have a care of them hereafter. A. D. 1656. Vol. xxxvii. p. 707.

My laſt from St. Dennis told your honor, that I was to lodge at Paris that night. As I was going to my coach, mr. Swift returned from the cardinall (from whom he receaved extraordinarie civilities,) and told me his eminence earneſtly deſyred, that I would doe him (as he ſaid) honor to receave a viſit from him next day at St. Dennis. Upon this I reſolved to ſtay their till monday morning. Upon the Lord's day I receaved a verie kynd welcome from him by the maſter of the houſe, and a letter full of verie kynd expreſſions.

After my arryvall at Paris I renewed my deſyre both to his eminence and count Bryen for audience, which is promiſed me to-morrow at night; and after I ame aſſured by a perſon of qualitie ſent to me this morning from the cardinall, that I ſhall have the freedome allowed me to wait upon him as often as I will.

Count Bulion ſent alſo to me this morning to tell me, that he was commanded by the king to waite upon me this day to congratulate my ſaif arryvall into France; and was verie earneſt with me to appoynt him ane howr, which I left to his own diſcretion and conveniencie.

I dare not as yet venture to ſay anie thing to the condition of affairs heare. I have receaved manie civill meſſages from perſons of honor and good intereſt; and I fynd alſo, that my being heare is much diſlyked by others, eſpeciallye by the aſſemblie of the clergie. Some great words are given out by thoſe at the pallace royall and their adherents. I ſhall make it my endeavor to waite upon God for his directione and protectione, and ſhall verie little troble myſelf with their menaces.

Sir, your conjecture, that I might have had audience before I ſhould receave yours, makes me apprehenſive the delay of it may be imputed to my remiſſneſſe. I beſeech you beleeve, that I have uſed the utmoſt of my endeavours, and putt a favorable conſtruction upon his deportment, who deſyers no greater happineſſe then the eſteem of being,

Right honorable, your moſt humble and faithful ſervant,

Paris, May 7, 1656. WILL. LOCKHART.

The commiſſioners for Middleſex *to* Nieupoort, *the* Dutch *embaſſador.*

MY LORD,

WE have thought good to ſignify unto your lordſhip, that in purſuance of the ſeveral orders and inſtructions from his highneſs and the council, for ſecuring the peace of the county of Middleſex and city of Weſtminſter, we have aſſeſſed the earl of Berks twenty pounds *per ann.* for two hundred pounds *per ann.* for the houſe, wherein his lordſhip doth reſide, being all his eſtate within the ſaid county and city; which the ſaid earl of Berks not having paid, according as he was directed, we do deſire and ſhall expect, that your lordſhip do pay out of your rent for the ſaid houſe unto John Baldwin, eſq; receiver general of the ſaid tax at his lodging in the Tower, one moiety thereof within ten days after the date hereof, and the remainder the 24th day of June next enſuing; and yearly and every year for the future upon the one and twentieth day of December, and four and twentieth of June, by even and equal parcels, until the ſaid tax ſhall be taken off, or remitted, if your lordſhip ſhall ſo continue tenant to the ſaid houſe. We have no more to add, but that we are, my lord, Vol. xxxviii. p. 167.

Your lordſhip's moſt affectionate friends and humble ſervants,

Hicks-Hall, May 7, 1656. William Roberts, R. Frith, Jo. Barkſtead, Hug. Wingfield, Richard Powell, Ric. Loton.

Theſe for his excellency the lord Nieuport, lord embaſſador for the ſtates of Holland, at Berkſhire-Houſe.

A letter of intelligence.

De Vienne le 17 May, [1656. N. S.]

CES jours ſont de nouveau eſté conduites d'icy quelques nouvelles compagnies vers le Milanois aſſouldoyez pour la couronne d'Eſpagne. Icy eſt arrivé un deputé Vol. xxxviii. p. 348.

A. D. 1656. du roy de France, lequel a eu hier audience de ſa majeſté a Laxenbourg: on ne ſçait encore ſon negoce.

Nos lettres de Polonie portent, que combien que le roy de Suede n'eſtoit ni mort ni priſonnier, il avoit toutesfois perdu en cette marche de Jariſlaw juſques a Thorn quelques 1000 hommes, & que les Polonnois avoient taillé en pieces en une vilette pres de Gneſna quelques 100 Juifs, qui eſtoient du party Suedois; dont les autres es vilettes prochains s'avoient fait baptizer, & raſer la teſte & la barde, a la mode de Polonie, pour eviter la furie des Polonnois.

Commiſſioner Pels *to the ſtates general.*

Dantzick, May 17, 1656. [N. S.]

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 195. AS far as I can hear by the common reports, your high and mighty lordſhips embaſſadors are ſolemnly received at Marienburg; but in regard there came no poſt from thence hither, I do expect an expreſs every moment from their excellencies with letters for your high and mighty lordſhips.

Here are letters come out of Poland of the 20th of April from Lemborch, that his majeſty of Poland was marching with his whole army to recover his kingdom.

The army of Charnitzky lyeth near to Schroda 6 miles from Poſen, intrenched; and the Swediſh army under general Wrangel is quartered but 2 miles from them; ſo that ſeveral ſkirmiſhes happen between them.

The Dutch *embaſſadors in* Denmark.

Copenhagen, May 18, 1656. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 187. THE lord preſident of Sweden here told ſeveral of the chiefeſt miniſters to have a reiterative order to make further endeavours, to the end that the ſhips of their high and mighty lordſhips ſhould not be admitted to paſs the Sound.

The ſaid reſident hath alſo given out here, as if there was a deſign in hand to force the town of Dantzick to the ſubjection of his majeſty of Sweden, and would not be undertaken without hope of good ſucceſs. There is yet no anſwer come from the lord protector to the letter of his majeſty; and the miniſter, who doth ſollicit the ſame, is deferred from time to time.

We have here no certain news of the king of Poland and his army, nor of the deſigns of the Muſcovites.

Reſolution of the ſtates general.

Vol xxxviii. p. 183. THE ſtates general of the United Provinces having reſumed, read over, and conſidered the contents of the letter of the king of Poland writ to their high and mighty lordſhips from Warſaw the 6th of Auguſt laſt; alſo the memorandum or propoſitions in purſuance thereof delivered to their high and mighty lordſhips by the lord Nicholas de Bye, reſident of the ſaid king, do declare, that their high and mighty lordſhips were heartily ſorry to underſtand the differences and diviſions, as alſo the bloody war that had happened in the kingdom of Poland; and that they from the beginning thereof did conſider of ſome expedients for a mediation; and alſo to that end have already ſent an extraordinary embaſſy, hoping that by their good endeavours ſome ſuitable expedients will be found to accommodate both parties, whereof their high and mighty lordſhips gave his majeſty notice in their letter of the 12th current; and their high and mighty lordſhips ſhall remain always inclined to preſerve inviolably and uprightly all good amity and correſpondence with his majeſty and the crown of Poland; their high and mighty lordſhips having already began to reſolve for the good of his majeſty's city of Dantzick, and are ſtill buſy to debate further about. And their high and mighty lordſhips do deſire the ſaid reſident to make a favourable report of their high and mighty lordſhips declaration to his majeſty.

Done at the ſtates general the 18th of May 1656. [N. S.]

Sir

Sir Tho. Bendyſhe, *embaſſador at* Conſtantinople, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

HAving writt at large to his highneſs my lord protector two or three days paſt, and ſtaying my letters a little longer then I expected for their paſſage, I cannot but intimate to your honour, what a ſtrange alteration of this ſtate is made in that ſhort ſpace of time. A. D. 1655. Vol. xxxviii. p. 179.

The grand ſignor having proved his power by cutting off Haſſan aga and 7 more of the ring-leaders of the late tumult, (as I declared in his highnes letter) and finding his people no way diſturbed thereat, takes heart, and every day goes diſguiſed about the citty with only one ſervant appearing with him; and where he ſees any injuſtice done, or any violation made of his orders in ſelling, buying, or exchanging money, he immediately chopps of their heads, having his executioner to that purpoſe not farr off; in ſo much as a generall terror is faln upon the citty, ſo that no man dares to doe any violence, or extort from his neighbours, leaſt the grand ſignor himſelfe ſhould ſee it. And whereas leſſe then a weeke paſt no Chriſtian could well paſſe in the ſtreets without ſome danger of being wounded or affronted by impudent ſoldiers and renegadoes, now no ſuch perſons are to be ſeene, but are caught up, beaten, and put into the gallies; neither are any men permitted to weare hand-jarrs or longer knives then are neceſſary to eat with; ſo that any man may ſafely and ſecurely now paſſe through the citty without any affront or moleſtation at all. The kemycam three days paſt being aſked by the king, whether the ſoldiers pay was ready for the next day, told him, he hoped it ſhould be; at which anſwer the king caught him by the beard, and ſwore, if he wanted an aſper of it, he would cutt off his head; which put the poor old man in ſuch a fright, as preſently meeting with the chief cuſtomer, and demanding from him ſuch money as he was to furniſh, becauſe he made excuſe for not paying it preſently, he layd him down, and gave him 80 blowes on the feete. Alſo he went to the arſenall, to ſee in what readynes the navie was, which not finding to his expectation, he fixed a time within a month to have all in readines; and whoſoever ſhall be found at that time to have failed in his performance, is threatned by the gran ſignor to be cut off. In a word, ſo ſtrange an alteration here is, and ſuch a ſettlement made in the ſpace of a weeke, as the like hath not been knowne in theſe parts. The king (if he can hold it) is now abſolute, and what word he ſpeaks is now a law; whereas the other day none valued him otherwiſe than a child.

They are at this time paying the ſoldiers; when that is done, uſually ſomething or other very extraordinary is put in execution; which if it be worth relating, I ſhall not fail to give knowledge thereof to his highnes and yourſelfe, whoſe correſpondence will extremely oblige, ſir,

Pera, May 8, 1656 Your freind and humble ſervant,

THO. BENDYSHE.

Secretary Thurloe *to* H. Cromwell, *major general of the army in* Ireland.

MY LORD,

COlonel Hill beinge upon his returne to Ireland, I will only trouble your lordſhip with this concerninge hym, that he hath here beene very uſefull to the affaires of Ireland, and hath propounded many very good thinges to the counſell; many whereof were accepted and paſſed, and others yet under conſideration. In the poſſeſſion of Joſeph Jekyll, eſq.

He hath made ſome tenders alſoe on his owne part, which did not ſucceed ſoe well, but is referred to the counſell of Ireland; the juſtice whereof for my part I underſtand not, noe more doe I fully the perſon. Your lordſhip will need noe information from hence of either. Soe much as I knowe by hym, he ſeemes to be a uſefull man, and not to be diſobliged; upon which account only I am bold to give your lordſhip this trouble, for which I begge your pardon, and reſt

Your lordſhip's moſt humble and faithfull ſervant,

May 8, 1656. JO. THURLOE.

General Mountagu *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

I Have adventured a letter to you by the way of Portugall, which will give you ſome little account of our affaires, and when I have more warninge, ſhall advertiſe you againe of our proceedinges; but the haſt of this merchant is ſuch, that I can comunicate nothinge Vol. xxxviii. p. 191.

A. D. 1656. nothinge ſafelye to you; neither indeed have I much more then what I wrote in my laſt. Wee are all in good condition (God be praiſed) and for further matter at this tyme, excuſe mee to referr you to our generall letter, and ſoe remaine, Sir,

May 9, 1656. Your humble ſervant,

Aboard the Naſebye in Tanger-bay. E. MOUNTAGUE.

Mr. Longland, *agent at* Leghorn, *to ſecretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. xxxviii. p. 239. THIS wiek is aryved here a Duch ſhip from Liſbon and Cales, wanting 20 dayes of the latter and 30 from the former port. They giv no newes of the fleet under command of the two generals. Som letters by the ſaid ſhip ſpeak as if the fleet (or part of it) had bin ſien of Algarva in Portugal, but herof ther is no certain advys. Al thes parts ar very attentiv and vigillant, what this fleet does. The French mak no preparatives yet for Itally, althoh the ſeſon be far ſpent. Here is only a nois, that the duk of Mercury is to com general together with the duk of Modena, who is to preced. The queen of Sweden has diſcarded her Spaniſh attendance, and taks Itallians in theyr rom, becaus ſhe would not be accounted a party of ether ſyd. She begins to form a very royal court, having ordered the raiſing of a troop of hors and 100 Swizers for her guard. The pope, 'tis ſayd, wil now receiv the Portugal ambaſſador, but demands the revenues of al the vacancyes in that kingdom ſince it's revolution, which wil amount unto a vaſt ſum abov 10 millions of crownes. This makes a demur on king John's ſyd; and 'tis queſtioned, whether hi wil purchaſe his ambaſſador's admittance at ſo dear a rate; yet ſom think hi wil: of ſo great uſe is the papacy for monarchical government. The Spaniſh ambaſſador at Rom labours very hard with the pope, to bring the princes of Itally into a league with the hous of Auſtria. I am,

Right honorable,

Leghorn, May 19, 1656. [N. S.] your faithful ſervant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Mr. Bradſhaw, *reſident at* Hamburgh, *to the ſenate of that city.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. xxxvii. p. 747. I Am ſorie it ſoe falls out for the reaſons formerly given you in my ſeverall letters by the wekely poſts, that I cannot ſend over now along with mr. Townley the charge againſt him, with the prooffes to make it good, which, God willinge, I ſhall not faile to doe, as ſoone as the commiſſion, or a ſpeciall order from the lords of the councel comes to my hand for me to examine witneſſes upon othe, or an order to the witneſſes, to give in their teſtimony under their hands, as they will hereafter make othe thereof if they be required; and that ſuch teſtimony onely will be judged ſufficient, which I thought fit to ſignify to the councel heere incloſed, which I pray your honour to preſent.

This gentleman, mr. Guntor, whom doctor Goodwin at the requeſt of the well affected heere ſent over to them, beinge now to returne for his health's ſake; (but truly I with thoſe heere that have received much comfort and benefite by his labour in the miniſtery, doe beleeve, as wee have juſt cauſe, that the diſcouragements he hath received from Dor. Elborrowe's froward and unchriſtian dealinge with him, together with the turbulent and malicious actings of mr. Townley and his faction, hath wearied him, though he makes little ſhewe thereof heere to us:) I could not omit to preſent you my ſervice by him, who is able to give his highnes and your honor an impartiall accompt of his obſervances heere ſince his cominge amonge us, which may fall in to ſatisfie his highnes and the councel in a great meaſure, that I have not wronged mr. Townley and his diſſaffected party in what I have repreſented concerninge them, and as the prooffes heereafter ſhall more fully manyfeſt.

This day at a very thin aſſembly held by thoſe onely of mr. Townley's party in favour of him, they have confidently ordered, (as if they were competent judges in a buſineſſe, that the councel have declared concernes his highnes, as well as his reſident, without any knowledge of myne,) that every man of them ſhall bringe in under his hand, what teſtimony he can give to the late paſſages betwixt mr. Townley and me; for which the councel have required his appearinge before them; and that he may carry over with him what they of his party thinke fit to ſay, preſumeinge, that the firſt teſtimony, how fleight ſoever, and diſorderly done without any command given by the councel for it, and

and by ſuch men as have (at leaſt ſome of them) excuſed themſelves to me from giveing A. D. 1656.
any thing under their hands, till they were called upon their othes, would make an impreſſion, and helpe mr. Townley much. And his ſervant Cambridge, of whoſe late inſolencies I gave you an accounte in my laſt letter, had the impudence to ſay in the open aſſembly (as I am told by him, that ſayth he will take his othe of it) that none but a knave could or would give it under his hand, that mr. Townley had affronted the reſident; which indeed ſuites with his former late behaviour in that kinde, and which I preſume will be taken notice of, that I and other men be not ſuffered to be called knave in an open aſſembly for declaring the truth in behaulfe of the ſtates: which inſolent behaviour of his doth yet methinks ſtrike higher, for he heard his maſter Townley declare in the aſſembly (ſuch as it was, conſiſtinge onely of aboute ten perſons, and thoſe of the cheefe ſticklers for mr. Townley) that the councel had commanded him to appeare before them, to anſwer for his affrontinge the reſident; at which tyme Townley read an abuſeive and reflectinge paper of his owne drawinge upp to his party, to ſtir them up to doe what he had deſigned for them; which I hope, when he comes to his anſwer, you will pleaſe to move the councel to command him to produce, beinge he did not cauſe it to be regiſtered, as the manner of the company is with all papers, that are publiquely read at a court or aſſembly.

Sir, by the carriage of this ſenate and company heere (for under that notion mr. Townley and his faction would fayne have themſelves underſtood) you will ſufficiently ſee, what a buſslinge they have made to gayne Townley ſome countenance and abettors to mayntayne him in what he hath done, if they can; and therefore it's noe wonder, if the well affected deſire not to give evidence, till they be ſpecially commanded, liveinge amonge ſuch men as theſe are. And becauſe I beleeve, that Townley carryes over with him a reſolution to hold out falſities to weaken the ſtrength of the charge, when it comes, if he can, and to beget ſome helpe or countenance from his party in the company at London; I doe heere incloſe you a true and impartiall narration of all that paſſed that day 'twixt mr. Townley and me, to which I am able to make othe, if thereunto required, that to the beſt of my remembrance I have not added or diminiſhed ought; and that if either hee or any of his party for him ſhall offer the contrary, they witneſſe untruly therein; out of which narrative I have drawne fourth the mayne of the charge, which hereafter I ſhall ſend, together with the prooffes to make it good. I have put my hand thereunto, though I ſuppoſe there will be noe uſe of it till the charge and prooffes come together. I am aſhamed to give your honour thus much trouble; but I hope the occaſion of ſuch longe letters will be removed ere longe; and that you will excuſe the preſent neceſſity. I have onely to ad my requeſt, that you will be pleaſed to accept the ſmall annuall tribute of a reg of ſturgeon, and a cup of Reniſh wyne, which my ſervant Hudſon will deliver your honour; and for which I allſo beg your pardon, profeſſinge my ſelfe,

Your honnour's very humble and faithfull ſervant,

Hamburgh, May 9, 1656. RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I have writt to his highnes by mr. Guntor, and incloſed a copie of the narrative or charge now ſent you more conciſely drawne up.

Advice from Koningſberg, *of the 19th of* May, 1656. [N. S.]

WHAT I find to be worthy of your knowledge of what hath happened here ſince my laſt of the 12th current, is chiefly the joy they have of the king of Sweden's ſafe arrival, beyond all expectation, in Pruſſia. I am certainly told, that when certain news was brought to the duke of Brandenburgh of his arrival at Elbing, that he ſhould ſay, now all things will go well. This joy is more and more encreaſed by reaſon of the confirmation of the news we have here of the defeat of the Poles under the command of Charnitſky near to Brombergh, a ſmall town in Pomerania, ſome 6 miles diſtant from Thorn. But the news out of Sameyten and Littauw are not ſo good: the Swedes themſelves write from thence, that the revolts of the nobility and common people in thoſe provinces do encreaſe daily, ſo that they all riſe as one man, and put themſelves under their nobility and great men, and knock all on the head they meet with, that are of a foreign nation, whom they know by their cloaths and hair upon their head, they wearing no hair. Vol. xxxviii. p. 221.

They have ſaln upon two or three ſmall places poſſeſs'd by the Swedes, and put them all to the ſword. We cannot yet learn, what the Muſcovite embaſſador here hath negotiated with the duke of Brandenburg; it is believed, that the Muſcovites will declare themſelves enemies to the Swedes, which is much feared by them.

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